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DIALECT NOTES

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THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY



VOLUME III

(PARTS I-VIII, 1905 TO 1912)



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DIALECT NOTES

Volume III, Part I, 1905.

A CENTRAL CONNECTICUT WORD-LIST.

The following list of words and phrases is made up from the recent collections of three students at Wesleyan University, all of native Connecticut stock, who have compiled, mainly from Bartlett (*Dictionary of Americanisms*, 1859), those expressions that are in use in their own locality. The students are referred to as 1, 2, and 3; 1 is a man from Middletown; 2, a young woman from Middletown; 3, a man from Westford, Windham Co., in the northeastern corner of the State. An expression familiar to all three is listed without comment. R means rare, O unknown, X uncertain.

This list makes no pretence to completeness, and is designed merely to serve as a basis for further collections. Much of the material originally gathered has been excluded from the present list, and even that which remains is not in every case to be regarded as peculiar to Connecticut usage. But the terms are there in use, and only wider and more detailed comparison can determine their geographical extension.

It may be worth while to add that Middletown is a typical New England city, somewhat more than two hundred and fifty years old, and very conservative in its temper. Until recent years the native element was everywhere supreme. Within the past quarter of a century the population has been greatly increased by Swedes, Germans, Italians, Poles, and Canadian French, but the effect thus far upon the language has not been very marked, though the distinctive speech of the older and less educated natives is becoming daily rarer. The present population is between 18,000 and 20,000, which is about twice as great as it was twenty-five years ago.

- about right**, *adv. phr.* Very well.
- above par**, *adj. phr.* Better than the average. 2, X.
- account**, *n.* Value, particularly in the phrase 'of no *account*.'
- across lots**, *adv. phr.* More commonly *cross lots*.
- ahead**, *adv.* Onward, forward.
- alewives**, *n.* Pronounced commonly *elwoops*; the name of a fish.
- all-fired**, *adj., adv.* Exceeding, excessive.
- all-possessed**, *adj.* In the phrase '*like all-possessed*'; crazed, possessed by evil spirits.
- allot**, *v. i.* Usually lot in the phrase *to lot upon*, to intend, as *I lotted upon going*.
- allow**, *v. i.* Declare, assert. 1, R; 2, O; 3, O.
- along**, *adv.* Forward. 'We must get *along*.' Also in such expressions as 'it's been quite wet *along* back.'
- alter**, *v. t.* To geld. 2, X.
- amazing**, *adv.* Wonderfully.
- among the missing**, *adj. phr.* Absent, not to be found.
- anxious seat**, *n.* 2, X. Seats occupied by 'seekers' at a revival.
- any how you can fix it**, *adv. phr.* In any way.
- anything else**, *adj. phr.* 'He didn't do *anything else*,' meaning he did just that.
- apple brandy**, or **apple jack**, *n.* Brandy distilled from cider.
- apple butter**, *n.* Apples stewed in cider.
- arguffy**, *v. i.* To argue. 1, R; 2, O.
- arguifying**, *n.* Arguing. 1, R; 2, O.
- aristocratic**, *adj.* Following the city style of living.
- around**, *adv.* Near. 'I was standing *around*.'
- ary** or **airy**, *adj.* Any. 'I haven't got *ary one*.' 2, O; 3, R.
- as**, *rel. prn.* That. 'Nobody *as* I ever heard of.' 1, R.
- as good as**, *adv. phr.* As well. 'I'd *as good as* go.' 2, O. Also in such expressions as, '*as good as* lost.'
- as long as**, *conj. phr.* Since.
- ash-cart**, *n.* A cart to collect ashes. 2, O; 3, O.
- at**, *prep.* By, in. In phrases '*at* auction,' '*at* the south.'
- at that**, *adv. phr.* Besides. Also in such expressions as 'let it go *at that*.'
- aunt**, *n.* A familiar term applied to elderly women.
- awful**, *adj.* Ugly, disagreeable.
- awfully**, *adv.* Exceedingly.
- axe**, *v. t.* To ask. 1, R; 2, O.
- back**, *adv.* Ago. 'A little while *back*.' 1, R.
- back and forth**, *adv. phr.* Backwards and forwards.
- backbone**, *n.* Moral stamina.
- back down**, *v. phr.* To withdraw a charge. 2, X.
- back-house**, *n.* Privy.
- back out**, *v. phr.* To refuse to keep a promise.
- back-out**, *n.* Retreating. 2, O.
- back water**, *v. phr.* Withdraw. 2, O; 3, O.

- backward**, *adj.* Bashful.
- backwoods**, *n.* Partially cleared regions.
- backwoodsman**, *n.* An inhabitant of the backwoods.
- bad**, *adv.* Badly, very much. 'I want to see him *bad*.'
- baggage-smasher**, *n.* One who handles baggage. 1, slang; 2, O; 3, O.
- bald**, *adj.* Bare. In the expression '*bald* as a billiard ball.' 3, O.
- ballyhack** or **ballywack**, *n.* To go to Ballyhack is to go to hell. 2, O; 3, O.
- barbecue**, *n.* A gathering at which an entire ox or other animal is roasted. 3, O.
- bark**, *v. t.* To make a circular incision around a tree, so as to kill it; used less than *girdle*, 3.
- bark**, *v. i.* In the expression 'to *bark* up the wrong tree,' to be on the wrong scent, or aiming at the wrong object. 2, O.
- bay**, *n.* A piece of land partly surrounded by woods.
- bayberry**, *n.* A shrub from which tallow may be procured.
- bear**, *n.* Pronounced *bar*. 1, R; 2, O; 3, O.
- bear**, *v. t.* In the expression 'bear a hand,' to assist.
- beat**, *v. t.* To excel.
- beat**, *pp.* Tired. 'I was quite *beat*.'
- beat**, *n.* Superior. 'I never saw the *beat* of him.'
- beat out**, *adj. phr.* Tired, fatigued.
- beautiful**, *adj.* Excellent.
- beautifully**, *adv.* Very well. 'That was done *beautifully*.'
- beaver**, *n.* A silk hat.
- bed-spread**, *n.* A bed coverlet.
- bee**, *n.* A neighborhood gathering for various purposes, as a 'spelling *bee*,' 'quilting *bee*,' etc.
- bee-line**, *n.* The straightest course. 'He made a *bee-line* for home.'
- beef**, *n.* An ox. Sometimes *beef critter*. 2, O.
- being**, *conj.* Because. 3, X.
- belt**, *n.* A blow. 3, O.
- bender**, *n.* A spree. 1, R; 2, O.
- bench**, *n.* A long seat with a back.
- better**, *adj.* More. 'It is *better* than a year since we met.' 1, R; 2, O; 3, O.
- bettermost**, *adj.* Best. 1, R; 2, O; 3, O.
- between hay and grass**, *phr.* Between manhood and boyhood. 2, O; 3, O.
- beunt**, *v. neg.* Be not. 'Sometimes you be and sometimes you *beunt*.'
- big bug**, *n.* Person of consequence.
- big head**, also **swelled head**, *n.* Conceit.
- biggest**, *adj.* Finest.
- bitters**, *n.* Liquor mixed with bitter herbs.
- black bass**, *n.* A lake fish.
- blackfish**, *n.* Tautaug. 3, O.
- blazes**, *n.* In the expression 'like *blazes*,' furiously.

block, *n.* A continuous mass of houses bounded by streets, also a single building in the business part of a city. 3 uses it of any mass of houses or apartment buildings.

blooded, *adj.* Of choice breed.

blow, *v. i.* To brag.

blower, *n.* A braggart. Also a hood for a grate or furnace to increase the draft. 3, O.

blue, *adj.* Gloomy (of persons).

blue lamp, *n.* A Puritanic lamp of Connecticut.

bluet, *n.* *Oldenlandia Coerulea*.

bluff, *v. t.* To deceive.

bob, *v. i.* To fish with a bob or knot of worms. 3, X.

bob-sled, *n.* A sled for hauling out lumber.

bogus, *n.* The technical name in the wholesale trade for a cheap quality of wrapping paper.

bones, *n.* Castanets.

boneset, *n.* A medicinal plant.

bonyfish, *n.* Menhaden. 2, O; 3, O.

boo-hoo, *v. i.* To bawl, cry aloud.

boodle, *n.* The whole. Also slang for money. (Recent in latter sense.)

boost, *v. t.* To lift a person by pushing.

boot-lick, *n.* A toady. 1, R; 2, O; 3, O.

booze, *n.* Slang for intoxicating liquors. 3, X.

booze, *v. i.* Slang, to drink intoxicating liquors.

boozy, *adj.* Slang, drunk.

born in the woods, *adj. phr.* In the expression 'not *born in the woods* to be scared by an owl.' Not easily frightened. 2, O; 3, O.

boss, *n.* An employer of laborers.

boss, *v. t.* To rule over.

bossy, *n.* A calf.

boughten, *adj.* Bought.

bound, *adj.* Determined. 'I was *bound* to go.'

brack, *n.* A break or flaw. 1, R; 3, O.

break-down, *n.* A dance. 2, O; 3, O.

brick in the hat, *n. phr.* A dent in a stiff crown. 3, O.

brown, *adv.* Completely. 'To do a thing up *brown*.'

brownstone, *n.* Red sandstone of Connecticut. 3, X.

brung, *pp.* Brought.

hub or bubbly, *n.* Term of address to a small boy.

bully, *adj.* Fine, excellent.

bumper, *n.* Part of the frame of a railroad car. 3, O.

bunk, *n.* A kind of bed.

bunk, *v. i.* To retire to bed.

bush, *n.* Woods.

bust, *v.* Burst.

buster, *n.* A big one, also a dashing fellow.

by the name of, *prep. phr.* Of the name of.

by and by, *adv. phr.* Pronounced baimbai.

- caboodle**, *n.* The whole lot.
- cachunk**, *adv.* Describes the sound made by the fall of a heavy body.
- cant-hook**, *n.* A wooden lever with a hook at one end for rolling logs.
- cantalope**, *n.* A kind of musk melon.
- cap**, *v. t.* In expression 'to *cap* the climax,' to surpass everything.
- carry away**, *v. t.* To move to ecstasy.
- carry-all**, *n.* A four-wheeled, two-seated, covered carriage.
- carry on**, *v. i.* To frolic.
- carryings-on**, *n.* Frolickings.
- case**, *n.* A queer character.
- caswash**, *adv.* Describes the sound made by a body of falling water. 2, O.
- catch**, *n.* A haul of fish.
- catch a weasel asleep**, *v. phr.* To take a shrewd person off his guard. 2, O.
- caution**, *n.* Slang, warning, in the phrase 'to be a *caution*.'
- cave in**, *v. i.* To give way, of a bank of earth.
- certain**, *adv.* Certainly.
- chained lightning**, *n.* Forked lightning.
- chalk**, *n.* Distance, in the expression 'not by a long *chalk*,' not by a great deal. 1, slang; 2, O.
- chasing the duck**, *adj. phr.* Going after intoxicating liquors. 3, O.
- chaw**, *v. t. and i.* To chew. 1, R.
- Cheshire cat**, *n.* Used in the expression 'to grin like a *Cheshire cat*.' 3, O.
- chickadee**, *n.* The black-cap titmouse.
- chicken-hearted**, *adj.* Faint-hearted.
- chills and fever**, *n.* Fever and ague.
- chipmunk**, *n.* The striped squirrel.
- chirrup**, *v. i.* To quicken a horse by a clicking sound.
- chock**, *v. t.* To put a wedge under. 2, O; 3 pronounces *chuck*.
- chock up**, *adj. phr.* Close, tight. 2, O; 3, X.
- chock-full**, *adj.* Entirely full.
- choke off**, *v. phr.* Slang, to stop a person talking.
- chore**, *n.* A little job.
- chowder**, *n.* A dish of fish, pork, etc.
- chuck-full**, *adj.* Same as chock-full.
- chunk**, *n.* A short thick piece.
- chunky**, *adj.* Short and thick.
- cider**, *n.* Substance. In the expression 'all talk and no *cider*.' 2, O; 3, O.
- cider brandy**, *n.* Same as apple brandy.
- circumstance**, *n.* In the expression 'not a *circumstance* to,' not to be compared with.
- clam**, *n.* A kind of shell-fish of at least two varieties, distinguished as long clam and round clam.
- clam-bake**, *n.* A kind of picnic where the principal part of the meal consists of clams baked on the ground.

- clapboard** (klæbôrd), *v. t.* To cover with clapboards.
- clean thing**, *n.* An honorable thing.
- clear swing**, *n. phr.* A good opportunity.
- clerk**, *v. i.* To act in the capacity of clerk.
- clever**, *adj.* Good-natured.
- clingstone**, *v.* A kind of peach.
- clip**, *n.* A sharp blow. 'He hit him a *clip*.'
- clip**, *v. i.* To run rapidly. 'He ran lickerty *clip*' or 'as fast as he could *clip*.' 3, X.
- clipper**, *n.* A small fast-sailing craft. 3, X.
- cloud up**, *v. phr.* To grow cloudy.
- clutter up**, *v. phr.* To fill with things in confusion.
- coal-hod**, *n.* A kettle for carrying coal to the fire, usually not called coal scuttle.
- coast**, *v. i.* To slide down hill.
- coasting**, *n.* Sliding down hill.
- cobble stone**, *n.* A round stone about half the size of one's head.
- codd**, *v. t.* Slang, to fool, or bluff anyone. 3, O.
- cold**, *adj.* Not interested.
- cold**, *adj.* Used in the following expressions: 'cold enough to freeze two dry rags together;' 'cold enough to freeze the hair off from a brass monkey.'
- come around**, *v. phr.* To coax or entice.
- come it over**, *v. t.* Overcome, get the better of: 'You can't *come it over* me.'
- come out**, *v. phr.* To succeed. 'How did you *come out*?' Also of failure, 'to *come out* at the little end of the horn.'
- common**, *adj.* Usual. 'As well as *common*.'
- complected**, *adj.* Of a complexion. 3, O.
- concerned**, *adv.* Pronounced consarned. Deuced, greatly. 'I'm *con-sarned* sorry for it.' 2, O; 3, X.
- conduct**, *v. i.* To conduct oneself. 2, O.
- conniption fit**, *n.* A tantrum.
- considerable**, *adv.* A good deal.
- continental**, *n.* 'I don't care a *continental*,' i. e. at all. 2, O.
- coon**, *n.* A raccoon. Also slang for a negro.
- coot**, *n.* Often applied to a bright child. 2, O; 3, O.
- copper**, *n.* A copper cent.
- copperhead**, *n.* A kind of snake.
- corn-cracker**, *n.* Slang for a good thing. 2, O; 3, O.
- corn-crib**, *n.* A building with open slats, raised from the ground, in which corn (maize) is kept.
- corn-husk** or **cornshuck**, *n.* The leaves around an ear of corn.
- corn-husking**, *n.* A gathering of young people to husk corn.
- corn-stalk**, *n.* A stalk of corn.
- corner**, *v. t.* To get the advantage of.
- corner-grocery**, *n.* A grocery on the corner of two streets.
- count**, *v. i.* To receive consideration. 'That don't *count*.'

- cowhide**, *n.* A whip made of straps of rawhide. Pl. heavy boots.
- cowhide**, *v. t.* To flog.
- cranky**, *adj.* Queer, crotchety.
- crazy**, *adj.* In the expression 'crazy as a loon.'
- creature**, *n.* Cows and oxen, etc. Among farmers called *critter*.
- Creole**, *n.* A mulatto.
- criss-cross**, *n.* A game played by children.
- croaker**, *n.* According to 3, one who forebodes. According to 1, slang for one who backs out of an undertaking. 2, O.
- croak**, *v. i.* 3, to forbode evil. 1 and 2, slang, to die.
- croak**, *n.* An earthen jar. Smut. 2, O.
- crock**, *v. t.* To blacken with the coloring matter in cloth.
- crook**, *v. t.* 'To *crook* one's elbow,' to be intemperate. 2, O; 3, O.
- crooked**, *adj.* In the expression '*crooked* as a ram's horn.'
- crooked**, *adj.* Dishonest.
- crooked stick**, *n. phr.* A dishonest person.
- cross one's track**, *v. phr.* To oppose one's plans. 2, O.
- cruller**, *n.* A sweetened cake, not raised, either round with a hole in the middle or in figure-eight shape, fried in lard or fat.
- cry**, *v. t.* To publish the banns of marriage. 3, O.
- cunner**, *n.* A kind of fish. 3, O.
- Cunnuck, Canuck or Knuck**, *n.* A Canadian. 3, O.
- cupalo** (kiüpələ), *n.* Cupola.
- curleycues**, *n.* Flourishes. 3, O.
- cuss**, *v.* To curse.
- cut didoes**, *v. phr.* To be frolicksome. 2, O.
- cut a swath or a splurge**, *v. phr.* To make a display. 2, O, for the latter.
- cut stick**, *v. phr.* To be off. 2, O; 3, O.
- cut under**, *v. phr.* To undersell in price.
- cut up shines**, *v. phr.* To play tricks. Also, 'to *cut up monkey-shines*.'
- cute**, *adj.* Sharp, keen. (fig.)
- cuteness**, *n.* Acuteness.
- cutter**, *n.* A light sleigh, or a sled.
- dander**, *n.* Temper. 'To get one's *dander* up,' to get into a passion.
- dandyfied**, *adj.* Like a dandy.
- dangerous**, *adj.* In danger. 'He's quite sick, but not *dangerous*.'
- darn**, *v. t.* A substitute for *damn*.
- darnation**, *adj. and interj.* 'I had a *darnation* good time.' 2, O.
- dead broke**, *adj. phr.* Slang, penniless.
- dead-head**, *n.* A person travelling, or receiving admission to games, theatres, etc., without charge.
- death**, *n.* 'To be *death* on a thing,' to be opposed to it.
- desperate** (desprit), *adv.* Exceedingly. 'I'm *despert* glad to see you.' 1, R; 2, O.
- devil's darning-needle**, *n.* The dragon fly. 1, R; 2, O.
- dicker**, *n.* Barter.

- dicker**, *v. i.* To barter.
- dig**, *v. i.* To study.
- digging**, *n.* Studying hard.
- dirt**, *n.* Earth, soil.
- do tell**, *interj.* Synonymous with really! indeed!
- dock**, *n.* A wharf.
- dog gonod**, *adv.* Slang. A facetious oath.
- donate**, *v. t.* To contribute.
- donation**, *n.* A gift.
- donation party**, *n.* A party of friends to present a gift to a country minister.
- done**, *v. t.* Did.
- don't count your chickens before they are hatched**, *prov.* Don't depend upon future success.
- don't cry until you're hurt**, *prov.* Don't anticipate trouble.
- dough-head**, *n.* A fool. 2, O.
- dough-nut**, *n.* A small cake in the shape of a ball fried like a cruller, but raised.
- dove**, *v. i.* Pret. of dive.
- down cellar**, *adv. phr.* Down in or into the cellar.
- Down East**, *adv. phr.* The country districts of New England to the north and east. 2, X.
- Down Easter**, *n.* A New Englander. 2, O; 3, O.
- drag out**, *n. phr.* A knock down and drag out is a fight carried to extremities. 2, X; 3, X.
- dragged out**, *adj. phr.* Fatigued.
- dreadful**, *adv.* Very. 'They're *dreadful* nice girls.'
- dress**, *v. i.* The expressions 'to *dress* to death,' 'to *dress* to kill,' are women's phrases signifying to overdress. 3, O.
- drinking man**, *n. phr.* A toper.
- drive at**, *v. phr.* In phrase, 'What are you *driving at*, what do you mean?'
- dumb ague**, *n.* A malarial chill. 3, O.
- dump**, *n.* A dumping ground where the refuse of a city is thrown.
- dump**, *v. t.* To unload from a cart by tilting it up.
- Dutch**, *n.* In the expression 'it beats the *Dutch*,' it is astonishing.
- Dutchman**, *n.* A German.
- dyed in the wool**, *adj. phr.* Thoroughly bad.
- early candle-light**, *n. phr.* The beginning of the evening.
- easy**, *adj.* Slang. Easily fooled. 'Ain't he easy,' easily prevailed upon.
- edge**, *n.* 'He's got an *edge* on.' Slang for he is drunk.
- eel-grass**, *n.* A water plant. 3, O.
- e'ena'most**, *adv.* Almost. 3, O.
- elect**, *v. i.* To choose. 3, O.
- elephant**, *n.* 'To see the *elephant*' is to view the interesting sights in a city, or to gain experience. 3, O.
- emptyings**, *n.* Yeast. 1, R; 2, O.
- engage**, *v. t. and i.* To hire. To promise or pledge oneself to perform certain duties. 1, R; 2, O.

- engine, n.** A fire-engine.
- engineer, v. t.** To manage. 'Who's *engineering* this affair?'
- enjoy, v. t.** To experience, of health, as 'he *enjoyed* good or bad health.'
- every once in a while, adv. phr.** Every now and then.
- eyes peeled, phr.** 'To keep one's *eyes peeled*' is to be on the alert.
- face the music, v. phr.** To receive blame courageously.
- fast, adj.** Dissipated.
- feather one's nest, v. phr.** To make a good profit.
- fence, n.** In the expression 'to be on the *fence*,' to be neutral.
- fetch up, v. phr.** To come to a sudden stop. 2, O.
- fiddler, n.** A kind of small crab. 2, O; 3, O.
- fills, n.** Thills. 1, R.
- fire, v. t.** To fling with the hand.
- fire into the wrong flock, v. phr.** To be mistaken. 2, O; 3, O.
- first, adj.** Single. 'I won't pay you the *first* red cent.' 3, X.
- first class, adj., adv. phr.** Very good.
- first rate, adj., adv. phr.** Very good.
- fits, n.** 'To give one *fits*' is to punish.
- fix, n.** A dilemma.
- fixed fact, n.** A positive fact. 3, O.
- fixings, n.** Trimmings.
- fizzle, n.** A ridiculous failure.
- fizzle out, v. phr.** To prove a failure.
- flat as a pancake, adj. phr.** Very flat.
- flats, n.** Low alluvial lands over which the tide flows.
- flat-footed, adv.** Resolutely. 2, O.
- flimsy, adj.** Weak.
- flummux, n.** A failure. 3 knows the expression 'sounds like *caftum-mux*.'
- flummux, v. i. and t.** To fail, to thwart. 3, X.
- flummuxed up, adj. phr.** Confused. In the expression 'to be all *flummuxed up*.'
- flunk, n.** A failure. 1, slang; 3, O.
- flunk, v. i.** To fail. 3, O.
- fly off at a tangent, v. phr.** To fly into a passion. 3, O.
- fly off the handle, v. phr.** To become excited, to fly into a passion.
- fly around, v. phr.** To stir about, to be active.
- folks, n.** People, especially one's family. 'How are your *folks*?'
- foot it, v. phr.** To walk.
- fore-handed, adj.** Provided for the future.
- fork over, v. phr.** To hand over.
- fork up, v. phr.** To pay up.
- forks, n.** A place where a road parts into two.
- four pence ha'penny, n. phr.** A silver five-cent piece.
- foxy, adj.** Slang. Shrewd.
- freeze, n.** Frosty weather. 1, R; 2, O; 3, O.
- fresh, n.** Abbreviation for freshman. 3, O.
- fresh, adj.** Forward, bold.

- frost grape**, *n.* A small, sour wild grape.
funk out, *v. phr.* To back out in a cowardly manner. 2, O; 3, O.
gab, *n.* Slang. Prating.
gad, *v. i.* 'He went *gadding* about.'
gal, *n.* Girl. 1, R.
gale, *n.* A good time. 'We had a perfect *gale*.'
gall, *n.* Brazen assurance. 'He had *gall* to ask that.'
galluses, *n.* Slang. Suspenders. 1, R; 2, O.
get around, *v. phr.* To get the better of.
get one's back up, *v. phr.* To become enraged.
get out, *v. phr.* To let one alone.
get religion, *v. phr.* To 'get converted.' 1, R; 2, O.
get the wrong pig by the tail, *prov.* To make a mistake in selection. 2, O; 3, O.
gin, *v.* Gave or given. 'He *gin* me a crack side of the head.' 1, R.
girdle, *v. t.* To cut the bark clear around. 'To *girdle* trees.'
give one the go by, *v. phr.* To leave one in the lurch. 3, O.
given name, *n.* The Christian name.
glade, *n.* Smooth ice. 3, O.
go ahead, *v. phr.* To advance.
go ahead, *adj. phr.* Progressive.
go in for, *v. phr.* To advocate.
go it blind, *v. phr.* To act without due consideration. 2, O.
go off, *v. phr.* To expire. 3, O.
go through the mill, *v. phr.* To acquire experience.
go to grass, *v. phr.* To be off, to get out.
go under, *v. phr.* Perish.
gobbler, *n.* A male turkey.
going, *n.* Travelling. 'The *going* is bad.'
golly, *interj.*
gone coon, *n. phr.* A man past recovery. 'He is a *gone coon*.' 2, O; 3, O.
gone goose, *n. phr.* Same as *gone coon*. 2, O.
goneness, *n.* A weakness. A word used by women.
goner, *n.* One past recovery. 'He's a *goner*.'
good as gold, *adj. phr.*
gouge, *v. t.* To cheat.
grand, *adj.* Excellent.
grass widow, *n.* A divorced woman.
grave-yard, *n.* A cemetery.
grease the wheels, *v. phr.* To pay a little on account. 2, O; 3, O.
great big, *adj. phr.* Very large.
green, *adj.* Inexperienced. 'He's as *green* as grass,' i. e. unsophisticated.
grind, *n.* A hit upon any one. 'He got off a good *grind* on his brother.'
grit, *n.* Slang. Courage.
gritty, *adj.* Courageous.
grouty, *adj.* Ill-natured.

- grumpy**, *adj.* Cross, ill-natured.
- guess**, *v. i.* To conjecture.
- gulch**, *n.* A deep ravine. 3, O.
- gulp**, *v.* To swallow voraciously.
- gum**, *v. t.* Of a saw, to cut the teeth deeper.
- gumption**, *n.* Determined energy.
- gush**, *v. i.* To go into ecstasies.
- hadn't oughter**, *v. phr.* Ought not to.
- hail from**, *v. phr.* To come from. 'He *hails from* Kentucky.' 3, X.
- haint**, *v. neg.* Have not.
- half-cock**, *adv. phr.* Without due preparation. 'To go off *half-cock*,' to act hastily. 2, O; 3, X.
- hand**, *n.* An adept. 'He's quite a *hand* at carpentering.'
- handle**, *v. t.* To manage.
- hang**, *n.* Knack. 'To get the *hang* of a thing.'
- hang around**, *v. phr.* To loiter about.
- happen in**, *v. phr.* To go or come in accidentally.
- happy as a clam**, *prov.* Also commoner, '*happy as a clam* at high water.'
- hard case**, *n. phr.* A dissipated person, or any wicked person; one who is intractable.
- hard pushed**, *adj. phr.* Hard pressed.
- hard row to hoe**, *n. phr.* A difficult matter to accomplish.
- Hard-shelled Baptist**, *n. phr.* Baptist of the straight-laced order.
- hard up**, *adj. phr.* Short of funds.
- hasty-pudding**, *n.* Indian meal boiled.
- haw-haw**, *v. i.* To laugh heartily.
- head off**, *v. phr.* To intercept.
- heap**, *n.* A great deal.
- help**, *n.* Servants and operatives.
- hide**, *v. t.* To flog.
- high as a kite**, *adv. phr.* Equivalent to *sky high*.
- highfaluten**, *adj.* High flown.
- high-heeled shoes**, *n. phr.* Pride. 3, O.
- hoc one's row**, *v. phr.* To do one's own work.
- hold on**, *v. phr.* Wait, stop.
- hook**, *v. t.* Slang. To steal.
- hook**, *n.* Account. 'He went on his own *hook*.'
- hookey**, *n.* To play *hookey* is to play truant.
- hopping mad**, *adj. phr.* Exceedingly angry.
- horrors**, *n.* Delirium tremens. 2, O; 3, X.
- hoss and hoss** means the same as *neck and neck* or *six to half a dozen*. Even. 2, O.
- horse**, *n.* Pronounced *hoss*.
- house**, *n.* Used in the names of various outbuildings, as *wash-house*, *hen-house*, *milk-house*.
- how**, *interrog. pron.* What?
- how de**, *interrog. phr.* How do you do? 3, O.

- hull**, *adj.* Whole.
hum, *n.* Home.
hunk, *n.* A big lump.
hush up, *v. phr.* To be still, to dry up, to shut up.
husking, *n.* A corn husking party.
I dad! *interj.* An exclamation of surprise. 2, O; 3, O.
in, *prep.* Into.
Indian corn, *n.* Maize.
Indian meal, *n.* Meal from maize.
Indian pudding, *n.* A pudding of Indian meal and molasses.
Indian turnip, *n.* Jack-in-the-pulpit.
institution, *n.* Any prevalent practice or thing. 3, X.
Irish, *n.* Temper. 'He's getting his *Irish* up.' 2, O; 3, O.
item, *n.* Information. 'I got an *item* of his being in town.' 3, X.
jab, *v. t.* To strike or thrust.
jag, *n.* A great deal. 'He had a *jag* of work to do.' 2, X; 3, O.
jam up, *adj. phr.* First rate. 2, O; 3, O.
jew, *v. t.* To cheat. 2, O.
jeewillikens, *interj.* An exclamation. 1, R; 2, O; 3, O.
jibe, *v. i.* To agree.
jig, *n.* Game. 'The *jig* is up.' 2, O; 3, O.
Johnny cake, *n.* A cake of Indian meal.
jug full, *n.* In phrase 'Not by a *jug full*,' by no means.
jumping John Rogers, *n. phr.* An exclamation, 'By the *jumping John Rogers*.' 3, O.
keel over, *v. phr.* To upset, or fall over.
keep a stiff upper lip, *v. phr.* To keep up one's courage.
keep company, *v. phr.* To court.
kerchug, *adv.* Describing the noise made by dropping a heavy body into the water. 2, O.
kerslap, *adv.* 'He fell *kerslap*.'
kick up a row, *v. phr.* To create a disturbance.
kid, *n.* A boy, a child.
kill, *v. i.* Used of overdoing, as 'He drives *to kill*,' 'She dresses *to kill*.'
kind of (kaindër), *adv.* In a manner, 'I'm *kinder* tired.'
kink, *n.* Accidental knot in a rope, thread, etc.
knee-high to a grasshopper, *adj. phr.* Short in stature.
knock about, *v. i.* To go about.
knocked into a cocked hat, *adj. phr.* Knocked out of shape. 2, O; 3, O.
knock down and drag out, *n. phr.* A fight carried to extremities. 1, R; 2, O; 3, O.
knock-down, *n.* Slang. An introduction.
knock down, *v. phr.* To sell at auction.
knock off, *v. t.* To deduct.
know-nothing, *n.* A fool.
lambaste, *v. t.* To beat. 2, O; 3, O.

- lambasting**, *n.* A beating. 2, O; 3, O.
larrup, *v. t.* To beat.
larruping, *n.* A beating.
law sakes! or **law sakes alive!** *interject. phr.* For the Lord's sake!
lengthy, *adj.* Long.
let be, *v. phr.* To let alone. 'Let me be.'
let on, *v. phr.* To disclose. 'He never let on.'
let out, *v. phr.* To begin. 3, O.
let slide, *v. phr.* To let go.
let-up, *n. phr.* A relief.
lickety split, *adv. phr.* Very fast. 'He went *lickety split* down hill.'
licks, *n.* Exertions. 'He put in big *licks*. 2, O.
lie out of whole cloth, *phr.* An utter falsehood. 2, O.
lief, *n.* Permission. 'Give me *lief* to go.'
liefer or **liever**, *adj.* Rather. 'I'd *liefer* read than work.' 1, R; 3, O.
liefs or **lieves**, *adj.* A corruption of *lief* or *lieve*. 'I'd as *lieves* be seen as not.'
life everlasting, *n.* An herb.
like a book, *adv. phr.* Plainly. 'I can read him *like a book*.'
like a bull in a china closet, *adv. phr.* Awkwardly. 3, O.
like a dog with a sore head, *adv. phr.* 'He's always whining *like a dog with a sore head*.' 3, O.
like looking for a needle in a haymow, *adv. phr.* A hopeless search.
lines, *n.* Reins for driving.
liquor up, *v. phr.* To take a drink. 2, X; 3, O.
little end of the horn, *n. phr.* 'To come out the little end of the horn' is to get the worst of a bargain.
loafer, *n.* An idle lounge.
loaf, *v. i.* To be idle.
locate, *v.* To take up one's residence.
logy, *adj.* Heavy, slow, stupid.
long and short, *n. phr.* Sum and substance. 'The *long and short* of it is that I've got to go.'
loony, *adj.* Crazy.
lots, *n.* A great deal. 'We had *lots* of work.'
love, *v. t.* To like. 'I *love* pumpkin pie.'
lugs, *n.* Proud manners. 'Doesn't she put on *lugs!*' 3, O.
lummoxy, *n.* A stupid fellow. 2, O.
mad, *adj.* Angry.
mad as a wet hen, *adj. phr.* Very angry.
make one's mark, *v. phr.* To distinguish oneself.
make oneself scarce, *v. phr.* To depart.
make tracks, *v. phr.* To go, to run.
mash, *v. t.* To court. 3, O.
mate or **match**, *n.* One of a pair. 'I can't find the *mate* to this shoe.'
meadow, *n.* Wet mowing lands.

- mean**, *adj.* Poor, worthless.
- measly**, *adj.* Poor. 'I don't want that *measly* stuff.'
- mecting**, *n.* A religious assembly.
- meeting house**, *n.* Church.
- mercy sakes alive**. An exclamation.
- middling well**, *adv. phr.* Tolerably well.
- mighty**, *adv.* Very. 'I'm *mighty* glad to see you.' 1, R.
- mill**, *n.* The experience of the world. 'He's been through the *mill*.'
- mind**, *v. t.* To take care of. 'He *mind*ed the baby.'
- mind**, *v. i.* To object. 'I don't *mind*.'
- missing**, *adj.* Absent, in the phrase 'to be among the *missing*.'
- mistake**, *n.* In the phrase 'and no *mistake*,' meaning certainly. 'I will soon pay you a visit and no *mistake*.'
- mitten**, *n.* 'To get the mitten' is to be jilted.
- mixed up**, *adj. phr.* Confused.
- monstrous**, *adv.* Very. A *monstrous* pretty city. 1, R; 2, O; 3, O.
- mosey**, *v. i.* To be off, to depart. 2, O; 3, O.
- most**, *adv.* Almost.
- mought**, *v.* The old preterite of *may*, still in use among old people. 2, O; 3, O.
- mourners**, *n.* In the expression 'crowding the *mourners*,' i. e. putting some further embarrassment upon a person already laboring under difficulties. 2, O; 3, O.
- move**, *v. i.* To change one's residence, or remove.
- much**, *adv.* 'He is very *much* of a man,' i. e. a man of very good qualities.
- mumble the peg**, *n. phr.* A boys' game of skill in throwing jack-knives, in which the forfeit consists in pulling a peg out of the ground with the teeth. 2, O; 3, X.
- muss**, *n.* A corruption of mess.
- muss**, *v. i.* To mess, to disarrange.
- nappy**, *n.* An earthen dish.
- nary**, *adj.* Not one. Corruption for ne'er a. 1, R; 2, X.
- nary red**, *n. phr.* Not a red cent.
- neap**, *n.* The tongue or pole of a cart or wagon.
- neighborhood**, *n.* Used in the phrase 'in the *neighborhood* of,' to mean about, near, bordering on.
- never miss the water till the well runs dry**. A common proverb.
- nicely**, *adj. and adv.* Very well. 'How's your wife this fine morning, Mr. Peabody? She's *nicely*.'
- nigh onto**, *prep. phr.* Nearly, almost.
- nigh upon**, *prep. phr.* Nearly, almost.
- nip**, *n.* A dram. 2, O; 3, O.
- nip and tuck**, *adv. phr.* Nearly an even thing. An expression signifying equality. 2, O.
- nip and twitch**, *v. phr.* To walk with short mincing steps.
- nipping**, *part.* Mincing. 'She goes *nipping* and twitching down the street.'

- no-account**, *adj. phr.* Worthless. 'A *no-account* horse.'
- nohow**, *adv.* By no means.
- nothing else**, *n. phr.* 'It ain't *nothing else*' is equivalent to saying 'it's that and no mistake.'
- notional**, *adj.* Fanciful.
- notions**, *n.* Small wares or trifles.
- no use crying over spilt milk**. A common proverb.
- Nutmeg state**, *n.* Connecticut.
- obliged to be**, *v. phr.* Must be. 2, O; 3, X.
- occasion**, *n.* Reason. 'I had no *occasion* for doing it.'
- odd stick**, *n. phr.* An eccentric person.
- of**, *prep.* (1) Used in the phrases 'to feel of,' 'to taste of,' 'to smell of,' signifying a voluntary act. (2) Used after a verbal noun, as 'he'll want a quarter for the doing of it.' 3, X.
- offish**, *adj.* Distant or unapproachable in manners.
- offset**, *n.* (1) In accounts, a sum set off against another sum as an equivalent. (2) A sort of embankment.
- offset**, *v. t.* To set one account against another.
- old man**, *n. phr.* (1) One's father, used by "Young America." (2) An expression between friends; 'How are you, *old man*?'
- on hand**, *adv. phr.* At hand, present.
- one-horse**, *adj. phr.* Small and unimportant. 'This is a *one-horse* town.'
- ornary**, *adj.* Poor, mean.
- ouch!** *interj.* An exclamation of pain.
- ought**, *v. i.* In the expressions *had ought* and *hadn't ought*, for *ought* and *ought not*.
- ourn**, *pers. pron.* Ours. 1, R.
- outlandish**, *adj.* Strange. 'There was the most *outlandish* noise.'
- over and above**, *adv. phr.* Excessively. 'She is not *over and above* particular in her housekeeping.'
- overrun**, *v. t.* To run over.
- over the left**, *adv. phr.* An expression used to give to the words it accompanies a meaning directly opposite to that which they would otherwise have. 2, O. With 3 it is *over the left eye*.
- partly**, *adv.* Nearly, almost.
- peaked**, *adj.* Thin, emaciated, as from sickness.
- peert or peart**, *adj.* Brisk, lively.
- peewee**, *n.* A name given by boys to a small marble. 2, O; 3, O.
- pelt**, *n.* A blow.
- peskily**, *adv.* Confoundedly, very, extremely.
- pesky**, *adj.* Plaguey, confounded.
- pick**, *v. t.* Of a banjo, to play on the strings.
- pickled**, *adj.* Slang. Drunk.
- pick-up**, *adj.* A pick-up dinner is a dinner made of such fragments of cold meat, etc., as remain from former meals.
- pificated**, *adj.* Slang. 3, O. Drunk.
- pile**, *n.* Fortune. 'To make one's *pile*.' 3, O.

pimping, *adj.* Petty.

pinned, *adj.* In a tight place, hard up for money.

place, *v. t.* To place a person is to remember the place where he belongs or was born.

plaguey, *adv.* Horribly. 'He looks *plaguey* suspicious.'

plaguey sight, *adv. phr.* A great deal. 'I'd a *plaguey sight* rather go than stay here.'

plank, *v. t.* To lay, to put. 'He *planked* down his money.' 2, O.

plank shad, *n. phr.* A shad nailed to a plank and roasted. 2, O; 3, O.

play possum, *v. phr.* To deceive. 'He's *playing possum* with you.'

plumb, *adv.* Straight. 'I shot him *plumb* through the heart.'

poke, *n.* A lazy person. 'What a slow *poke* you are!'

poke fun, *v. phr.* To joke. To poke fun at is to ridicule.

poke-bonnet, *n.* A long, straight bonnet.

pokerish, *adj.* Frightful. 'The old church is a *pokerish* looking place.'

polite as a basket of chips, *adj. phr.* Very polite and smiling.

pony up, *v. phr.* Pay up. 'Come Mr. Brown, *pony up* that money.'

porridge, *n.* In the proverb, 'When it rains *porridge* my dish is always upside down.' 3, O.

possum, *n.* Contraction for opossum.

post, *v. t.* To bring one's knowledge up to date.

pot-pie, *n.* A meat pie.

powerful, *adv.* Very. 'That tea is *powerful* good.' 1, R.

prehaps, *adv.* For perhaps.

present, *adj.* The word is put on the envelope of letters to persons residing in the town where the letters are written, and which are not sent through the post. 3, O.

prickly-heat, *n.* A rash which appears in warm weather.

prime, *adj.* Good. A No. 1. 'These are *prime* peaches.'

prink, *v. i.* To dress in a finical manner.

proud, *adj.* Glad. 'I should be *proud* to see you.' 3, O.

proud as a peacock. A common comparison.

prouder than Lucifer, *adj. phr.* Very proud.

pry, *v. t.* To raise by means of a lever.

pull up, *v. phr.* Among travelers, to stop.

pull up stakes, *v. phr.* To remove.

pull wool over the eyes, *v. phr.* To deceive.

punk, *n.* A kind of fungus used for tinder.

punky, *adj.* Poor, of a public performance.

put, *adj.* Still. 'To stay *put*' is to keep still, to remain in order.

put the licks in, *v. phr.* To exert oneself.

put through, *v. phr.* To effect, accomplish.

putty-head, *n.* A fool. 3, X.

quicker than you can say Jack Robinson, *adv. phr.* Very quick. 'Hand me that book *quicker'n* you could say *Jack Robinson*.'

quilting-bee, *n.* An assemblage of women who unite their labor to make a bed-quilt.

quiltwheel, *v. i.* To collapse physically. 'I thought I should *quiltwheel*,' i. e. give up from exhaustion. 1, R; 3, O.

raccoon, *n.* *Procyton lotor*, more commonly called *coon*.

raft, *n.* (1) A float. (2) A crowd. 'There was a *raft* of people there.'

raise Cain, *v. phr.* To make a row.

raise one's hair, *v. phr.* To frighten. 'That story was enough to *raise one's hair*.'

reckon, *v. i.* To think, believe. 'Well, I *reckon* so.'

red as a fox's tail, *adj. phr.* A common comparison.

red cent, *n. phr.* A copper cent.

regret, *n.* A note declining an invitation. 1, R.

resurrect, *v. t.* To restore to use.

rich, *adj.* Entertaining. 'The show was *rich*.'

right away, *adv. phr.* Directly.

right off, *adv. phr.* Directly.

rile, *v. t.* (1) To render turbid by stirring. (2) To make angry.

rily, *adj.* Turbid.

rip, *v. t.* To tear. Also in the slang expression 'let her *rip*,' let it go.

rip out, *v. phr.* To utter with vehemence, as 'to rip out an oath.'

risky, *adj.* Dangerous, hazardous.

rock, *n.* A stone. Plural, rocks, dollars. 2, O.

room, *v. i.* To occupy a room. 'I *room* with Joe.'

rooster, *n.* The male of the domestic fowl.

rope in, *v. phr.* To decoy.

rosy, *adj.* Slang. Drunk. 1, O.

rough and tumble, *n. phr.* A good-natured tussle.

rough-scuff, *n.* The lowest people, the rabble. 1, R; 2, O.

round, *adv.* To get round one is to gain advantage over one by flattery or deception.

rounder, *n.* Slang. One who goes the rounds of saloons, etc. 3, O.

rounds, *n.* In the expression 'to go the *rounds*.'

rouser, *n.* Something very exciting or very great.

rowdy, *n.* A riotous, turbulent fellow.

row to hoe, *n. phr.* A long or hard *row to hoe* is a long or difficult task to perform.

rubbage, *n.* Rubbish.

rub out, *v. phr.* To obliterate.

rugged, *adj.* Hardy, robust.

run or run on, *v. t.* To make a butt of.

run around like a hen with its head cut off. A common expression meaning to go hither and thither without any apparent aim or reason.

run into the ground, *v. phr.* To overdo.

run one's face, *v. phr.* To make use of one's credit. 2, O; 3, O.

rush, *n.* Spirit. 'To go it with a *rush*.'

rush it, *v. phr.* To hurry.

sakes! la sakes! massy sakes! sakes alive! *interj.* All feminine exclamations.

- saphead**, *n.* A blockhead. 2, O.
sass, *n.* Sauce.
savage as a meat axe, *adj. phr.* Exceedingly savage. 2, O; 3, O.
sawes, *n.* Preserves. 1, old; 2, X; 3, X.
scallawag, *n.* A scamp.
scare or skeer, *n.* A fright.
scare up, *v. phr.* To pick up, to find.
scary or skeery, *adj.* Timorous.
school-ma'am, *n.* A school mistress.
scoot, *v. i.* To run.
scratch, *v. t.* To strike from the political ballot.
scratched ticket, *n. phr.* An election ticket with one or more names of candidates erased, or others added.
scrimp, *n.* A miser.
scrimping, *adj.* Scanty, close.
scrumptious, *adj.* Nice, excellent, fine.
scurry, *v. i.* Run in haste.
see the elephant, *v. phr.* To see the sights. 2, O; 3, O.
seen, *pp.* for *pret.* Saw. 'I *seen* him do it.'
selectman, *n.* A town magistrate.
semi-occasionally, *adv.* Once in a while. 2, O.
sence, *adv., prep.* Since. 2, O; 3, X.
set, *adj.* Fixed in opinion, firm, obstinate.
shack, *v. t.* To run after. 'When the bulls go over the fence we have to *shack* them ourselves.'
shackely, *adj.* Shaky, rickety.
shake a stick at, *v. phr.* 'More than you can *shake a stick at*' is a great number.
shakes, *n.* Ague.
shaky, *adj.* Wavering.
shell corn, *v. phr.* To remove the grains of Indian corn from the cob.
sheepskin, *n.* A parchment diploma. 3, O.
shimmy, *n.* A woman's under garment.
shin up, *v. phr.* To climb a tree by aid of hands and legs only.
shindig, *n.* Any public or social entertainment.
shine, *n.* (1) A great display, as, to ent or make a shine. 'To take the *shine off*' is to surpass in beauty or excellence. (2) A fancy, liking for a person. 'I took a *shine* to him.'
shiner, *n.* Slang. An eye blackened by a blow. 2, O; 3, O.
shingle, *n.* A sign-board.
shinplaster, *n.* Small paper currency.
shitepoke, *n.* A species of heron. 2, O; 3, X.
shoot or shute, *n.* A passage-way on the side of a steep hill down which timber is slid.
shoot, *v. t.* To *shoot* a fall or rapid is to float down it in a small boat.
shooter, *n.* A revolver.
shooting-iron, *n.* A rifle or revolver. 2, O.
shuck, *v. t.* To strip off the husks.

- shucks**, *n.* 'Not worth *shucks*' means good for nothing.
- shucks**, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt.
- shut up**, *v. phr.* To stop talking.
- shy**, *v. t.* To throw a light substance. 2, X.
- sidle out**, *v. phr.* To get out sideways, to back out.
- sight**, *n.* A great many. 'A *sight* of people.'
- singed cat**, *v. phr.* An epithet applied to anything whose appearance does it injustice. 'That soup is like a *singed cat*,' i. e. tastes better than it looks.
- sirree**, *n.* For sir, in the phrases 'yes, *sirree*,' 'no, *sirree*.' It is supposed to be particularly emphatic.
- siss**, *n.* Contraction for sister.
- six-shooter**, *n.* A revolver with six chambers.
- sizzle**, *v. i.* To hiss from the action of fire.
- skimping**, *adj.* Scanty.
- skin of his teeth**. A phrase denoting a narrow escape. 'He just got through by the *skin of his teeth*.'
- skipper**, *n.* The cheese mite.
- skunk**, *n.* A vile or good-for-nothing fellow.
- skunk**, *v. t.* To defeat utterly.
- skunk cabbage**, *n.* A strong scented plant, the *symplocarpus foetidus*.
- sky high**, *adv. phr.* 'He knocked him *sky high*.'
- sky-larking**, *n.* Any kind of rough play. Rampaging around.
- slam-bang**, *adv.* Recklessly. 'He always goes at things *slam-bang*.'
- slant**, *n.* To have a *slant* on is to be drunk. 3, O.
- slap-jack**, *n.* A pancake.
- slick**, *adj.* Sleek.
- slick as a whistle**, *adv. phr.* Very smoothly or adroitly. 2, O.
- slick as grease**, *adv. phr.* Very smoothly or adroitly. 2, O.
- slick up**, *v. phr.* To make sleek.
- slimsy**, *adj.* Flimsy.
- sling**, *n.* A gin sling is an alcoholic drink.
- sling**, *v. t.* To swing or throw. 'They *slung* their hats and cheered.'
- slip**, *n.* The opening between wharves. 3, O.
- sliver**, *n.* A splinter of wood.
- sliver**, *v. i.* To slip, or fly. To let *sliver* is to let fly, to fire. 2, O.
- slump**, *n.* A dish of dough and fruit, as 'apple *slump*.' 2, O.
- slung-shot**, *n.* A weapon formed of two leaden or iron bullets fastened together by a piece of rope five or six inches long. 3, O.
- small fry**, *n. phr.* Same as small potatoes.
- small potatoes**, *n. phr.* An epithet applied to persons or things, and signifying petty, mean, or contemptible. 2, O.
- smile**, *n.* A drink, a dram. 2, O; 3, O.
- smile**, *v. i.* To treat to liquor.
- smudge**, *v. t.* To blacken with dirt.
- snap**, *n.* A period of weather, in the expression 'a cold *snap*.'
- snapping turtle**, *n.* A common kind of edible turtle.
- snarl**, *v. i.* To speak angrily. 'You needn't *snarl* at me that way.'

sneaking notion, *n. phr.* A suspicion. 'I've got a *sneakin'* notion that he's the man.'

sneeze at, *v. phr.* A thing that is not to be sneezed at is not to be despised. 2, O; 3, X.

snoop, *v. i.* To spy slyly around. 2, O; 3, O.

snort, *v. i.* To laugh out loudly. 3, X.

snorter, *n.* An unusually good one. 'You better come to the dance to-night; it's going to be a *rip-snorter*.' 2, O; 3, O.

snowball, *n.* A jeering appellation for a negro. 2, O; 3, O.

snum, *v. i.* 'I *snum*' for I swear; I declare.

soak, *v. i.* To drink alcoholic liquors to excess.

socdolager, *n.* 'That was a *socdolager* of a hymn.' Something impressive or conclusive. 2, O; 3, O.

soft soap, *n. phr.* Flattery.

soft-soap, *v. t.* To flatter.

some pumpkins, *n. phr.* Any body or thing large or important. 2, O.

somewheres, *adv.* Somewhere.

soph, *n.* A sophomore. 3, O.

sorter, *adv.* Sort of, somewhat.

so, *v. t.* Pret. tense of *set*.

sour grapes, *n. phr.* Envious disappointment.

sozzle, *v. t.* To splash, to mess with liquids.

spake, *v. i.* An antiquated preterite of *speak*, used only in prayers. 3, O.

span, *n.* Two horses harnessed side by side.

span clean, *adj. phr.* Perfectly clean.

sparking, *n.* A courting.

sparrow-grass, *n.* Asparagus.

spat, *n.* (1) A slap. (2) A quarrel.

spec, *n.* A contraction for speculation. 'He made a good *spec* in flour.' 3, X.

speck, *n.* A bit, in the least. 'I did not like the treatment a *speck*.'

spees, *n.* Spectacles.

spell, *n.* A turn of work, a short time. 'I worked a *spell*.'

spell, *v. t.* To relieve.

spider, *n.* A cast-iron frying-pan without legs.

spit-curl, *n.* A curl over the temple. 3, O.

splendiferous, *adj.* Splendid. 3, O.

splurge, *n.* A blustering demonstration.

splurge, *v. i.* To cut a dash.

spook, *n.* A ghost. 3, X.

spooky, *adj.* Uncanny. 3, X.

spoon, *v. i.* To show foolish fondness, even in public.

spoony, *adj.* Demonstratively fond. 'She is *spooney* over him.'

sposh, *n.* A mixture of mud or snow and water.

spot, *v. t.* To identify.

spread, *n.* A covering for bed or table.

- spread oneself**, *v. phr.* To make an unusual effort. 2, O; 3, O.
- spree**, *n.* A drunken time.
- spring fever**, *n. phr.* A listless feeling in the spring.
- sprouts**, *n.* To put one through a course of sprouts is to make one do certain hard things, or to subject one to a course of discipline.
- spry**, *adj.* Lively.
- spunk**, *n.* Mettle, spirit, or temper.
- spunky**, *adj.* Mettlesome.
- squawk**, *v. i.* To squeak, but with a deep note, used particularly of the cry of a hen when caught.
- squirm**, *v. i.* To wiggle or twist about.
- squush**, *v. t.* To mash. 'Squush the bug.'
- stag**, *adv.* Without a girl. 'Are you going to the dance *stag*?' 3, O.
- stag dance**, *n. phr.* A dance attended only by men. 3, O.
- stag party**, *n. phr.* A party consisting of men only. 3, O.
- stampede**, *n.* A general scamper.
- stamping ground**, *n. phr.* A favorite resort. 2, O; 3, O.
- stand treat**, *v. phr.* To consent to treat.
- stick**, *v. t.* To impose upon. 'He got *stuck* when he bought that horse.'
- stick to your text if you die preaching.** A familiar proverb. 3, O.
- sticker**, *n.* A difficult question or task. 'That's a *sticker*,' i. e. hard to answer.
- stick-to-it-iveness**, *n.* Perseverance.
- stiff**, *n.* A corpse. 2, O; 3, O.
- stock**, *v. t.* To supply.
- stocking feet**, *n. phr.* The feet with stockings on, but no shoes.
- stocky**, *adj.* Short and thick.
- stone-bruise**, *n.* A hurt on the bone of the foot. 2, O.
- stoop**, *n.* The door steps, or a little porch.
- stop**, *v. i.* To stay, to abide temporarily.
- store goods**, *n. phr.* Goods purchased at a store in distinction from those made at home.
- store pay**, *n. phr.* Pay in goods from a store instead of in cash.
- straight**, *adv.* and *adj.* Undiluted.
- straight spoken**, *adj. phr.* Candid.
- strain**, *n.* A slight sprain.
- strap**, *n.* A strop.
- strapped**, *adj.* Hard up for money. 2, O; 3, X.
- streaked**, *adj.* In the phrase 'to feel *streaked*,' i. e. in poor physical condition. 1, old; 2, O; 3, O.
- stretch**, *n.* A single effort. 'On a *stretch*' is without cessation.
- string**, *n.* A row, number, lot.
- strong for**, *adj. phr.* In favor of. 'I'm *strong for* honest politics.'
- stub**, *v. t.* To strike on the end, especially of one's toe in walking or running.
- stuck**, *adj.* (1) Unable to proceed. (2) Cheated in trade.
- stuff**, *v. t.* To fool, deceive.

- stuff**, *v. i.* To gormandize.
stump, *v. t.* To challenge.
stun, *n.* A stone. 2, O; 3, X.
suck in, *v. phr.* To cheat. 2, O.
succotash, *n.* Corn and beans boiled together.
sucker, *n.* (1) A kind of fresh water fish. (2) A person easily duped.
 (3) A mean fellow.
supposing, *pres. part.* Pronounced 'sposen'.
sure, *adv.* Surely.
surprise party, *n. phr.* A social gathering arranged without the knowledge of the person at whose house it is held.
swamp, *v. t.* To plunge into inextricable difficulties.
swan, *v. i.* To swear. 'I swan!'
swap, *n.* An exchange.
swap, *v. t.* To barter or exchange.
swat, *n.* A knock.
swat, *v. t.* To smite.
switch, *n.* False hair.
swow, *v. i.* To swear. 'I swow.' 2, O.
tackle, *r. t.* To lay hold of.
taffy, *n.* (1) A kind of candy. (2) Slang. Flattery.
tag, *n.* A game of catch.
tain't, *v. neg.* It is not.
take on, *v. phr.* To grieve.
tall feed, *n. phr.* Rank standing grass.
tanglefoot, *n.* Whiskey. 2, O; 3, O.
tap, *v. t.* To add a new sole to a shoe.
tarnal, *adj.* Eternal. 2, O; 3, O.
tarnation! *interj.* An oath. 2, X.
tax, *v. t.* To charge. 'What will you tax me for this horse?' 2, O.
team, *n.* A person of great ability or wit is said to be a whole team.
tend, *v. t.* To attend.
ten-pins, *n.* A game.
thousand of brick, *n.* A heavy weight. 'Like a thousand of brick,' heavily.
throw in, *v. phr.* To add gratis.
thundering, *adj.* Very.
tickled as a gimlet. A common comparison, meaning very highly pleased. 3, O.
tie, *n.* A draw.
tight, *adj.* Close, parsimonious.
tight place, *n. phr.* Straits.
tight squeeze, *n. phr.* A difficulty.
time, *n.* In the phrase 'what time are you?' meaning what o'clock is it by your watch.
toe the mark, *v. phr.* To come up to one's obligations, to act in accordance with strict discipline.
top notch, *n. phr.* The highest point.

- touch-me-not**, *n.* The sensitive plant.
- tougher than a hair halter**. A common comparison, as 'the meat was tougher than a hair halter.' 3, O.
- tow-boat**, *n.* A small steamer for towing larger craft. 3, X.
- tow-head**, *n.* A light-haired person.
- triangular**, *adj.* A *triangular* contest is one where there are three contestants. 3, O.
- truck**, *n.* Produce, as garden *truck*. Also worthless trumpery.
- truckman**, *n.* A driver of a truck or heavy dray.
- tuckered out**, *adj. phr.* Tired out.
- tuk**, *pret. v.* Took. 1, R; 2, O; 3, O.
- ugly**, *adj.* Ill-tempered.
- upper crust**, *n. phr.* The aristocracy.
- upper ten**, *n. phr.* The aristocracy.
- use up**, *v. phr.* To exhaust.
- vum**, *v. i.* To vow, in the expression *I vum!*
- walk the chalk [mark]**, *v. phr.* To walk straight, to be strictly disciplined. 2, O.
- walking papers, or walking ticket**, *n. phr.* Orders to leave, a dismissal.
- wallop**, *v. t.* To beat.
- wan't**, *v. neg.* Was not.
- want to know**, *v. phr.* Used in exclamations of surprise, as 'I *want to know!*'
- ways**, *n.* Way, distance. 'It's only a little *ways* to Berlin.'
- ways**, *n. pl.* In the expression, 'There is no two *ways* about it,' i. e. the fact is just so and not otherwise.
- weed**, *n.* Tobacco.
- whale**, *v. t.* To thrash. 2, O.
- whaling**, *n.* A beating. 2, O.
- wheeling**, *n.* The act of conveying on wheels.
- whittle**, *v. i. and t.* To cut with a knife.
- whole cloth**, *n. phr.* A lie made out of whole cloth is one in which there is no admixture of truth.
- whole-souled**, *adj.* Noble minded.
- whopper**, *n.* (1) Anything uncommonly large. (2) A great lie.
- wide awake**, *adj. phr.* On the alert.
- widow bewitched**, *n. phr.* 'She acts like a *widow bewitched*,' of a woman who acts in an unusual or noticeable manner. 3, O.
- wiggle**, *v. i.* To wriggle.
- wild cherry**, *n.* A common tree bearing clusters of an acrid fruit.
- wilt**, *v. i.* To droop.
- wind up**, *v. phr.* To close up.
- wipe out**, *v. phr.* To exterminate.
- wool over one's eyes**. To draw the *wool over one's eyes* is to impose upon one.
- worst kind**, *n. phr.* 'I gave him the *worst kind* of a licking,' i. e. a severe whipping.

wrapper, n. A loose dress for women.

wrathy, adj. Angry.

yaller, adj. Yellow. 1, R.

yank, n. A jerk.

yank, v. t. To jerk.

yellow jacket, n. A small wasp with yellow stripes.

you might as well try to squeeze blood out of a turnip.

A common saying, denoting a difficult task.

yourn, pron. adj. Yours. 'Is that yourn?'

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A GRAMMAR OF THE SOGN DIALECT OF
NORWEGIAN.

I

NOUN, ADJECTIVE, NUMERALS AND PRONOUNS.

The dialect treated in the following pages is that of Central Sogn, as now spoken by settlers at Utica, Wisconsin,¹ who emigrated from Sogn, Norway, between fifty and sixty years ago. This dialect, one of the most archaic in Norway, forms a part of the Inner Bergen group which includes Hardanger, Voss, and Sogn as far as and including Vik parish, according to Dr. A. B. Larsen's classification of Norwegian dialects in *Oversigt over de norske Bygdemaal* (Kristiania, 1898).

While much material on Norwegian dialects has been collected and published through the Norwegian Dialect Society, I am not aware that anyone has specially treated the dialect of Sogn outside of the brief survey on pp. 71-77 of the work already referred to. While in the main, barring English influence on the vocabulary, the dialect as spoken by American settlers has retained the original character,² a few changes tending toward simplification have taken place. It will thus be seen that, for example, in the plural of feminines, the dialect does not retain the older forms as much as that still spoken in Norway.

The earliest emigration to America from Sogn, Norway, dates from 1842. In the decade and a half that followed, Sogn contributed a considerable share to the large number of Norwegian emigrants to the New World. The majority of the earliest immigrants came directly to Dane County, Wisconsin, locating first in Christiania and Deerfield townships. A little later they went farther northwest in the county to Norway Grove, Springdale and Bonnet Prairie, and west into Pleasant Springs and

¹ Or rather Christiania township, so-named from the capital of Norway.

² That is, its character at the time of settlement.

the town of Stoughton. Dane county had, however, been settled by Norwegians several years before. As early as 1839 a few had visited the locality and selected sites for future homes. In 1840 several families settled in Christiania township, forming thus the nucleus to the extensive settlement of Koshkonong.¹ These were from Numedal and Voss. Most of the earliest settlers came from Numedal, Telemarken, Voss and Sogn.² Many years later immigrants also began to come from districts in Norway north and east of these, but not until recent years in numbers large enough to affect the character of the settlement.

The three dialects represented in the particular locality in question are those of Numedal, Sogn and Upper Telemarken. It may be said that these dialects, in spite of close contact during a period of sixty years, have preserved in a large measure their original purity,³ yielding very little to influence from either of the other two. This is due no doubt in some degree to the great difference between the three dialects phonetically and as regards intonation or musical accent. Some little influence there has been on the vocabulary, as we might expect. Words that originally belong exclusively to the Telemarken dialect are now also current among those who speak the Sogn dialect, and vice versa. As regards inflexional forms there is no mixture, but the levelling tendency apparent in our dialect may be due in part to contact with the other dialects, but no doubt more to the influence of the literary language. Many are able to speak several other dialects perfectly well, but would still continue to speak their own peculiar dialect correctly.

In the following I shall first discuss the article, the gender of nouns and the rules governing their gender; then the inflexion of nouns and adjectives, which will be followed by the numerals; last, the inflections of the pronouns. I shall give only the present forms; Old Norse equivalents will not be given.

¹ See *Dialect Notes*, ii, 257. The region there discussed includes also the town of Albion.

² See my article on "The Coming of the Norwegians to Iowa," in *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics* for July, 1905.

³ English influence on vocabulary and phraseology will in this discussion be left out of account. The reader may be referred to *Dialect Notes*, ii, 257 ff.

As regards sounds and symbols I have thought it desirable to retain as much as possible of the dialect orthography. *kj* stands for the sound *tf*, as *kjȳr* = *tfȳr*. I have, however, used *dj* for *gj* (*ggj*). Further *ɔ*, short or long, has the quality of *o* in song, also in *ɔy* (= Old Norse *öy*); *ú* = open *u*; *ý* = open *y*, a sound half way between Norwegian *y* and *ö*; *ī* stands for *ē*, long *i* generally being slightly diphthongal; *î* = simple long *i*. Long *o* is almost a pure vowel, hence I represent it by *ô*. The diphthongal pronunciation of *û* as *eu* is now rarely heard, it is as nearly pure as *ô*. In these cases therefore I print with the circumflex; *â* is purely monophthongal. *ȳ* is diphthongal. Other symbols will be clear.

THE ARTICLE.

§ 1. In the Sogn dialect there is, as in the literary language and in later Old Norse, an indefinite and a definite article. This article varies inflexionally according as it is used with a masculine, a feminine or a neuter noun. In this respect then, our dialect, as Norwegian dialects in general, differs from the literary language in which, as in Danish on which its morphology is based, the old masculine and feminine have united into one common class.¹ In the following pages I shall use the indefinite or the definite article indiscriminately as the sign of gender.

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

§ 2. The indefinite article, which has arisen out of the unstressed numeral, is:—

Ain when used with masculine nouns; e. g. *ain mann*, a man; *ain stain*, a stone; *ain knapp*, a button.

Ai when used with feminine nouns; e. g. *ai kōna*, a wife; *ai aik*, an oak; *ai klōkka*, a clock.

Aitt when used with neuter nouns; e. g. *aitt bādn*, a child; *aitt stīg*,² a step.

¹ In the colloquial language of all classes, however, the three forms of the article are apt to be preserved, as in the dialects. The indefinite article is therefore to-day a distinguishing mark between East and West Scandinavian territory. Such a division is, however, wholly inadequate for the modern Scandinavian dialects.

² *i* in *stīg* is long and open, but not diphthongal as *ī*, see above.

§ 3. The indefinite article is indeclinable for number and case; it cannot be used in plural form in the sense of 'some' or 'alone' as in Old Norse (*einir*, etc.), nor in the form *aine* in the meaning of 'some,' as in certain modern Norwegian dialects. But compare *fjyr in femtan aur siau*, § 5.

§ 4. The use of the indefinite article corresponds in general to that of the literary language and Danish, with the difference, of course, that in these the article *en* represents both the masculine and the feminine article of the Sogn dialect. Nor does its use differ very much from the German. The absence of the indefinite article after the verbs *væ* and *bli* is more general than in German or even in the literary language of Norway after the corresponding verbs (*sein* and *werden*, *være* and *blive*).

§ 5. A petrified form of the plural of the indefinite article as *in* in the sense of 'about,' appears in *fjyr in femtan aur siau*,¹ about fifteen years ago (cf. Engl. some fifteen years ago). The short form here is due to lack of stress.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

§ 6. The regular definite article in the Sogn dialect, as in Scandinavian in general, is post-positive, being suffixed directly to the noun stem. The form of this article differs according to gender, declension, case, and number. Whenever a noun is to be made definite without any further qualification, this suffixal article is employed. It is therefore often called in the literary language the substantival article. The dialect also has, however, the pre-positive article corresponding to English 'the', but this is (as in Scandinavian otherwise) not used unless the noun is further qualified, as by an adjective or a relative clause, and then only in conjunction with the suffixal definite article. This pre-positive definite article is therefore often called the adjectival article in the literary language. In this use of the compound definite article Norwegian dialects, and therefore also our dialect, differ from Danish and agree with Swedish.²

¹ The *i* in *siau* *i* when the word is stressed.

² In the literary language of Norway the compound article is not yet generally sanctioned, but it is used more and more and will no doubt before long be as definitely established as in Swedish.

THE SUBSTANTIVAL DEFINITE ARTICLE.

§ 7. The substantival definite article is in the singular :

-*n* or -*en* for masculine nouns ; e. g. *stóln*, the chair ; *úlvn*, the fox ; *söuen*, the sheep.

-*i* or -*o* for feminine nouns ; e. g. *bóki*, the book ; *natti*, the night ; *fúrao*, the fir-tree.

-*e* for neuter nouns ; e. g. *bóre*, the table ; *brêve*, the letter.

In the plural the article is :

-*ne* for masculines ; ordinarily also -*ne* for feminines ; and -*i* for neuters ; thus *gátadne*, the boys ; *jentedne*, the girls ; *hási*, the houses.

For the feminines the statement requires the further amplification that certain feminine nouns regularly take the definite plural ending -*na*.¹ Among these are : *bók*, book ; def. pl. *bökedna*, *bökna* ; *tao*, toe, def. pl. *tâedna* ; *rót*, root, def. pl. *rötna* ; *natt*, night,² def. pl. *nettna* ; *kjýr*, cow ; *kjydna* ; *mus*, mouse, *myssna*.³

§ 8. The use of the definite -*na* is also heard among certain speakers in other nouns, especially among the older generation, but this is now felt to be somewhat archaic. The following nouns are sometimes so used :—*vikedna*, the weeks ; *jentedna*, the girls ; *júledna*, the wheels ; *eksledna*, the shoulders ; also *söuedna*, masc. the sheep.

§ 9. Among the masculines there is one exception to the rule given ; it is the word *fót*, foot, which has the definite plural from *föttna*. The word *brór*, brother, has the two forms, *brôredne* and *brödna*.

§ 10. As regards these contract plurals it may be noticed that they all have a mutated vowel, the tendency being evidently to avoid the vowel *e* in the ending of the def. pl. where the vowel of the plural stem is *e* or some other palatal vowel. See further the inflexions below.

§ 11. The regular ending for neuters is -*i* as stated ; exceptions to this are, however, a few neuters, originally weak, which also vary in the indef. plural. (See under inflexions of neuters

¹ As in Old Norse -*nar* regularly for all feminines and as still preserved in the Sogn dialect as spoken in Norway.

² But *nôt*, nut, def. pl. *nâetedne*. ³ Pronounced approximately *m^eyssna*.

below.) These take the def. pl. *o* as *öuga*, eye; *öugo*: *gyra*, eye, *gyro*. They may, however, also take the regular plural *-ne*, as; *öugedne*, *gyredne*. Also those neuters which end in *-el* and *-en* take the def. pl. *-i*. See below.

§ 12. Among neuters the def. pl. *-na* appears in *klædna* from *klê* (O.N. *klædi*). But *klêi* is also here heard.¹

§ 13. Nouns that end in *-e* elide this *e* not only before the plural indefinite and definite endings *-a* and *-adne*, but generally also before the definite singular *-n*, e. g. *fôle*, colt; *fôln*: *hoste*, cough; *hostn*.

§ 14. Masculine nouns which end in vocalic or unstressed *-n* (*-en*) do not take the article for the definite singular but the indefinite and the definite remain identical; e. g. *bôtnn*, bottom; *bôtnn*, the bottom (as *pau bôtnn*, on the bottom); *bjöddn*, bear, def. *bjöddn*; *káptain*, captain, def. *káptain*; ² *órkan*, cyclone, def. *órkan*.³

§ 15. Masculine nouns which end in a stressed long vowel plus *-n* do not take the ending *en* in the definite singular, but the *n* takes the circumflex or compound accent; e. g. *stain*, stone, *stain̄*, the stone. So also *maune*,⁴ moon, *maun̄*, the moon. If the word is dissyllabic, the *n* is apt to retain simple tone, as *barón*, the baron. If the final *n* of the noun is already long (which it would be if the preceding vowel be short) the definite form takes on the circumflex or compound accent; e. g. *mann*, man; def. sing. *man̄n*: *monn*, mouth; *mon̄n*:⁵ *gronn*, reason; *gron̄n*: *brynn*, well; *bryn̄n*.

The substantival definite article may in a few cases be attached to an adjective, in which case these assume noun function, as: *gamln*, the old man: *stýgggn*, the rascal.

¹ In the Telemarken dialect the def. pl. is *klêi*.

² As Swedish but differing from Danish; e. g. *är kapten hemma?* but Danish *er kaptenen hjemme?*

³ Cf. in *The Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, V, p. 17, my discussion of "Isolated stems in final *n*" in Norwegian dialects.

⁴ Or perhaps *maone*.

⁵ Cf. Swedish *mun* indefinite and definite singular (but with single tone). In Swedish this applies to neuters in *-n* also to some extent, as *ocean*, 'ocean,' def. *ocean*; cf. *har du sett det stora ocean?* In our dialect these must take their neuter article, as: *vatne*, the water: *lakne*, the sheet.

The substantival article may take the ending *s* in the genitive; e. g. *güvernörns tåle*, the speech of the governor. The *s*-genitive is, however, rare; see below § 44.

THE ADJECTIVAL DEFINITE ARTICLE.

§ 16. The adjectival definite article is in the singular:

dan, for masculine and feminine nouns both; e. g. *dan svarte hestn*, the black horse; *dan sôtra aiki*, the tall oak.

da, for neuter nouns; e. g. *da nÿa håse*.

In the plural the adjectival definite article is:

dai, for all three genders; e. g. *dai smaue fogladne*, the small birds; *dai nÿe bókna*, the new books; *dai hōge fjedli*, the high mountains.

The adjectival article is indeclinable for case; it does not for example take *s* in the genitive.

§ 17. Regarding the use of the compound article see above, § 6. Here we may add that the pre-positive article is omitted in a number of standing expressions; e. g. *haile dāgn*, the whole day; also *haile vaurn*, the whole summer; *haila natti*, the whole night, and with other designations of time: Furthermore, with the adjectives *hall*, half; *slett*, level; *stösst*, largest; *fÿsst*, first; *sisst*, last; *lys*, light: as, *itte sletta marki*, along the level ground; *stösste dīln*, the largest part; *fÿsste gonggi*, the first time; *hallva¹ aure*, half of the year; *mitt pau lyse dagn*, in broad day-light.

Superlatives especially are apt to be used without the pre-positive article.

Through the pre-positive article adjectives may be substantivized; e. g. *da gōa*, the good; *da vonda*, the bad; *dai smaue*, the little ones.

§ 18. As we have already said, the pre-positive definite article is regularly employed when the noun is qualified by an adjective, or a relative clause. The latter requires the use of the prefixed article just as imperatively as does the adjective; e. g. *dan bóki so du launte mæg*, the book (that) you loaned me. Superlatives have, however, also here a tendency to be used with the terminal article alone, as: *fÿssta gonggi eg saug an*, the first time I saw him.

¹ Note the restoration of the *v* before a vowel ending.

THE NOUN.

§ 19. The nouns in the Sogn dialect may, as in Old Norse, be divided into three gender classes, the masculine, the feminine and the neuter.

Gender is determined by the substitutory pronoun, masculine nouns being represented by the masculine pronoun *hann*, feminines by the feminine pronoun *hó*,¹ and neuters by the neuter pronoun *dá*. The symbol of gender of a noun is the post-positive article used with it.

§ 20. Nouns have two numbers, singular and plural. Formally there are only two cases of nouns, which we may call the appellative and the possessive. The former represents both the old dative and the accusative, which have combined into one objective case, which is identical with the nominative. The pronouns alone have three cases, the nominative, the possessive and the objective;² the latter being the old accusative and not as in Danish and literary Norwegian, the dative.

THE GENDER OF NOUNS.

§ 21. No rules for gender covering all nouns in the Sogn dialect can be given. In general it may be said that in the matter of gender the dialect agrees very closely with the *landsmaal* in Norway.³ It does not differ materially from Old Norse, though there are some instances in which it varies, as e. g. in the names of the seasons. These are now masculine, whereas *vár*, *sumar* and *haust*⁴ were all three neuters in Old Norse, *vetr* only being masculine. The gender of nouns has been fixed by influence of meaning and form. The following general rules and tendencies may be given.

§ 22. MASCULINES: According to meaning. Names of male beings are masculines, e. g. *ain gút*, a boy; *ain vêr*, a wether; and generally also names that may be used of either males or

¹ But *ho* when it has weak sentence stress. So also *da* under similar circumstances.

² Or the subjective appellative, the objective appellative and the possessive.

³ Which in its origin is patterned after the dialects of west central Norway.

⁴ In Sogn, *vaurn*, *sommarn*, *hõustn*.

females, e. g. *ain person*, a person; *ain slæktning*, a relative; *ain pasient*, a patient; *ain unge*, a child. Exception: *aitt vittne*, a witness. The words *Gād*, God, *aingl*, angel, and *jævl*, devil, and their compounds, are regarded as masculines. Here also belongs the derivative *áfgåd*, idol.

§ 23. Generic names of animals are nearly always masculine, e. g. *ain hest*, a horse; *ain fjøle*, a colt; *ain grīs*, a pig; *ain kalv*, a calf; *ain søu*, a sheep; *ain fogl*, a bird; *ain fisk*, a fish; *ain ulv*, a wolf; *ain bjøddn*, a bear; *ain katt*, a cat; *ain veps*, a wasp; *ain makk*, a worm, and many more. Exceptions to this rule are given in § 34 below.

§ 24. Names of natural phenomena, the heavenly bodies, the seasons of the year, months and other divisions of time, are nearly all masculine; e. g. *vindn*, the wind; *lȳnildn*, the lightning; *ain órkan*, a cyclone; *frøstn*, the frost; *håtn*,¹ the heat; *ain skȳ*, a sky; *maunñ*, the moon; *vaurn*, the spring; *dågn*, the day; *ain minutt*, a minute; *ain sikond*, a second; *ain haite Águst*, a warm August. The important exceptions to this are mostly such as in Germanic generally are feminines. These and the neuter exceptions will be given in § 34 below.

§ 25. Names of parts of the surface of the earth, rivers, seas, etc., are mostly of the masculine gender; e. g. *ain fjór*, a fjord; *ain øy*, an island; *skógn*, the forest; *ain vødl*, green-sward; *ain shȳ*, a sea; *ain dål*, a valley; *ain høug*, a hillock; *ain bakke*, a hill. The word *elv*, river, though generally feminine, is also heard as masculine.² Of this class there are also some important exceptions which are neuters; see below. We shall note here simply *håve*, the ocean, and *fjedle*, the mountain.

§ 26. The names of tools and utensils are for the most part masculine, as also those of vehicles; e. g. *ain hammar*, a hammer; *ain jau*, a scythe; *ain nåvar*, an auger; *ain førk*, a fork; *ain spīkar*, a nail; *ain blȳant*, a pencil; *ain lykjl*, a key; *ain sæle*, a harness; *ain slie*, a sleigh.

§ 27. The masculine is further the gender of a very large number of concrete objects, that which is particularized as opposed

¹ *i* in *håtn* is long and open, but not diphthongal.

² *Elv* is, however, not used much, the loan-word *rjver* (English 'river') having taken its place.

to the abstract, collective or indefinite; e. g. *stóln*, the chair; *bautn*, the boat; *krókn*, the hook; *kjiln*, the kettle; *nagln*, the nail; *kqrkn*, the cork; *knappn*, the button; *ain kvist*, a branch. Names of wearing apparel will also be included here; e. g. *hattn*, the hat; *krágn*, the collar; *skócn*, the shoe; *stövln*, the boot, etc.

§ 28. FEMININES: Most names of females are feminine, e. g. *kóna*, wife; *jenta*, girl; *hóna*, hen; *küyr*, cow. On the other hand, names that may be used for either male or female beings are masculines; see above, § 22.

§ 29. Nouns standing for abstract conceptions are feminines; e. g. *fríhaiti*, (the) liberty; *sannhaiti*, the truth; *ai kpnst*, an art; *ai sjnd*, a sin; *ai ljgn*, a lie.

§ 30. Names of trees, plants, etc., are generally feminine; e. g. *ai fúra*, a fir tree; *ai aik*, an oak; *gróni*, the pine; *ai björk*, a birch; *ai nêpa*, a turnip; *ai póta*, a potato. Furthermore, names of fruits and flowers are very often feminine.¹

§ 31. Many concrete nouns are feminine, particularly names of parts of the body; as, *hondi*, the hand; *taui*, the tow; *nósi*, the nose; *hókau*, the chin; *kránau*, the forehead; *hófti*, the hip.

§ 32. NEUTERS: Nouns that are neuter by meaning are collectives, mass-names and nouns designating some indefinite quantity; e. g. *fólke*, the people; *godle*, the gold; *vatne*, the water; *gráse*, the grass; *salte*, the salt; *töye*, the cloth.

§ 33. Names of countries and places, as also the generic *land*, land, country; *da stóra Rússland*, the great Russia; *da gamla Chína*, the old China.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULES.

§ 34. Among the exceptions to the above rules are to be noted especially the feminine *ai kjempa*, which is a feminine by ending, but by meaning an exception to rule 1 for masculines, and *aitt kvinfolk*, *aitt mannfolk*, which are neuter because the last element of the compound is neuter. See § 43.

¹ These are in the dialect generally, however, supplanted by the English words.

Among generic names of animals, *fivrild*, butterfly, is neuter; *flóga*, fly, is feminine, as also *rotta*, rat, *homla*, bumblebee, and *mús*, mouse.

Exceptions to the rule for names of natural phenomena, etc., are : *regne*, the rain; *hagle*, the hail; *vêre*, the weather; *tórau*, the thunder; *skóddau*, the fog; *sóli*, the sun; *ai shóddna*, a star; *aitt aur*, a year; *ai víka*, a week; *aitt jamdjgr*, a night and day.

Finally names of utensils are not infrequently feminine, as *ai sigd*, a sickle; *ai shai*, a spoon; *ai grýta*, a kettle; *ai skaul*, a dish. Exceptions are also *aitt sauld*, a sive; *aitt krús*, a pitcher.

§ 35. Several group words not included in the above rules are predominantly masculine, as names of coins, playing cards, and dances.

Probably over half of all nouns whose gender is determined by meaning are masculine.

§ 36. Gender is also determined by ending. Masculine endings are *-ar*, *-r* (*-er*), *-l* (*-el*), *-ning*, *-ling*, *-na*, *-dom*, *-str*, *-laik*, *-tt*; feminine endings are *-a*, *-d*, *-de*, *-t*; and neuters, *-ri*, *-eri*, *-dömm*, *-maul*.

Examples of masculines are *ain snikkar*, a carpenter; *fjirmýndar*, a guardian; *fibern*, the fever; *spaign*, the mirror; *ain býgning*, a building; *ain krypling*, a cripple; *ain skapna*, a shape; *ain prydn*, an ornament; *banndommen*, dotage; *ain shukdom*, a sickness; *ain vøkstr*, a growth; *stórlaikn*, the size; *slauttn*, the harvest.

Further nouns in *-ing* designating living beings are masculine, e. g., *ain galning*, a wild fellow; *ain hiddning*, heathen; *ain Sogning*, an inhabitant of Sogn; *ain Håring*, an inhabitant of Hardanger, the last two being, of course, of patronymic origin.

Feminines are *ai lampa*, a lamp; *ai víka*, a week; *býgdi*, the settlement; *högd*, the height; *tyngdi* (*ai tyngde*), the weight; *fart*, the speed; *luft*, the air; *ai tylft*, a dozen.

Neuter examples are *mýrkrie*, the darkness; *aitt trykkeri*, a printery; *aitt slaksmaul*, a fight; *aitt vaugemaul*, a wager. Neuter is also the concrete in *-na*, as *aitt hjóddna*, a corner.

§ 37. There is a large number of dissyllable masculines ending in *e*, most of them concrete nouns but some abstracts; e. g. *lêpn*, the lip; *ain donge*, a heap; *ain skrúe*, a screw; *ain stáke*, a candlestick; *ain kráge*, a collar; *ain drópe*, a drop; *ain nêve*,

a fist; *ain vâne*, a custom; *ain brôte*, a large number, a mass; *svaittn*, the perspiration; *hïtn*, the heat; *lákjen*, the brine; *ain stáge*, a ladder; *ain skogge*, a shade. *Biddne*, basin, is neuter.

§ 38. Dissyllabic neuters ending in *e*. Those that belong here are mostly derivatives from verbs, adjectives or other nouns; thus especially derivatives in *e* with unlauded vowel; e. g. *aïtt snøre*, a string; *aïtt lâete*, a noise; *aïtt býte*, a change; *aïtt sâete*, a seat; *aïtt nême*, apprehension; *aïtt fylje*, a company; *aïtt ynshe*, a wish; *aïtt môte*, a meeting; *noko nôre (ve)*, some kindling.

§ 39. Abstract derivatives in *-ing* are feminine; e. g. *samingi*, the truth; *ai ven(d)ing*, a turn, a turning; *ai tráing*, a threatening; but cf. *ain han(d)ling*, an act.

§ 40. Abstract derivatives in *-n* are feminine; e. g. *ai lygn*, a lie; *ai lqgn*, a cessation of rain; *søvni*, the sleep. Cf., however, the neuters *aïtt sogn*, a parish; *aïtt sÿn*, a sight (*sÿn* is, however, feminine in the expression *dæ ai sÿn!*).

§ 41. Abstract nouns in *-sl* are feminine, but concrete verbal derivatives, or nouns that can be or are apt to be thought of as concrete, are neuter;¹ e. g. *ai blyksl*, a modesty; *ai traingsl*, a misery; *ai rædsl*, a fear, but, *aïtt baiksl*, a bridle; *aïtt faingsl*, a prison; *aïtt staingsl*, a bar; *aïtt varsl*, a warning, an evil omen (but *ai advarsl*, a warning, an admonition); *aïtt skremsl*, a frightful object; also *aïtt essl*, an ass.

§ 42. Monosyllabic words formed of verbs and designating an activity or a condition are mostly neuter; e. g. *aïtt spring*, a leap; *aïtt rykk*, a jerk; *aïtt spark*, a kick; *snakke*, the talk; *aïtt stíg*, a step; *aïtt brôt*, a break, a fracture; *aïtt hald*, a hold; *aïtt ták*, a hold, a grip.

Words of such origin, however, which are formed by the suffix *-a* are feminines (cf. masculines in *-e* above), e. g. *ai lêga* (as *slik ai lêga*) a lying in bed. The word *fjddl*, drunken state (< *fodl*, adj. full) is a feminine, as *i fjddli*, in a drunken state (also as a masculine: *i fjddln*).

§ 43. Compound nouns generally have the gender of the last component part; e. g. *aïtt kvínfolk* (see above, § 34); *ain jentunge*, a little girl. An important exception is to be noted: if the last element in isolated position is an abstract feminine but the compound is a concrete or may be thought of as such, the latter

¹ See *Modern Language Notes*, 1903, p. 158.

becomes a neuter; e. g. *aitt mauiti*, a meal; but *tii*, time, feminine; *aitt fôlkafêr*, a people; but *ai fêr*, conduct, feminine.

THE INFLEXION OF NOUNS.

§ 44. Nouns have two numbers, singular and plural, and in each of these an indefinite and a definite form; e. g. *dåg*, *dågn*—*dåga*, *dågadne*. There are two cases, the appellative and the genitive; the latter may have the inflexional ending *s* (but see § 66). The function of a word in the sentence is therefore indicated not by endings but by position and by the use of prepositions. Even the *s* of the genitive is rarely used but its office is supplied by paraphrastic possessives corresponding to the English possessive in 'of'. The inflexion of nouns then will be only in the appellative case, or the simple noun in its variant forms for singular, plural; indefinite and definite.

§ 45. Nouns may be divided into three declensions, according to the plural formation. In the first declension the plural ending is *-a*, its definite form *adne*; in the second declension the plural is *e*, its definite form *edne*; in the third declension the plural is identical with the singular, its definite form is *-i*.

THE FIRST DECLENSION. A-STEMS.

§ 46. To the first declension belong the great majority of masculines, together with a few feminines, including all those that end in *-ing*. It is thus preëminently the masculine declension. Masculine nouns may be subdivided into those ending in a consonant and those ending in *e*. The latter drop the *e* before the plural ending. Dissyllabic nouns that have an unstressed vowel before the final consonant generally elide this vowel before the inflexional suffix. To this declension belong nouns with no change in the stem, as

| SINGULAR | | PLURAL | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| Indefinite. | Definite. | Indefinite. | Definite. |
| <i>baut</i> , boat. | <i>bautn</i> | <i>bauta</i> | <i>bautadne</i> |
| <i>stôl</i> , chair. | <i>stôln</i> | <i>stôla</i> | <i>stôladne</i> |
| <i>eld</i> , fire. | <i>eldn</i> | <i>elda</i> | <i>eldadne</i> |
| <i>kost</i> , brush. | <i>kostn</i> | <i>kosta</i> | <i>kostadne</i> |
| <i>krist</i> , twig. | <i>kristn</i> | <i>krista</i> | <i>kristadne</i> |
| <i>hond</i> , dog. | <i>hondn</i> | <i>honda</i> | <i>hondadne</i> |
| <i>hest</i> , horse. | <i>hestn</i> | <i>hesta</i> | <i>hestadne</i> |

§ 47. The following nouns, ending in *-ar*, elide the unstressed vowel before a vowel ending; e. g.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| <i>hammar</i> , hammer. | <i>hammarn</i> | <i>hammra</i> | <i>hammradne</i> |
| <i>návar</i> , auger. | <i>návarn</i> | <i>navra</i> | <i>navradne</i> |
| <i>sommar</i> , summer. | <i>sommarn</i> | <i>sommra</i> | <i>sommradne</i> |

But some (especially learned) words in *ar* do not elide the unstressed *a*: e. g.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>dóktar</i> , doctor. | <i>dóktarn</i> | <i>dóktara</i> | <i>dóktaradne</i> |
| <i>dommar</i> , judge. | <i>dommarn</i> | <i>dommara</i> | <i>dommaradne</i> |
| <i>fjórmyndar</i> , guardian. | <i>fjórmyndarn</i> | <i>fjórmyndara</i> | <i>fjórmyndaradne</i> |
| <i>kjedlar</i> , cellar. | <i>kjedlarn</i> | <i>kjedlara</i> | <i>kjedlaradne</i> |

§ 48. Nouns ending in a consonant plus a liquid or nasal generally introduce the vowel *e* before a consonant ending, as:

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <i>vintr</i> , winter. | <i>vintern</i> | <i>vintra</i> | <i>vintradne</i> |
| <i>arm</i> , arm. | <i>armen</i> | <i>arma</i> | <i>armadne</i> |
| <i>spaiǵl</i> , mirror. | <i>spaiǵeln</i> | <i>spaiǵla</i> | <i>spaiǵladne</i> |

§ 49. Nouns that end in *e* elide this *e* before the vowel of the plural:

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| <i>drópe</i> , drop. | <i>drópn</i> | <i>drópa</i> | <i>drópadne</i> |
| <i>stólpe</i> , post. | <i>stólpn</i> | <i>stólpa</i> | <i>stólpadne</i> |
| <i>ende</i> , end. | <i>endn</i> | <i>enda</i> | <i>endadne</i> |
| <i>stíge</i> , ladder. | <i>stígn</i> | <i>stíga</i> | <i>stígadne</i> |
| <i>skúle</i> , school. | <i>skúln</i> | <i>skúla</i> | <i>skúladne</i> |
| <i>kjólle</i> , dress. | <i>kjóln</i> | <i>kjóla</i> | <i>kjóladne</i> |
| <i>tagge</i> , hook. | <i>taggen</i> | <i>tagga</i> | <i>taggadne</i> |
| <i>maune</i> , moon. | <i>maun̄</i> | <i>mauna</i> | <i>maunadne</i> |

§ 50. Nouns ending in a stressed vowel sometimes add *en* in the definite singular; e. g.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| <i>jau</i> , scythe. | <i>jauen</i> | <i>javà</i> | <i>jauadne</i> |
| <i>gló</i> , glowing coal. | <i>glôen¹</i> | <i>glôa</i> | <i>glôdna</i> |
| <i>shý</i> , sea. | <i>shýen</i> | <i>shýa</i> | <i>shýadne</i> |
| <i>snú</i> , turn. | <i>snúen</i> | <i>snúa</i> | <i>snúadne</i> |
| <i>tjá</i> , ² thief. | <i>tjáen</i> | <i>tjáa</i> | <i>tjáadne</i> |

Exception: *bý* town, definite singular *býn*.

To these is to be added *skó* (shoe), which takes no ending in the indefinite plural; e. g.

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------|
| <i>skó</i> | <i>skôen</i> | <i>skó[^]</i> | <i>skôdna</i> |
|------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------|

¹ *Gló* is also feminine. See § 52.

² In this word *tj* represents *f*. The O.N. word is *tjöfr*.

§ 51. The so-called regressive mutation occurs in:

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| <i>lykjl</i> , key. | <i>lykjl̃n</i> | <i>lokla</i> | <i>lokladne</i> |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|

§ 52. To this declension also belong feminine A-stems ending in *-ing*; e. g.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| <i>rekning</i> , reckoning. | <i>rekningi</i> | <i>rekninga</i> | <i>rekningadne</i> |
| <i>hindring</i> , hindrance. | <i>hindringi</i> | <i>hindringa</i> | <i>hindringadne</i> |

Furthermore, the following monosyllabic feminines:

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|
| <i>hêr</i> , shoulder. | <i>hêri</i> | <i>hêra</i> | <i>hêradne</i> |
| <i>elv</i> , river. | <i>elvi</i> | <i>elva</i> | <i>elvadne</i> |
| <i>sild</i> , herring. | <i>sildi</i> | <i>silda</i> | <i>sildadne</i> |
| <i>grind</i> , gate. | <i>grindi</i> | <i>grinda</i> | <i>grindadne</i> |
| <i>glô</i> , coal. | <i>glôi</i> | <i>glôa</i> | <i>glôdna</i> |
| <i>flis</i> , chip. | <i>flisi</i> | <i>flisa</i> | <i>flisadne</i> |
| <i>erm</i> , sleeve. | <i>ermi</i> | <i>erma</i> | <i>ermadne</i> |
| <i>helg</i> , holiday. | <i>helgi, helji</i> | <i>helga</i> | <i>helgadne</i> |
| <i>raim</i> , strap. | <i>raimi</i> | <i>raima</i> | <i>raimadne</i> |
| <i>mjôdn</i> , hip. | <i>mjôdni</i> | <i>mjôdna</i> | <i>mjôdnadne</i> |

And with regressive mutation:

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| <i>merr</i> , mare. | <i>merri</i> | <i>mara</i> | <i>maradne</i> |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|

The word *ôks*, f. axe, may also take *a* in the plural, as *ôksa*, *ôksadne*, but is beginning to be used more in the form with *e*; *ôkse*, *ôksedne*. See § 55.

THE SECOND DECLENSION. I-STEMS.

§ 53. To the *-i* declension belong nearly all feminine nouns; the exceptions being about a dozen that take *a*; see above, § 52. Here belong also about thirty monosyllabic masculines and a few (formerly weak) neuters. It is therefore preëminently the feminine declension. The rules for elision and syncopation observed above operate also here. Stems that end in *g* or *k* change this to *dʒ* and *kj* respectively before the palatal vowel of the plural ending.

§ 54. In our dialect feminine nouns may be divided into two classes according as they take *-i* or *-o* in the definite singular, the former corresponding to the strong stems in Old Norse¹. The monosyllabic stems in Old Norse are of course *i*-feminines

¹ The Swedish *er* plurals.

in the dialect. The old weak plural *-ur* which is preserved in the dialect of Telemarken (*ur*) and in Voss (*or*) has, however, been lost in the Sogn dialect, the plural being always *-er*.¹

§ 55. Class I. Nearly all feminine monosyllables belong here (exceptions in § 52), as also all other feminines that do not end in *-a*; e. g.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>skaul</i> , dish. | <i>skauli</i> | <i>skaule</i> | <i>skauledne</i> |
| <i>røyr</i> , pipe. | <i>røyri</i> | <i>røyre</i> | <i>røyredne</i> |
| <i>slekt</i> , family. | <i>slekti</i> | <i>slekte</i> | <i>slektedne</i> |
| <i>bais</i> , tin-basin. | <i>baisi</i> | <i>baise</i> | <i>baisedne</i> |
| <i>vogn</i> , wagon. | <i>vogni</i> | <i>vogne</i> | <i>vognedne</i> |
| <i>søks</i> , scissors. | <i>søksi</i> | <i>søkse</i> | <i>søksedne</i> |
| <i>sørg</i> , sorrow. | <i>sørgi</i> | <i>sørge</i> | <i>sørgedne</i> |
| <i>shjy</i> , sky. | <i>shji</i> | <i>shje</i> | <i>shjedne</i> |
| <i>skold</i> , fault. | <i>skoldi</i> | <i>skolde</i> | <i>skoldedne</i> |
| <i>shjld</i> , debt. | <i>shjldi</i> | <i>shjld</i> | <i>shjldene</i> |
| <i>skrift</i> , writing. | <i>skrifti</i> | <i>skrifte</i> | <i>skriftedne</i> |
| <i>rast</i> , row. | <i>rasti</i> | <i>raste</i> | <i>rastedne</i> |
| <i>vaiv</i> , crank, handle. | <i>vaivi</i> | <i>vaive</i> | <i>vaivedne</i> |
| <i>qnn</i> , harvest. | <i>qnni</i> | (<i>qnn</i>) | <i>qnnedne</i> |
| <i>naul</i> , needle. | <i>nauli</i> | <i>naule</i> | <i>nauledne</i> |
| <i>öks</i> , axe. | <i>öksi</i> | <i>ökse</i> | <i>öksedne</i> ² |

§ 56. The following show mutation *e* in the plural:

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <i>rønd</i> , row. | <i>røndi</i> | <i>rende</i> | <i>rendedne</i> |
| <i>fønn</i> , snow-bank. | <i>fønvi</i> | <i>fenne</i> | <i>fennedne</i> |
| <i>støng</i> , pole. | <i>støngi</i> | <i>stenge</i> | <i>stengedne</i> |
| <i>tøng</i> , tongue, pole. | <i>tøngi</i> | <i>tenge</i> | <i>tengedne</i> |
| <i>hønd</i> , hand. | <i>høndi</i> | <i>hende</i> | <i>hendedne</i> |
| <i>tønn</i> , tooth. | <i>tønvi</i> | <i>tenne</i> | <i>tennedne</i> |
| <i>and</i> , duck. | <i>andi</i> | <i>ende</i> | <i>endedne</i> |
| <i>nøse</i> , nose. | <i>nøsi</i> | (<i>nese</i>) | <i>nesedne</i> |
| <i>qsp</i> , poplar. | <i>qspi</i> | <i>espe</i> | <i>espedne</i> |
| <i>qksl</i> , shoulder. | <i>qksli</i> | <i>eksle</i> | <i>eksledne</i> |
| <i>vømb</i> , womb. | <i>vømvi</i> | <i>vembe</i> | <i>vembedne</i> |
| <i>døkk</i> , hollow. | <i>døkki</i> | <i>dekke</i> | <i>dekkedne</i> |
| <i>nøtt</i> , nut. | <i>nøtti</i> | <i>næte</i> | <i>nætedne</i> |
| <i>skøkk</i> , thill. | <i>skøkki</i> | <i>shæke</i> | <i>shækedne</i> |

Here also belong the following nouns which have mutation in the plural; e. g.

¹ Only in the case of the few feminines given in § 52 is there any variation from this ending.

² See § 52.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--|
| <i>bôt</i> , patch. | <i>bôti</i> | <i>bôte</i> | <i>bötna</i> |
| <i>rôt</i> , root. | <i>rôti</i> | <i>rôte</i> | <i>rötna</i> |
| <i>môr</i> , mother. | <i>môri</i> | <i>möre</i> | <i>môredne</i> (rare <i>mödna</i>) |
| <i>mús</i> , mouse. | <i>músi</i> | <i>mÿse</i> | <i>myssna</i> |
| <i>lús</i> , louse. | <i>lúsi</i> | <i>lÿse</i> | <i>lyssna</i> |
| <i>bók</i> , book. | <i>bôki</i> | <i>bôke</i> | <i>bökna</i> |
| <i>brók</i> , trousers. | <i>brôki</i> | | |
| <i>nôt</i> , note. | <i>nôti</i> | <i>nôte</i> | { <i>nôtedne</i> <i>nötna</i> |
| <i>krô</i> , corner. | <i>krôi</i> | { <i>krêe</i> <i>krâe</i> | { <i>krödna</i> <i>krêedna</i> , <i>krâedne</i> |
| <i>flô</i> , layer. | <i>flôi</i> | <i>flõe</i> | |
| <i>klô</i> , claw. | <i>klôi</i> | <i>klõe</i> | <i>klödna</i> |

and the following not included above:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---|
| <i>natt</i> , night. | <i>natti</i> | <i>nâte</i> | <i>netna</i> |
| <i>gaus</i> , goose. | <i>gausi</i> | <i>jêse</i> | <i>jêsedne</i> |
| <i>kjÿr</i> , cow. | <i>kjÿri</i> | <i>kjÿre</i> | <i>kjÿdna</i> |
| <i>tau</i> , toe. | <i>taui</i> | <i>têe</i> | <i>tædna</i> |
| <i>døtte</i> , daughter. | <i>døtteri</i> ¹ | <i>döttre</i> | <i>döttredne</i> (rare <i>döttna</i>) |
| <i>sÿste</i> , sister. | <i>sÿsteri</i> ¹ | <i>sÿstre</i> | <i>sÿstredne</i> (rarer <i>sÿstredna</i>) |

§ 57. Class II. Here belongs a large class of feminines ending in *a*.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| <i>húa</i> , cap. | <i>húao</i> | <i>hûe</i> | <i>hûedne</i> |
| <i>dúa</i> , dove. | <i>dúao</i> | <i>dûe</i> | <i>dûedne</i> |
| <i>lóa</i> , haymow. | <i>lôao</i> | <i>lõe</i> | <i>lõeđne</i> |
| <i>plôma</i> , plum. | <i>plômao</i> | <i>plôme</i> | <i>plômeđne</i> |
| <i>snelda</i> , spool. | <i>sneldaο</i> | <i>snelde</i> | <i>snelledne</i> |
| <i>sauta</i> , haycock. | <i>sautao</i> | <i>saute</i> | <i>sautedne</i> |
| <i>trôa</i> , fishline. | <i>trôao</i> | <i>trôe</i> | <i>trôedne</i> |
| <i>rifla</i> , rifle. | <i>riflao</i> | <i>rifle</i> | <i>rifledne</i> |
| <i>pôta</i> , potato. | <i>pôtao</i> | <i>pôte</i> | <i>pôtedne</i> |
| <i>plâta</i> , (tin) plate, slab. | <i>plâtao</i> | <i>plâte</i> | <i>plâteđne</i> |
| <i>salma</i> , hymn. | <i>salmao</i> | <i>salme</i> | <i>salmedne</i> |
| <i>fletta</i> , lock of hair. | <i>flettao</i> | <i>flette</i> | <i>flettedne</i> |
| <i>klôkka</i> , clock, watch. | <i>klôkkaο</i> | <i>klôkke</i> | <i>klôkkedne</i> |
| <i>shÿva</i> , slice. | <i>shÿvao</i> | <i>shÿve</i> | <i>shÿvedne</i> |
| <i>skôrpa</i> , crust. | <i>skôrpaο</i> | <i>skôrpe</i> | <i>skôrpedne</i> |
| <i>jainja</i> , hinge. | <i>jainjao</i> | <i>jainje</i> | <i>jainjedne</i> |
| <i>shödna</i> , star. | <i>shödnaο</i> | <i>shödne</i> | <i>shödnedne</i> |

¹ Note the restoration of the *r*.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <i>sleddja</i> , sledge-hammer. | <i>sleddjao</i> | <i>sleddje</i> | <i>sleddjedne</i> |
| <i>sia</i> , side. | <i>sīao</i> | <i>sīe</i> | <i>sīedne</i> |
| <i>visa</i> , verse, ballad. | <i>visao</i> | <i>visē</i> | <i>visēdne</i> |
| <i>kjista</i> , chest. | <i>kjistao</i> | <i>kjiste</i> | <i>kjistedne</i> |
| <i>kjyrkja</i> , church. | <i>kjyrkjaō</i> | <i>kjyrkje</i> | <i>kjyrkjedne</i> |
| <i>tonga</i> , tongue. | <i>tongao</i> | <i>tonge</i> | <i>tongedne</i> |
| <i>gōta</i> , alley, lane. | <i>gōtao</i> | <i>gōte</i> | <i>gōtedne</i> |
| <i>longa</i> , lung. | <i>longao</i> | <i>longe</i> | <i>longedne</i> |

§ 58. Masculine *i*- stems.

There are also about thirty monosyllabic masculines that take the vowel *e* in the plural; the list includes:

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| <i>lepp</i> , piece of cloth. | <i>leppen</i> | <i>leppe</i> | <i>leppedne</i> |
| <i>sæu</i> , sheep. | <i>sæuen</i> | <i>sæue</i> | <i>sæuedne</i> |
| <i>gris</i> , pig. | <i>grīsn</i> | <i>grise</i> | <i>grisedne</i> |
| <i>saong</i> , ¹ song. | <i>saongn</i> | <i>saonge</i> | <i>saongedne</i> |
| <i>kjepp</i> , stick. | <i>kjeppn</i> | <i>kjeppe</i> | <i>kjeppedne</i> |
| <i>lit</i> , color. | <i>litn</i> | <i>lite</i> | <i>litedne</i> |
| <i>rett</i> , a dish of food. | <i>rettn</i> | <i>rette</i> | <i>rettedne</i> |
| <i>jest</i> , guest. | <i>jestn</i> | <i>jestē</i> | <i>jestedne</i> |

§ 59. Nouns with final *gg* or *kk* change these to *ddj* and *kkj* (= *ttj*) and final *ng* becomes *nj* before the inflexional ending, e. g.:

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <i>legg</i> , leg. | <i>leddjen</i> | <i>leddje</i> | <i>leddjedne</i> |
| <i>vegg</i> , wall. | <i>veddjen</i> | <i>veddje</i> | <i>veddjedne</i> |
| <i>rygg</i> , back. | <i>ryddjen</i> | <i>ryddje</i> | <i>ryddjedne</i> |
| <i>sekk</i> , sack. | <i>sekkjen</i> | <i>sekkje</i> | <i>sekkjedne</i> |
| <i>bekk</i> , brook. | <i>bekkjen</i> | <i>bekkje</i> | <i>bekkjedne</i> |
| <i>flekk</i> , spot. | <i>flekkjen</i> | <i>flekkje</i> | <i>flekkjedne</i> |
| <i>vaing</i> ¹ , wing. | <i>vainjen</i> | <i>vainje</i> | <i>vainjedne</i> |
| <i>straing</i> , ² string. | <i>strainjen</i> | <i>strainje</i> | <i>strainjedne</i> |

The unpalatalized forms, as *veggn*, *vegge*, etc., are also in common use.

§ 60. To this declension belong also the following nouns with mutation in the plural:

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| <i>brōr</i> , brother. | <i>brōrn</i> | <i>brōre</i> | <i>brōredne</i> |
| <i>sōn</i> , son. | <i>sōn̄³</i> | <i>sōne</i> | <i>sōnedne</i> |
| <i>mann</i> , man. | <i>manñ</i> | <i>menne</i> | <i>mennedne</i> |
| <i>bonde</i> , yeoman. | <i>bondn</i> | <i>bōnde</i> | <i>bōndedne</i> |
| <i>fōt</i> , foot. | <i>fōtn</i> | <i>fōte</i> | <i>fōtna</i> |

¹ Also *sōng*, -*n*, -*e*, -*edne*.² *ng* = *ŋ* but *nj* = *n+j*.³ Also *sōn*.

Here belong finally the few neuters that end in *a*; all the rest of the neuters belong to the third declension:

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <i>nýsta</i> , ball of yarn. | <i>nýsta</i> | <i>nýste</i> | <i>nýsti</i> |
| <i>hjer^ta</i> , heart. | <i>hjer^ta</i> | <i>hjer^te</i> | <i>hjer^tai</i> (- <i>tedne</i>) |
| <i>hýddⁿa</i> , corner. | <i>hýddⁿa</i> | <i>hýddⁿe</i> | <i>hýddⁿi</i> |
| <i>øuga</i> , eye. | <i>øuga</i> | <i>øuge</i> | <i>øugo</i> |
| <i>øira</i> , ear. | <i>øira</i> | <i>øire</i> | <i>øiro</i> |
| <i>nýra</i> , kidney. | <i>nýra</i> | <i>nýre</i> | <i>nýri(-o)</i> |

THE THIRD DECLENSION. INVARIABLE NEUTERS.

§ 61. This declension contains all neuters that end in a consonant or the vowel *e*. The indefinite plural is identical with the singular and the definite plural takes *i*, corresponding then to the definite singular of feminine nouns. Here belong the following monosyllabic neuters ending in a consonant and without change of stem vowel:

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| <i>aur</i> , year. | <i>aure</i> | <i>aur</i> | <i>auri</i> |
| <i>skaft</i> , shaft. | <i>skaft^e</i> | <i>skaft</i> | <i>skafti</i> |
| <i>hagl</i> , <i>haggl^e</i> , hail. | <i>hagle</i> | <i>hagl</i> , <i>haggl^e</i> | <i>hagli</i> |
| <i>høddⁿ</i> , horn. | <i>høddⁿe</i> | <i>høddⁿ</i> | <i>høddⁿi</i> |
| <i>høgg</i> , cut. | <i>høgge</i> | <i>høgg</i> | <i>høggi</i> |
| <i>jøddⁿ</i> , iron. | <i>jøddⁿe</i> | <i>jøddⁿ</i> | <i>jøddⁿi</i> |
| <i>egg</i> , <i>aigg¹</i> , egg. | <i>egge</i> , <i>aigge</i> | <i>egg</i> , <i>aigg</i> | <i>eggi</i> , <i>aiggi</i> |

§ 62. The following have change of root vowel in the plural (by *u*-mutation):

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| <i>fang</i> , armful. | <i>fange</i> | <i>føng</i> | <i>føngi</i> |
| <i>band</i> , string. | <i>bande</i> | <i>bønd</i> | <i>bøndi</i> |
| <i>land</i> , land. | <i>lande</i> | <i>lønd</i> | <i>løndi</i> |
| <i>bådⁿ</i> , child. | <i>bådⁿe</i> | <i>bødn</i> | <i>bødni</i> |
| <i>plagg</i> , cloth. | <i>plagge</i> | <i>pløgg</i> | <i>pløggi</i> |
| <i>lamb</i> , lamb. | <i>lambe</i> | <i>lømb</i> | <i>lømbi</i> |
| <i>aks</i> , ear of corn. | <i>akse</i> | <i>øks</i> | <i>øksi</i> |
| <i>vatn</i> , water. | <i>vatne</i> | <i>vøtn</i> | <i>vøtni</i> |
| <i>glås</i> , glass. | <i>glåse</i> | <i>gløse</i> | <i>gløsi</i> |
| <i>tåk</i> , roof. | <i>tåke</i> | <i>tøke</i> | <i>tøki</i> |

§ 63. Dissyllabic neuters belonging here are:

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>fåbrikk</i> , factory, | <i>fåbrikke</i> | <i>fåbrikk</i> | <i>fåbrikki</i> |
| <i>maulti</i> , meal. | <i>maultie</i> | <i>maulti</i> | <i>maulti</i> , <i>maulti</i> |
| <i>kjêrald</i> , kettle. | <i>kjêralde</i> | <i>kjêrald</i> | <i>kjêraldi</i> |
| <i>ikødn</i> , squirrel. | <i>ikødne</i> | <i>ikødn</i> | <i>ikødni</i> |
| <i>ansikt</i> , face. | <i>ansikte</i> | <i>ansikt</i> | <i>ansikti</i> |
| <i>brydløup</i> , wedding. | <i>brydløupe</i> | <i>brydløup</i> | <i>brydløupi</i> |

¹ *Aigg* is rare and archaic.

The word *fýrklæ*, 'apron,' does not take the ending *e* in the definite singular, *fýrklæ*, definite plural *fýrklæi*.

§ 64. Nouns that end in *-er* generally elide the unstressed *-e* before the inflectional ending of the plural:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| <i>krýter</i> , a beast. | <i>krýtere</i> | <i>krýter</i> | <i>krýttri</i> |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|

§ 65. Neuters ending in *e* inflect as follows:

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <i>örtökje</i> , a saying. | <i>örtökje</i> | <i>örtökje</i> | <i>örtökji</i> |
| <i>ljifte</i> , promise. | <i>ljifte</i> | <i>ljifte</i> | <i>ljifti</i> |
| <i>hekte</i> , hook. | <i>hekte</i> | <i>hekte</i> | <i>hekti</i> |
| <i>embete</i> , office. | <i>embete</i> | <i>embete</i> | <i>embeti</i> |
| <i>fýlje</i> , company. | <i>fýlje</i> | <i>fýlje</i> | <i>fýlji</i> |
| <i>epple</i> , apple. | <i>epple</i> | <i>epple</i> | <i>eppli</i> |
| <i>ríke</i> , kingdom. | <i>ríche, ríke</i> | <i>ríche, ríke</i> | <i>ríchi, ríki</i> |
| <i>biddne</i> , vessel. | <i>biddne</i> | <i>biddne</i> | <i>biddni</i> |
| <i>vittne</i> , witness. | <i>vittne</i> | <i>vittne</i> | <i>vittni</i> |

The words *raí* and *árbaí* not ending in *e* also belong here:

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| <i>raí</i> , nest. | <i>raie</i> | <i>raí</i> | <i>raí</i> |
| <i>árbaí</i> , work. | <i>árbaie</i> | <i>árbaí</i> | |

THE GENITIVE CASE.

§ 66. As we have said above (§ 44) the inflexional genitive (in *s*) may be used, but is extremely rare and is then felt as an affectation of the literary form. In a number of compound words, however, the old genitive survives in regular everyday speech, e. g. *nakkabain*, neck, *rýddjaták*, back-hold, *sónadotte*, a son's daughter; *sêlabót*, charity; *öugnálök*, eyelid; *víalass*, load of wood; *klökkeslag*, stroke of the clock; *aurstál*, year; *dágatal*, a numbering by the day (*pau dágatal*, by the day), *vassbýtta*,¹ water bucket. In these cases the letter in heavier type corresponds to older genitive endings in *-ar*, *-o*, *-a*, and *-s*. Many more such genitives in compounds might be given. There are also a number of petrified adverbial genitives, especially after the preposition *tíl*, as: *tísaings*, to bed; *tígóa* as in *ha tígóa*,² to have coming one, as of money; *tishýns*, diagonally.

§ 67. An actual inflexional form of the qualifying genitive occurs in such an expression *om ait aurs tí*, in a year's time, and in *pau Býmanns vís*, the city man's way. However, the

¹ *ss = ts < tns*.

² Cf. English 'to the good.'

real possessive genitive is not inflexional in the dialect except as defined in § 66.

§ 68. As the possessive relation is then no longer designated by the inflexional symbol standing for that relation, it has come to be indicated by other (syntactical) means.

The most ordinary substitute is that of certain prepositions, as *ao*, *aot*, *pao*, *mê*, but especially *tî*, which are simply placed before the definite appellative form of the noun; e. g. *håse tî prestn*, the house of the minister; *bóki tî kónao*, the lady's book; *mór aot bødni*, the mother of the children.¹ The preposition *mê* is not used with personal nouns, but generally only with the appositional genitive, e. g. *aitt glås mæ vatn*, a glass of water; *ain sekk mæ fløur*, a sack of flour, though it is also often omitted, as: *ain kopp (mæ) kaffi*, a cup of coffee. The partitive genitive is usually expressed by the preposition *ao* (or *tao*), e. g. *ain tao dai*, one of them; *to ao gútaðne*, two of the boys; *ain tridjedil ao da*, a third of it. The preposition *pao* is used in such expressions as: *fótn pao hondn*, the dog's foot; *jáli pao vøgni*, the wheel of the wagon, and in general where the translation with 'on' or German *am* is possible. This prepositional genitive is therefore very common, and is also used with personal names designating actual possession.

§ 69. A second very general way of indicating possession is that of adding the possessive pronoun *sin* to the appellative form of the noun that stands for the possessor; e. g. *prestn sit hås*, the house of the minister. It is to be observed that here the possessive agrees with the following noun in gender and number, thus: *døtteri sin hat*, *dotteri si bók*, *dotteri sit shål* (shawl), *søneda sin aigendom*, the property of the sons, etc.

§ 70. A third method closely related to the last is the use of the genitive *hass* (of *han*) and *hinna* (of *hó*), 'his' and 'hers' respectively, these being placed just before the personal name, as *lande hass Mikkel*, Michael's land.² This form of the possessive is only used with personal names, and of course agrees in gender and number with the possessor. As to position it is to be noted that *hass* (*hinna*, *dairas*) and the prepositions precede

¹ Cf. colloquial Swedish *mor åt barnen*.

² Being the genitive corresponding to the familiar use of the pronoun in pre-position with adjectival force; as: *han Ola*, *hó Mårja* (German *der Ola*, *die Mårja*).

the name of the possessor, while the possessive *sinn* (*sī sitt*, *sīne*) follows. The possessives *hass* and *hinna* undergo sentence shortening to 'ass and 'na: *hestn ass Pêr*, Per's horse, *kløkkao na Sīna*, Sina's watch.

§ 71. Of these possessives the one with *tī* is by far the most common. There are, however, certain particular uses that the possessives with *hass* and *sinn* fulfill. The post-positive *sinn* is employed ordinarily if the possessor is more prominent in the mind of the speaker than the thing possessed; as: *danna kōnao æ mōr tī bādne*, that lady is the child's mother, but *dā æ Hans sin hatt*, *ittje minn*, that is Hans's hat, not mine. The genitives *hass* and *hinna* (*ass*, *na*), on the other hand, are only used with personal names, and then only if the persons named are well known to speaker and hearer. Their use corresponds therefore to that of the familiar *der*, *die* in German (see preceding page, note).

§ 72. The following list of nouns with the possessive phrases will illustrate the use of *tī* and *sinn* in possessive function; *sinn* is given in four forms, as it is to be remembered it must always agree with the following noun in gender and number.

| SINGULAR. | A-STEMS. | PLURAL. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Prestn</i> , the minister : | | |
| <i>Prestn</i> | | <i>Prestadne</i> |
| <i>ti Prestn</i> | | <i>ti Prestadne</i> |
| <i>Prestn</i> { | { <i>sinn</i> | <i>Prestadne</i> { |
| | { <i>si</i> ¹ | |
| | { <i>sitt</i> | |
| | { <i>sine</i> | |
| | | { <i>sinn</i> |
| | | { <i>si</i> |
| | | { <i>sitt</i> |
| | | { <i>sine</i> |
| <i>Kjeringi</i> , the wife : | | |
| <i>kjeringi</i> | | <i>kjeringadne</i> |
| <i>ti kjeringi</i> | | <i>ti kjeringadne</i> |
| <i>kjeringi</i> { | { <i>sinn</i> | <i>kjeringadne</i> { |
| | { <i>si</i> | |
| | { <i>sitt</i> | |
| | { <i>sine</i> | |
| | | { <i>sinn</i> |
| | | { <i>si</i> |
| | | { <i>sitt</i> |
| | | { <i>sine</i> |
| <i>Jestn</i> , the guest : | | |
| <i>jestn</i> | | <i>jestedne</i> |
| <i>ti jestn</i> | | <i>ti jestedne</i> |
| <i>jestn</i> { | { <i>sinn</i> | <i>jestedne</i> { |
| | { <i>si</i> | |
| | { <i>sitt</i> | |
| | { <i>sine</i> | |
| | | { <i>sinn</i> |
| | | { <i>si</i> |
| | | { <i>sitt</i> |
| | | { <i>sine</i> |

¹ Vowel short when unstressed.

Døtte, daughter :

døtteri
ti døtteri

| | | |
|---------|---|------|
| døtteri | { | sinn |
| | | si |
| | | sitt |
| | | sine |

døttredne
ti døttredne

| | | |
|-----------|---|------|
| døttredne | { | sinn |
| | | si |
| | | sitt |
| | | sine |

Køna, wife :

kønao
ti kønao

| | | |
|-------|---|------|
| kønao | { | sinn |
| | | si |
| | | sitt |
| | | sine |

kønedne
ti kønedne

| | | |
|---------|---|------|
| kønedne | { | sinn |
| | | si |
| | | sitt |
| | | sine |

NEUTER STEMS.

Bådn, child :

bådn
ti bådne

| | | |
|-------|---|------|
| bådne | { | sinn |
| | | si |
| | | sitt |
| | | sine |

bådni
ti bådni

| | | |
|-------|---|------|
| bådni | { | sinn |
| | | si |
| | | sitt |
| | | sine |

Kvinnfolk, woman :

kvinnfolk
ti kvinnfolk

| | | |
|-----------|---|------|
| kvinnfolk | { | sinn |
| | | si |
| | | sitt |
| | | sine |

kvinnfolk
ti kvinnfolk

| | | |
|-----------|---|------|
| kvinnfolk | { | sinn |
| | | si |
| | | sitt |
| | | sine |

Vittne, witness :

vittne
ti vittne

| | | |
|--------|---|------|
| vittne | { | sinn |
| | | si |
| | | sitt |
| | | sine |

vittni
ti vittni

| | | |
|--------|---|------|
| vittni | { | sinn |
| | | si |
| | | sitt |
| | | sine |

§ 73. Inflexion with the indefinite article and the prepositional possessive; using *no*ki in the plural:

| | SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Gåt, boy: | ain gåt ti ain gåt | noki gåta ti noki gåta |
| Jenta, girl: | ai jenta ti ai jenta | noki jente ti noki jente |

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Kjempa</i> , champion : | <i>ai kjempa</i> <i>ti ai kjempa</i> | <i>nøki kjempe</i> <i>ti nøki kjempe</i> |
| <i>Mann</i> , man : | <i>ain mann</i> <i>ti ain mann</i> | <i>nøki menne</i> <i>ti nøki menne</i> |
| <i>Dȳr</i> , animal : | <i>aitt dȳr</i> <i>ti aitt dȳr</i> | <i>nøki dȳr</i> <i>ti nøki dȳr</i> |

THE ADJECTIVE.

§ 74. The adjectives have a strong and a weak form which vary according to gender and number. In the strong form singular, only the neuter is inflected. The masculine and feminine plural of the strong declension correspond respectively to those of the weak, while the weak plural is the same for the masculine and the neuter. The use of the strong and the weak forms is governed by the same rules that determine their use in literary Scandinavian; any defining element as the definite article or a possessive used with the adjective requires the weak, i. e. definite form of the latter.

STRONG FORMS.

| | Masc. | Fem. | Neut. |
|-------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Sing. | <i>stôr</i> 'big.' | <i>stôr</i> | <i>stort</i> |
| Plur. | <i>støre</i> | <i>stôra, -e</i> | <i>støre</i> |

Stems ending in unstressed *t* are identical in all three singulars while the *-a*-form of the feminine plural is rarely heard, as:

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>stainet</i> | <i>stainet</i> | <i>stainet</i> |
| <i>stainete</i> | <i>stainete</i> | <i>stainete</i> |

Such words, however, are likely to take the weak *e* also after the indefinite article; e. g. *ain stainete veg*, a stony road.

After a defining word the form is the same as the strong plural.

Monosyllabic stems ending in a long dental are identical in all three singulars; here also *-e* may be suffixed as above, e. g.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| <i>lett (-e),</i> | <i>lett (-e),</i> | <i>lett (-e)</i> |
| <i>lette</i> | <i>lette, -a</i> | <i>lette</i> |
| <i>rædd</i> , afraid. | <i>rædd</i> | <i>rædd</i> |
| <i>rædde</i> | <i>rædda, -e</i> | <i>rædde</i> |

Words ending in short *t* double this in the neuter sing., as:

| | | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| <i>flât</i> | <i>flât</i> | <i>flatt</i> |
| <i>flâte</i> | <i>flâta, -e</i> | <i>flâte</i> |

Adjectives ending in a stressed vowel take double *t* in the neuter singular, as:

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| <i>gô</i> , good. | <i>gô</i> | <i>gôtt</i> | pl. <i>gôe</i> |
| <i>nÿ</i> | <i>nÿ</i> | <i>nytt</i> | pl. <i>nÿe</i> |
| <i>blau</i> , 'blue.' | <i>blau</i> | <i>blautt</i> | pl. <i>blau</i> e |

Adjectives that end in unstressed *-a* do not inflect:

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>hÿvla</i> , planed. | <i>hÿvla</i> | <i>hÿvla</i> |
| <i>hÿvla</i> | <i>hÿvla</i> | <i>hÿvla</i> |

Dissyllabic adjectives undergo the same contraction before inflexional vowels as nouns:

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| <i>mâger</i> , 'lean.' | <i>mâger</i> | <i>mâgert</i> |
| <i>magre</i> | <i>magra</i> , -e | <i>magre</i> |
| <i>gammal</i> , 'old.' | <i>gammal</i> , <i>gqmql.</i> | <i>gammalt</i> |
| <i>gamml</i> e | <i>gammla</i> , -e | <i>gamml</i> e |

Some adjectives ending in a vowel do not inflect in the singular:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>glâ</i> , 'glad.' | <i>glâ</i> | <i>glâ.</i> | pl. <i>glâe</i> |
| <i>ringe</i> , 'simple.' | <i>ringe</i> | <i>ringe.</i> | pl. <i>ringe</i> (-a) |
| <i>fremmande</i> , 'strange.' | <i>fremmande</i> | <i>fremmande.</i> | pl. <i>fremmande</i> ¹ |

Adjectives that end in *n* are inflected as follows:

| | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| <i>lÿn</i> | <i>lÿti</i> | <i>lÿte</i> | pl. <i>smaue</i> , -a |
| <i>ôpn</i> | <i>ôpi</i> | <i>ôpe</i> | |
| <i>ôpne</i> | <i>ôpna</i> , -e | <i>ôpne</i> | |

§ 75.

WEAK FORMS.

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Sing. | <i>stôre</i> | <i>stôra</i> , -e | <i>stôra</i> |
| Plur. | <i>stôre</i> | <i>stôra</i> , -e | <i>stôre</i> |
| | <i>blau</i> e | <i>blaua</i> , -e | <i>blaua</i> |
| | <i>blau</i> e | <i>blaua</i> , -e | <i>blau</i> e |
| | <i>gamml</i> e | <i>gammla</i> , -e | <i>gammla</i> |
| | <i>gamml</i> e | <i>gammla</i> , -e | <i>gamml</i> e |
| | <i>ôpne</i> | <i>ôpna</i> , -e | <i>ôpna</i> |
| | <i>ôpne</i> | <i>ôpna</i> , -e | <i>ôpne</i> |
| | <i>stainete</i> | <i>stainete</i> | <i>stainete</i> |
| | <i>stainete</i> | <i>stainete</i> | <i>stainete</i> |

¹ *Fremmande* and other adjectives in *-ande* are not inflected in the plural *ringe* may take the fem. *-a*.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 76. To the primary positive stem is added ¹*are*, or ²*re* with unlaut, to form the comparative degree; ¹*aste*, or ²*st* with unlaut, to form the superlative degree; e. g.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ¹ <i>lett</i> | <i>lettare</i> | <i>lettaste</i> |
| <i>nȳ</i> | <i>nȳare</i> | <i>nȳaste</i> |
| <i>sain</i> | <i>sainare</i> | <i>sainaste</i> |
| <i>stri</i> | <i>striare</i> | <i>striaste</i> |
| <i>kvit</i> | <i>kvitare</i> | <i>kvitaste</i> |
| <i>jâp</i> | <i>jâpare</i> | <i>jâpaste</i> |
| ² <i>ong</i> , 'young.' | <i>yngre</i> | <i>yngst</i> |
| <i>stôr</i> , 'big.' | <i>stôrre</i> | <i>stôsst</i> |
| <i>laung, lang</i> , 'long.' | <i>laingre, lengre</i> | <i>laingst, lengst</i> |
| <i>laug</i> , 'low.' | { <i>lœgre</i> <i>laugare</i> | { <i>lœkst</i> <i>laugaste</i> |
| <i>smaoe</i> , pl. 'small.' | <i>smærre</i> | |
| <i>grôv</i> , 'coarse.' | <i>grôvre</i> | <i>grôfst</i> |
| | <i>grôvare</i> | <i>grôvaste</i> |
| also <i>hög</i> | <i>hœgre</i> | <i>hœkst</i> |

The following are irregular:

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>gammal</i> | <i>eldre</i> | <i>ellst</i> |
| <i>gô</i> | <i>berre</i> | <i>besst</i> |
| <i>vond</i> | <i>verre</i> | <i>vesst</i> |
| <i>mange</i> | <i>flaire</i> | — |
| <i>lîtn</i> | <i>mîndre</i> | <i>mînnst</i> |

The following have no corresponding positive form:

| | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------|
| — | <i>innre</i> | <i>innst</i> |
| — | (<i>yttre</i>) | <i>yttst</i> |
| — | <i>œvre</i> | <i>œfst. œpst</i> |

And *næsst* to which *nêr* and *nêrare* are respectively positive and comparative.¹ The comparatives and superlatives in *-ast* are invariable. Superlatives in *-st* are subject to the regular inflexion.

NUMERALS.

§ 77. The cardinal numbers are: *ain*, *tó* (and *tvó*) *tri*, *fîra*, *femm*, *seks*, *shöu*, *autta*, *nîe* (and *nî'*), *tîe* (and *tî*), *edleve*, *töll*, *trettan*, *fjortan*, *femmtan*, *sekstan*, *söutjan*, *âtjan*, *nittjan*, *tjåge*, *ain q tjåge*, *to q tjåge*, etc., *trêdeve*, *fjÿrti*, *femmti*, *seksti*, *sÿtti*, *autti* (and *autteti*), *nitti*, *hondra*, *tåsn*, *milliön*. *Hondra*

¹ *Nêr* is the old comparative *nêrre*, cf. German *nâh*, *nâher*.

and *tåsn* are neuter nouns, *milliön* is a masculine: *aitt hondra*, *ain milliön*.

§ 78. The ordinals for the first twelve numbers are: *fjysste*, *andre*, *trîe* (and *tridje*), *fjôre* (and *fjêre*), *femnte*, *sekste* (and *shette*), *shöunde*, *auttnde*, *nîende*, *tîende*, *edlefte*, *tollte*. The ordinals from thirteen to nineteen suffix *-de* to the cardinal stem, as: *trettande*, *fjortande*, etc.; those for twenty and the units above add *-nde*, e. g. *tjúgende*, *ain ø tjúgende*, etc.; the ordinal for thirty is *trêdefte*, the decimals above taking the ending *-ende*, as *fýrtiende*, *femmtiende*, *sekstiende*, *sýttiende*, *auttiende*, *nittiende*.

§ 79. The cardinals are not inflected, *ain* alone having a feminine and a neuter form, *ai*, *aitt*. The ordinals have regular adjective inflection, except that they do not take *t* in the neuter singular. *Dan andre*, 'the second,' inflects as follows:

dan andre, *dan andra*, *-e*, *da andra*, *dai andre*.

ain ann (or *ain anñ*), 'another,' is inflected:

ain ann, *ai ann*, *aitt anna*, *nøki annre*

§ 80. From the numbers *tvó* and *trî* are formed *tvenne* and *trenne*, originally with multiplicative and distributive function, but at present used ordinarily only as cardinals. *Trenne* is not used very much. They are both indeclinable.

THE PRONOUNS.

§ 81. 1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

| | 1 person. | 2 person. | |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Sing. Nom. | <i>êg</i> | <i>då</i> | |
| Gen. | <i>minn</i> | <i>dinn</i> | |
| Obj. | <i>mêg</i> | <i>dêg</i> | |
| Plur. Nom. | <i>mî</i> ¹ | <i>dî</i> | |
| Gen. | <i>vaur</i> | <i>dikkas</i> , <i>dikkø</i> s | |
| Obj. | <i>øss</i> | <i>dikka</i> , <i>dikkøn</i> | |
| <i>hann</i> | <i>hó</i> | <i>da</i> | <i>dai</i> |
| <i>hass</i> | { <i>hinnas</i> | — | <i>dai</i> |
| | { <i>hinna</i> | | |
| <i>hann</i> | <i>hinna</i> | <i>da</i> | <i>dairas</i> |

To these may be added the reflexive *sêg*, which is both singular and plural.² For contracted forms of the pronouns see § 70. The initial *h* may be omitted in the case of all forms in the sentence, *hann* becoming *an* or simply *n*, *hó* becoming *ó*, *o*, and *hinna* is shortened to *na*.

¹ The *i* in *mî* is open, the word being pronounced nearly like Eng. *me*.

² As literary Norwegian but contrary to Danish.

2. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 82. These are *minn*, *dinn*, *sinn* (reflexive possessive) *vaur*, *dikkas*, *dairas*. *Minn*, *dinn*, *sinn* are inflected alike, *dikkas* and *dairas* are not inflected. The forms of *minn* and *vaur* may be given:

| | Masc. | Fem | Neut. |
|-------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| Sing. | <i>minn</i> | <i>mī</i> | <i>mitt</i> |
| Plur. | <i>mīne</i> | <i>mīne, -a</i> | <i>mīne</i> |
| | <i>vaur</i> | <i>vaur</i> | <i>vaurt</i> |
| | <i>vaure</i> | <i>vaure, -a</i> | <i>vaure</i> |

The sentence position of the possessives is post-positive.

§ 83. It is to be noted that *sinn* is a *reflexive* possessive for both singular and plural as in Old Norse and as in the literary Norwegian and in Swedish to-day. In this respect it differs therefore from Danish, where *sin* does not ordinarily serve the function of a reflexive in the plural, the personal pronoun *deres* taking its place. In our dialect therefore one would say *hann tók hattn sinn* 'he took his (own) hat,' and *dai tók hattadne sine*, 'they took their (own) hats,' whereas 'he took his (somebody else's) hat' would be: *hann tók hattn hass* and 'they took their (somebody else's) hats' would be: *dai tók hattadne dairas*. There can be no ambiguity in such cases then, as for instance in Danish (and English), where *De tog deres hatte* may mean both 'they took their hats' (reflexive) and they took their (somebody else's) hats.¹ The Norwegian use differs also conspicuously from that of the German, where *ſein* may serve the function of reflexive and non-reflexive only in the masculine-neuter singular. The same applies also to the objective reflexive *sêg*, which is used with all three genders and both numbers, as German, but differing again from Danish, where the personal pronoun replaces *sêg* in the plural: as *hann slô sêg*, *dai slô sæg*: Ger. *er ſchlug ſich*, *ſie ſchlügen ſich*, but Danish, *han slog sig*, *de slog dem*.

§ 84. 3. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

| | Masc. | Fem. | Neut. |
|----------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <i>dann</i> 'that' | <i>danna</i> | <i>dâ</i> |
| Sing. or | <i>danna</i> | <i>danna</i> | <i>datta</i> |
| Plur. | <i>dai</i> | <i>dai</i> | <i>dai</i> |

¹ And similarly the English sentence.

Very commonly the adverb *dår* is used with the demonstrative *dann*, these fuller forms being then:

| | | | |
|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Sing. | <i>dann dår</i> | <i>danna dår</i> | <i>då dår (da dår)</i> |
| | <i>danna dår</i> | <i>danna dår</i> | <i>datta dår</i> |
| Plur. | | <i>dai dår</i> | |

The pronoun for 'this' is *denna*, which is inflected as follows:

| | | | |
|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Sing. | <i>denna</i> | <i>denna</i> | <i>detta</i> |
|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

or with the adverb:

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <i>denna hêr</i> | <i>denna hêr</i> | <i>detta hêr</i> |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|

which is shortened often to:

| | | | |
|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | <i>denn hêr</i> | <i>denn hêr</i> | <i>de hêr</i> |
| Plur. | <i>dessa</i> | <i>dessa</i> | <i>dessa</i> |
| | or | | |
| | <i>dessa hêr</i> | <i>dessa hêr</i> | <i>dessa hêr</i> |

The form *desse*, sometimes heard, is felt to be archaic.

4. RELATIVE PRONOUN.

§ 85. There is only one relative pronoun, namely *só* (*so*), which is uninflected for gender, number and case. If it is governed by a preposition the preposition comes last, as: *dann gútn só (so) hestn hqyre tí*, 'the man to whom the horse belongs.' When it is objective *só* is very generally omitted, as: *dann gútn eg saug (eg va me)*, the boy that I saw, (that I was along with).

5. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

§ 86. The interrogative pronoun is *kvenn*, which is inflected as follows:

| | | | |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Appel. | <i>kvenn</i> | <i>kvenn</i> | <i>kø</i> |
| Gen. | <i>kvenn</i> | <i>kvenn</i> | <i>kvenn</i> |
| | (<i>kvenns</i>) | (<i>kvenns</i>) | (<i>kvenns</i>) |

To these is to be added the rarer *kemm*, gen. *kemms*, *kemm sinn*, etc.

§ 87. The possessive following the interrogative agrees in gender and number with the following noun, e. g. *kvenn si bók æ detta*, 'whose book is this?' *kvenn sitt hús æ datta*, whose

¹ Observe the absolute use of *detta*, *datta*, used as predicate without regard to gender or number of antecedent.

house is that? *kvenn sine bôke æ datta?* cf. the genitive discussed in §69.

If governed by a preposition this comes at the end of the interrogative sentence; e. g. *kvenn æ danna hgyre ti?* to whom does that belong? *kê va hann snakka om?* what was it he talked about?

§ 88. *Kê* corresponds to German *was*, English 'what' (=that which) and Danish *hvad* in such sentences as: *eg veit kê eg há*, I know what I have, *eg veit kê hann mainte*, I know what he meant, but cf. *hann sá dá hann mainte*, he said what he meant (without circumlocution).

6. THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN.

§ 89. The principal indefinite pronouns are: *ain*, one, someone; *nêkn*, someone, anyone, some, any; *kêr*, each, every; *kêrain*, everyone, (also *ainkêr*); *inkên*,¹ someone, *kvennsøhelst*, whosoever; *injen*, no one; *mang*¹ *ain*, many a, and *adle*, all.

§ 90. *Ain* may be used in a general sense, as: *ain veit knapt kê an ska jêra*, one hardly knows what to do. As this sentence also shows, when *ain* has weak sentence stress it is contracted to *an*. *Nêkn* is inflected *nêkn*, *nêki*, *nêke*, plur. *nêkre* and *nêki*. Of the two plurals *nêki* is generally used for any. *Kêr* is inflected for neuter, *kêrt*; *kêrain* becomes *kêrai* in the feminine and *kêraitt* in the neuter; to *inkên*² corresponds the neuter *inkort*; *injen* is inflected: *inji*, fem., *intje* or *ittj'e nêko* (*nêki*) and *inji*, plur.; *kvennsøhelst* is ordinarily abbreviated to *kvenn*.

In the above pages an attempt has been made to outline the forms of the noun, adjective, numerals and the pronoun in the dialect of Sogn as spoken at Utica, Wisconsin. Only incidentally have questions of syntax been touched upon. The verb will form the subject of a later paper. I hope that what has been given here may also be of some value to the student of Norwegian dialects in general. The dialect of Sogn is perhaps the most archaic in Norway; a detailed account of it as spoken to-day in the old home would be of much interest.

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¹ *mang* = *may*.

² *In* here = *iy*.

DIALECT SPEECH IN NEBRASKA.

The following notes, the material for which comes chiefly from Eastern Nebraska, make, probably, only a beginning as a record of Nebraska dialect. They are based on reports made by competent observers, and on the observations of the contributor. In a state so young as Nebraska, the strongest local divergencies from the standard speech are to be found in communities thickly settled by foreigners, such as the Swedish community at Stromsburg, or a Pennsylvania German settlement in Polk county. These should be made the subject of special studies, and will not be treated here.

Attempt has been made, in the collection and presentation of material, to note peculiarities of pronunciation as well as of vocabulary, occasionally also of inflectional forms. Very many of the variations from standard usage recorded here are, it need hardly be said, not peculiar to Nebraska. For the most part, words or forms included were verified by thirty or forty or more observers or contributors. Unless otherwise indicated, at least ten or a dozen knew the word or form, else it was not entered. In the case of a good many words sent in by only a few, e. g. *holliken*, or *swatch*, it seemed best to await further testimony before making entry.

VOWELS.

The vowels in words like *ought*, *brought*, *daughter*, *gong*, *haughty*, *because*, are very likely to pass into *â* (*a*). (In *because*, *v* also is heard.) So *our* is likely to become *ar*, as "ar house". Similarly with *haunt*, *gaunt*, etc. *Champ* shows mostly *o* or *â*, so *stamp* and *tramp* (the verbs). *Tassel* has *o* or *â*.

Before *g*, *o* is almost universally *o*:—*hog*, *log*, *dog*, *fog*, except where corrective or modifying influences have been felt. The characteristic Nebraska pronunciation, outside of lettered circles, is assuredly *o*. In *God*, *cob*, *pod*, etc., the vowel is generally *â* (*a*), rarely *o*.

After *w*, *a* may be either *á* (*a*) or *ɔ*:—*wash*, *want*, *quarrel*, *swath*, *scaddle*. Perhaps *a* is heard rather more frequently. *Water* has *a* almost universally.

In a closed syllable, *a* is *æ*, even when followed by *th*, *ns*, *s*, etc.:—*path*, *dance*, *glance*, *glass*. This would be, for all classes, the characteristic Nebraska pronunciation. *Aunt* is always *ænt*, *tomatoes* are mostly *tomætoes*, *ma'am* is either *mæm*, or *mám*. The words *wrestle*, *faucet*, *sauce*, *saucy*, may show the same vowel (*æ*), and it sometimes prevails in *calm*, *palm*, *psalm*, *yellow*, *father*, *rear* (of horses).

Cases where *æ* is likely to become very close, passing into *e*, are:—*catch* (*ketch* is very widespread), *radish*, *rather* and *gather*. *Can* generally becomes *kin*, rarely *ken*; *carry* is sometimes *kirry*; and *swear* is sometimes *sweer*.

The vowel *ê* is generally shortened in *take*, *plague* (pronounced *pleg*), sometimes also in *snake*, *naked*, *make*, *take*. On the other hand, *e* becomes *ê* in *measure*, and *pleasure*, the *ê* pronunciation of these words being very widespread. *Deaf* is very often *dif*.

In *shut*, *touch*, *just* (also *jist* sometimes), *e* takes the place of *v*; of *æ* in *skercely*, *wher*, *rether*, etc. Before *r*, especially among those of Irish descent, it sometimes becomes *a*:—*marcy*, *sarpint*, *etarnal*, etc.

In many words, *e* tends to become *i*:—*kettle*, *engine*, *get*, *steady*, etc. The opposite tendency, the change of *i* to *e*, is seen in *stent*, *resk*, *thenk*, *red*, *rense* (also *rench*). In *creek*, *clique*, *sleek*, *creature*, (*critter*, sometimes *creetur*), *i* prevails for *î*; and for *ai* in the frequent *tinny* for *tiny*. But note *î* for *i* in *deestrick*, *district*.

Once in a while, *i* passes into *u* or *v*:—*children*, *wu(r)sh*, or *wv(r)sh* (= *wish*), *wulling* (= *willing*).

Cases of *û* for the standard *v* are *supple*, *does* (oftener *duz*), *smutch*, *gum*, in which *û* is fairly common. Occasionally *û* is heard in *butcher*. In *spoon* *û* sometimes becomes *v*. Words like *spoon*, *room*, *hoof*, *roof*, etc., generally shorten the vowel to *u*.

In *cockleburr*, *potter*, *bonnet*, *got*, *whole*, *v* is likely to appear; if not, the vowel in the first four is *a*. Turned about, *o*, or *a*, is likely to appear for *v* in *nothing*.

As usual, vowels in middle or final syllables are likely to be much slurred, or to be dropped;—*edication*, *val(u)able* or *valu(a)ble*, *hist(o)ry*, *bound(a)ry*, *liv(e)ry barn*, *fella*, *winda*, *otta* (= *ought to*), etc. In *'spose*, *'spect*, etc., the vowel of the initial syllable is suppressed.

DIPHTHONGS.

The substitution of *û* for *iu* is very common. Words like *Tuesday* (sometimes *Choosday*), *student*, *news*, *institution*, etc., have *û* oftener than the diphthong.

For *oi*, *ai* is very common;—*hity tity*, (*hoity toity*), *oil*, *roily*, *join*, *joist*, *poison*. Final *ai* for *oi* is rare, unless among persons of Irish descent;—*boy*, *annoy*.

Generally *au* remains:—*house*, *cow*, etc. It is more likely to be modified to *a* than to *œu*. So *ar* for *our*.

CONSONANTS.

ADDITION OR INTRUSION. The consonant *d* is occasionally added after *n* or *r*; as—*in(d) another place*, *near(d)er*; and sometimes *p* or *b* after *m*, as *fam(b)ly* (infrequent), *Tecum(p)seh*, *jim(p)son weed*. The adverbial *-s* is added very commonly in the familiar *somewheres*, *anywheres*, *leastways*, *anyways*, etc. *A little ways off*, *someways off*, etc., are very common; and one occasionally hears the expression *a woods*. An *s* is added medially after *k* in the occasional *pixture*, *junxture*, *punxture*.

Excrement *-t* is common after *s*;—*acrost*, *chanst*, *twicet*, *oncet*, etc. *Dozen(t)* and *sudden(t)ly* are sometimes heard. Almost universally *t* is inserted between *n* and *s*, in such words as *prince*, *since*; and very commonly it is inserted in *fil(t)thy*, *weal(t)thy*, *Wel(t)sh*, *Blan(t)che*, etc. An analogical *th* is often added to *height* (*haitp*).

Intrusive *r* is very common: *wa(r)sh*, *George Wa(r)shington*, *ca(r)lm* (reported by several), *mu(r)sh pot* (in the children's game of "Drop the handkerchief"), *wu(r)sh* (= *wish*), *woosterd* (= *worsted*), *sherbe(r)t*, etc.

Final *r* is added occasionally in words like *fellow*, *wallow*; but pronunciations like *idear*, *vistar* before a vowel, are imported only.

Intrusive *n*, the "nasal infix," occurs in *Uni(n)ted States*, *migh(n)t*, *a(m)pron*, *o(m)pen*, *quie(n)t*, *a(n)ttic*, *immeje(n)tly*, *pene(n)trate*, *intima(n)te*, and perhaps a few words more; but it is rare except in the first two cases. Rarely *n* is added in the phrase *clear(n) through*.

SUBSTITUTION as well as addition is found in *chim(b)ly* for *chimney*, and substitution only (*t* for *k*) in *pitcher* for *picture*. Sometimes *s* appear for *sh* in *shrink*, *shroud*, etc. The contrary tendency appears in *shumac* for *sumac*. Substitution of *sh* (*f*) for *ch* (*tf*) occurs in *censhury*, *punkshual*, *junkshur*, *mixsher*.

CONSONANT LOSS. Loss of *r* is fairly frequent, mostly through either assimilation or dissimilation: *dassn't*, *cuss*, *pussy* (= *pursy*), *fust*, *bust*, *hoss*, *sassaparilla* (*sassafrilla*), *passel*, *nuss*, *yestiddy*, *scasely*, *supprise*, *Febuary*, *potrait*, *pattridge*, *cattridge*, *libary*. Other cases are *woyyer* (almost universal for *warrior*), *they is* (frequent for *there is*), *hankachief*. There is widespread loss of *l* in *a'ready* for *already*.

Loss of *t* is usual in *quan(t)ity*, as once in a while in *Sa'urday*. *Recognize* often loses its *g*.

Loss of the final consonant occurs occasionally in *chil(d)*, *kep(t)*, *deestric(t)*, *rin(d)*, *bran(d) new*, *gris(t) mill*, etc.

Sometimes *n* appears for *y* in *strength*, *length*, especially among those of Irish descent. In words like *white*, *which*, *when*, *h* is pronounced almost universally.

The whole middle syllable, as well as the consonant, is lost in *comf'table*, *prob'ly* (also *probally*).

METATHESIS, especially of *r*, is very frequent: *prehaps*, *preform*, *prespiration*, *preceive*, *perscription*, *govrenment*, *childern*, *hunderd*, *modren*, *calvary*, *hemlet*, *ax(ask)*. Several reported *brefkast* (*breakfast*) and *waps*. A sort of metathesis, or perhaps slurring of the middle syllable, is very frequent in *counterdict*, *interduce*.

OTHER CHANGES. The passing of *dy* into *dʒ* is common: *ijjit*, *immejately*, *tremenjus*. Vocalization of *l*, *r*, *m*, or rather the introduction of vowels before these consonants, is common in *burgular*, *slippery ellum*, *Henary*, *umbarella*. Voicing occurs in *pardner*, *kindergarden*, *Babtist*. Unvoicing is frequent in *spoilt*, *boilt*, *catch-a-holt*, *haf-to*, *chust* (= *just*), *cartrich*, *partrich*, etc.

VERBS.

As usual, verb forms are especially fertile in divergencies from the standard. Cases of strong verbs made regular are *see, seed, know, knowed, blow, blowed*, etc. Similarly *tell, hear, ketch*, take the regularized preterites *telled, heard, ketched*. The contrary tendency, weak preterites made strong, appears in *skun*, from *skin*, and *snuck* from *sneak, het* from *heat*. Double preterites or participles are the occasional *attacked* and the frequent *drownded*. In *driv* and *riz*, from *drive* and *rise*, the stem of the participle (also the old preterite plural stem) appears in the preterite singular. Frequent analogical preterites are *fit* from *fight* and *clim* or *clam* (these might be explained as archaic) from *climb*. Irregular participles are *froze* and *spoke*, where the preterite intrudes into the participle, and the analogical *boughten* and *tooken*. *Had ought* and *had went*, which show the preterite used as a participle, are extremely common. In *I seen*, etc., the participle intrudes into the preterite.

A tendency to use presents as preterites seems noteworthy.

"Yesterday when I *come* to the table and *eat* my supper, the talk *run* on the corn crop and all of us *give* our views." Similarly note *thinks I*, or *says I*, for *I thought, I said*. *Ask* is another present form common in the preterite. "I met her on the street, and I *ask* her about her mother." Generally, however, the preterite of this verb is the simplified *æst*.

PREPOSITIONS.

Noteworthy uses of prepositions are "matter of" for "matter with" ("What's the *matter of* you today?"); "waiting on" for "waiting for" ("I am *waiting on* my sister"; "listen at" for "listen to" ("*Listen at* all that noise"); "blame on" for "blame for" ("I *blamed it on* the hired man"); "been to" for "been" ("Where have you *been to*?"); "for to" for "to" ("I didn't go *for to* do it"); "different to," or "different than" for "different from" ("This is *different to* that" "nothing to" for "nothing in" (There is *nothing to* this book"). The numerous cases, beside the "been to" and "go for" mentioned above, of the use of superfluous prepositions ("Hang up your coat on the hook," "Wash up the dishes," etc.), hardly need special comment.

WORD LIST.

against, *prep.* and *adv.* So as to be ready before. (Reported by several.) "Sweep the porch *against* some one comes!"

all by my lonesome, *adv. phr.* Alone. "I was *all by my lonesome*."

all-fired, *intensive adv.* "It is *all-fired* hot."

all the farther (better, etc.). The farthest (best, etc.). "Is that *all the farther* you can go?"

anti-over, backslider. Terms in the children's game of throwing the ball back and forth over the house.

ary, *adj.* Any. "I haven't *ary* one."

as, *conj.* Commonly used for *that*. "I don't know *as* I believe that story."

bach, *v.* Live as a bachelor. "Two of us were *batching*."

bamboozle, *v.* Befool, delude. "*Bamboozled* out of his money."

batty, *adj.* Foolish, mad. "She is *batty*." Cf. also "There are bats in your belfry," *i. e.* foolish notions in your head.

beaut', *n.* Term of admiration. "Her dress is a *beaut'*."

biff, *n.* or *v.* Hit, blow; or, to strike. "He gave him a *biff*." "He *biffed* him."

big bug, *n.* A person of importance. "The *biggest bug* of the crowd."

blowed, *interj.* Confounded. "Well, I'll be *blowed*."

boggle, *v.* Bungle, make a poor job of. "He *boggled* the whole thing."

booger, (*bugger* or *bugger*) *n.* About the same as *skeezicks* or *tad*. "He's a funny little *booger*."

boogerman, boogyman, buggyman, (*ú, u, v,*) *n.* Corruption of *bogyman*. "The *boogyman* will get you."

bran new, *intensive adv.* Variants are *bran splinder new, bran splinter-fired new, bran splinter clean new, bran spankin' new, bran span new, bran spandy new, spinking spanking bran new, bran spick span new*.

bud, buddy, *n.* Diminutive. Brother.

bumbershoot, *n.* Umbrella, or parasol.

bumfoozle, bumfuzzle (*v*), *v.* Bewilder. "I was *bumfoozled*."

caboodle, *n.* Crowd, lot, "outfit." "Waloped the whole *caboodle*."

cahoots, *n.* To be *in cahoots with* is to be in collusion with. Found always in plural.

catter, *v.* Move diagonally. "I *cattered* across the campus." Rare.

cattercorner, -ed, cattacorner, -ed, cattycorner, -ed, *adv.* Diagonally across from. "The building is *cattacorner(-ed)* from the court house."

catfit, catnip-fit, *n.* Same as *conniption fit*.

cavort, *v.* Prance. "He *cavorted* around in high feather."

champ'een. Frequent pronunciation of *champion*.

chawswizzled, *interj.* Confounded. "I'll be *chawswizzled*."

chessy cat, grin like a. Intensive of *grin*. Not very common.

chigger, *n.* Chigoe, or chigre. An insect, a minute spider. "The *chiggers* tormented us the whole morning." Cf. also the slightly commoner *jigger*.

- chonk** (chɔnk), *v.* Eat noisily. "The horses *chonked* their fodder." Cf. *champ* or *chaw*.
- cinch**, *v.* or *n.* Clinch, make sure of; or, a sure or easy thing. "He *cinched* the matter," "It's a *cinch*."
- clatty**, *adj.* Cluttered, confused. (Reported by several.) "How *clatty* this room is."
- come a week ago**, *adj.* or *adv. phr.* Past. "Friday *come a week ago*."
- complected**, *adj.* Complexioned. "A *fair-complected* man."
- compush, compushency, compulshency** (*v*), *n.* Same as *pushency*. "A case of *compush*."
- conniption fit**, *n.* Intensive of *fit*. Generally used satirically. "She had a *conniption fit* at the news."
- cowlick**, *n.* A tuft of hair that refuses to stay in place.
- crackajack, crackerjack**, *n.* Term of admiration. "His new gun is a *crackajack*."
- cranberry merchant, busier than a**. Intensive of *busy*.
- daffy**, *adj.* Foolish, infatuated. "She is *daffy* about the stage."
- dinky**, *adj.* Little, or insignificant, worthless. "A *dinky* piece of jewelry."
- dirt, do one**, *v. phr.* Injure by underhand means. "Smith *did him dirt* in the election."
- ditchinary, dixshery, dixunary**, *n.* Current variants of *dictionary*.
- dod-gasted**, *adj.* Term of reprobation: "The *dod-gasted* idiot."
- dough**, *n.* Money. "She has lots of *dough*."
- draw**, occasionally **drawer**, *n.* Valley. "A *draw* runs through the farm."
- draw**, used occasionally for **drawer**, *n.* "Open that there *draw* in the desk."
- faze**, *v.* Disconcert. "The question never *fazed* him."
- fiddle, fiddlesticks, fiddle-de-d'ee**, *interj.* "O *fiddle*, that's nonsense."
- finicky**, *adj.* Fastidious, or over-fastidious. "*Finicky* about his dress."
- flabbergasted**, *adj.* Paralysed, overwhelmed. "He was *flabbergasted* at the news."
- flax**, *v.* Hurry, be lively. "*Flax* round and get supper."
- fudge**, *v.* Lessen distance, in an unfair manner, in playing marbles. "You *fudged* when you shot." Cf. also *snidge*.
- gee**, or **gee holliken, whilliken, whizz, buzz**, *interj.* Exclamations of surprise, etc.
- get to go**, *v. phr.* Extremely common for *go*, or *have the chance to go*. "I didn't *get to go* to the city yesterday."
- ginger**, *n.* or *v.* Life, energy; or, liven up, have more snap. "He needs a little *ginger*," "*ginger* up."
- gobs**, *n.* Large quantities. Always used in plural. "She has *gobs* of dough."
- grouch**, *n.* Sullen or gloomy fit. "Don't get a *grouch*."

- grouchy**, *adj.* Gloomy or cross. "A *grouchy* fellow."
- guard'een**, *n.* Frequent pronunciation of *guardian*.
- gump**, *n.* A silly. "What a *gump* she is."
- gumption**, *n.* Energy, initiative. "John has no *gumption*."
- high mucky-muck**, *n.* Person in authority, or prominence. "He was *high mucky-muck* in the show."
- hike**, *v.* Tip up. "Her dress *hiked up* in the back."
- hike**, *v.* Hurry. "*Hike* yourself up town."
- hit the path (pike, trail, road, gutter, etc.)**, *v. phr.* Go, move on. "Just you *hit the path* home."
- hookey, play**, *v. phr.* Cut or skip class. "Us boys *played hookey* from school and went swimming."
- hoop**, *v.* Whip. "He *hooped up* his horse, and away he went."
- hum-dinger**, *n.* Term of admiration. "She's a *humdinger*."
- hump yourself**, *v. phr.* Hurry, be lively. "*Hump yourself* and get that done."
- hunky dory, hunky doodle**, *adj.* All right. As it should be. "That's all *hunky dory*."
- id'ea, the**, *interj. phr.* With stress on both first and second syllables. Exclamation of astonishment or deprecation. "The *i-de-a!* What put that in his head?"
- Jehoshaphat**, *interj.* "Jehoshaphat, it's hot."
- jell**, *v.* Make or turn into jelly.
- Jemimy**, *interj.* Used like *Jehoshaphat*.
- Je ru salem, Jerusalem crickets, Jerusalem June-bugs**, *interj.* Pronounced with strong stress on both first and second syllables. "Jerusalem June-bugs! You'll not get me to believe that."
- jigger**, *n.* Cf. *chigger*.
- jiggered, I'll be**, *interj. phr.* Confounded. "I'll be *jiggered* if I do what he says."
- jim dandy, joe dandy**, *n.* Intensive of *dandy*, as term of approbation or admiration. "Your knife is a *jim dandy*."
- jimminy Christmas, or crickets, or crimony (i, ai)**, *interj.* "Jimminy Christmas, it's cold."
- jimmycane**, *n.* Hurricane. (Reported by several.) "The air feels like we might have a *jimmycane* to-day."
- jolly**, *interj.* "Jolly, I wonder what he meant?"
- kaflop, kaflap, or kerflop, kerflap**, *Intensives.* "He came down *kaflop* on the ice." Variants are *kasmash, kersmash, kaplunk, kerplunk, kaslap, kerslap, kasmack, kersmack, kaflunk, kerflunk, kaplunk, kerplunk*.
- kerflummux**, *v.* Bewilder, daze. "I felt quite *kerflummuxed*."
- killblazes**, *n.* It's hotter than *killblazes*," "That beats *killblazes*." Always used in plural.
- king's ex**, *n. phr.* Term used in children's games for *King's excuse*.
- kitter**, *v.* See *catter*. "He *kittered* across the campus." Not very common.
- kittercorner(ed), kittacorn(er), kittycorn(er)**, *adv.* See *cattercornered*.

knee-high to a grasshopper, *adj. phr.* Very small. "The child never was more than *knee-high to a grasshopper*."

lambast, *v.* Thrash soundly. "His father *lambasted* him."

lam, *v.* About the same as *lambast*.

landsakes, *interj.* Exclamation of wonder, consternation, etc.

larrup, *v.* Whip, or thrash. "He *larruped* his horses."

lay by, *v. phr.* Cultivate for the last time. "To-morrow we *lay by* our corn."

leery, *adj.* Cautious or wary. "He is *leery* of book agents."

lessn, *prep. or conj.* Except, unless. "They are all coming *lessn* him."
"Lessn you change your mind."

lick, *v.* Whip. "I kin *lick* you."

lickety-split, -cut, -brindle, -switch, *adv. phr.* Used in describing speed. "We ran *lickety-switch*."

lickin', *n.* Whipping. "Pa gave me a *lickin'*."

lift, *v.* Steal. "He *lifted* one of the spoons."

logy, *adj.* Heavy. "*Logy* bread."

lope, *n. or v.* Gallop. "He set off at a *lope*." "He *loped off*."

lozenger, *n.* Lozenge. "He took a *lozenger*."

lummux, *n.* Awkward booby. "Such a *lummux*."

make, *v.* Prepare. "*Make* supper," "*Make* the potatoes for supper."

minny, *n.* Minnow. "We caught some *minnies*."

mischievous, *n.* Frequent pronunciation of *mischievous*.

mixer, *n.* One who gets on well with others. "He's a good *mixer*."

morish, *adj.* Made from *more*. "That tastes *morish*." Cf. "that tastes like *more*."

mosey, *v.* Saunter, go slowly. "He *moseyed off*."

muggins, *n.* Diminutive. Term of endearment. "She's a *muggins*."

nary, *adj.* Not any. "*Nary* a cent."

nixy, nit, *interj.* Variants of *no*.

nope, *interj.* Variant of *no*. Very common.

oceans, oodles, oogens, or dead oogens, *n. pl.* Large quantities. "*Oceans* of money."

orful, *adj.* Variant of *awful*.

ornery, ornriest, onnery, onriest, *adj.* Disagreeable. "The *onriest* critter."

ouch, *interj.* Exclamation expressing pain.

overly, *adv.* Extra. "Not *overly* smart."

pack, *v.* Carry. "*Pack* the water upstairs."

pard, *n.* Short for *pardner*.

peach, *n.* Intensive, **peacherino**, *a.* Term of admiration or approbation. "Her new dress is a *peach*," "That new girl is a *peacherino*."

persnickety, pernickety, *adj. or adv.* Disagreeable, or snippy. "They acted mighty *persnickety*."

perzackly, prezackly, *adv.* Intensive of *exactly*.

pesky, *adj.* Annoying. "These *pesky* mosquitoes."

peter out, *v. phr.* Come to nothing, fall through. "His plan *petered out*."

- plaguey**, *intensive adv.* Very, or annoyingly. "He's *plaguey* selfish."
plumb, *intensive adv.* Wholly. "He's *plumb* crazy."
poke, *n.* Small bag. "She carried a *poke*."
poke, *v.* Go slowly. "He *poked* along."
professor, perfesser, *n.* Any schoolmaster.
pushency, *n.* Urgency. "In a case of *pushency*." Cf. *compush*.
putchiky, putchyv. Sullen, pettish. "Johnny is a little *putchiky* to-day."
rambunctious, *adj.* Obstreperous, forward. "Don't be so *rambunctious*."
ramshackle, *adj.* Falling to pieces, rickety. "A *ramshackle* old house," "A *ramshackle* wagon."
red up, *v.* Put in order. "*Red up* the room."
rheumatics, rheumatiz, *n.* Current variants for *rheumatism*.
rip-roaring, *adj.* Strong, intensive. "We had a *rip-roaring* time."
rip-snorter, *n.* Terror. "That cowboy was a *rip-snorter*."
riz bread, *n. phr.* Light bread.
rubbers, *n. pl.* Universal for low overshoe, or gum-shoe.
Sam Hill, Sam Patch, Sam Scratch, *interj.* "I feel like *Sam Scratch*," "O *Sam Hill*! I broke my needle."
sashay, *v.* (1) Term in dancing; (2) go consciously or conspicuously. "They *sashayed* back and forth to beat the band," "She *sashayed* uptown."
sass, *n.* or *v.* Impertinence, or to be impertinent. "None of your *sass*."
sassy, *adj.* Impertinent.
scads, *n. pl.* Quantities. "*Scads* of money."
scoot, *v.* Go swiftly. "*Scoot* home."
scrooge, scrowge, scrooch, *v.* (1) Huddle, crowd; (2) encroach in mean or petty fashion. "There I was, all *scrooged up* in a corner," "He *scrowged in* on the others."
scrumptious, *adj.* Fine, elegant. "How did it look?" "*Scrumptious*."
shimmy, *n.* Chemise.
shindig, shindy, *n.* (1) dance or party; (2) row. "Some sort of a *shindig* was in progress," "He kicked up a great *shindig*."
shivaree, *n.* Charivari. "They were given a *shivaree*."
shooting-match, the whole, *n. phr.* "Outfit," institution, project, etc. "He thought he was the whole *shooting-match*," "He upset the whole *shooting-match*."
skalawag, *n.* Rascal. "He proved a *skalawag*."
skedaddle, *v.* Move quickly or secretly. "*Skedaddle* home."
skeezicks, *n.* Mischievous child. "What a little *skeezicks*."
skew, *v.* Pucker. "You have got that all *skewed up*."
skewgee, skewjaw, *adj.* Twisted, askew. "Your tie is on all *skewgee*."
skew-woggly, *adj.* Same as *skewgee*. "That skirt hangs *skew-woggly*."
skew-wottemus, *adj.* Same as *skewgee*, or *skew-woggly*.
skimp, skamp, *v.* Scrimp, economize. "Be *skimping* of the goods."
skinflint, *n.* Miser.

skrugee, *adj.* (1) Awry, twisted, cf. *skewgee*; (2) as it should be, just right (perhaps by confusion with *squeegee*). "Your skirt is *skrugee*," "I've fixed it till its all *skrugee*."

skulduggery, *n.* Rascality, underhand work. "There was some *skulduggery* about it."

slam, *n.* Uncomplimentary remark. "That was a *slam*."

slap-dab, slap-dash, *intensive adv.* "He ran *slap-dab* into a wall," "It fell *slap-dash* into the water."

slathers, *n. pl.* Large quantities. Cf. *gobs, oceans*, etc. "*Slathers* of money."

slick, *adj.* Slippery. "A *slick* swindler."

smack-dab, *intensive adv.* About the same as *slap-dab*.

smart Elleck, smarty Elleck, *n. phr.* A pretentious or self-sufficient fellow.

smidge, smitch, *n.* Smallest piece, tiniest particle. "They ate every *smidge* of fudge."

smidgen, smitchen, *n.* Same as *smidge*. "Not a *smidgen* of goods was left."

smithereens, *n. pl.* Small pieces. "Broken into *smithereens*."

smootch, *v.* "Swipe." "They *smootched* some turnips."

smouge, *v.* (1) Filch, or wring out of; (2) sneak in, or through, dishonorably; encroach on. "I *smouged* a piece of goods"; "He *smouged* the chairmanship."

snicklefritz, sniggelfritz, *n.* About the same as *skeezicks*.

snide, *adj. or n.* Ungenuine, deceptive. "*Snide* jewelry," "You're a *snide*."

snidge, snudge, *v.* Term used in playing marbles. Same as *fudge*.

snifty, *adj.* About the same as *snitchy*.

snip, *n.* A "smarty."

snippy, *adj. or adv.* "Smarty." "How *snippy* she acted."

snitchy, *adj.* Petty, mean. "A *snitchy* trick."

snoop, *v.* Pry into sneakingly. "Don't *snoop* into my affairs."

snoot, *n.* Snout. Vulgarly used of human face, or nose.

sock, *v.* Throw or strike vigorously. "*Sock* it to him."

sockdolloger, *n.* Knockout argument, or blow. "He gave him a *sockdolloger*."

so long, *adv. phr.* Said on taking leave.

some punkins, *n. phr.* Said of those who are pretentious or prominent. "He thinks he's *some punkins*."

souce, *v.* Souse. "She *souced* it in the rench water."

span, *v.* Draw tight. "My waist *spans* across the chest."

spick span, or spick and span, *intensive adv. phr.* "*Spick span* new."

splurge, *n. or v.* Display. "To make a *splurge*," or "*splurge* it."

spondulicks, *n. pl.* Money. "They have the *spondulicks*."

spuds, *n. pl.* Potatoes. "A good season for *spuds*."

squeegee, *n. or adj.* (1) All right, as it should be; (2) same meaning as *skewgee*, perhaps by confusion with the latter; (3) instrument for washing windows. Less common in the latter meaning.

- stoop**, *n.* Porch, or step. Very common.
- straight up**. Phrase used in "didn't know *straight up*," meaning "knew nothing at all."
- stuck up**, *adj. phr.* Conceited. "The *stuck up* thing."
- stump**, *v.* Dare or banter. "I'll *stump* you to walk the fence rail."
- sugar, O**. A mild exclamation of disappointment or reprobation.
- suz**. Exclamation of surprise or fatigue. "Dear me *suz*," "O *suz*," "Law me *suz*," "O *suz* alive."
- swan**. Exclamation of surprise. "I *swan* to goodness."
- swat**, *n.* or *v.* Strike or slap. "Give him a *swat*," "Swat him."
- swipe**, *v.* Same as "fake" or "lift." "I *swiped* a lead pencil."
- switched, I'll be**. Mild exclamation of wonder, etc.
- tacky**, *adj.* (1) Shabby, untidy; (2) dowdy, the opposite of *chic*; (3) sharp or bright, like *tacks*. Less common in the last meaning, but reported independently by a number of observers.
- tad**, *n.* Child. "A little *tad*." Cf. also *tike*, *tot*, or *codger*.
- teeter-totter**, *n.* or *v.* See-saw. "We played teeter-totter."
- tell on, squeal on**, *v. phr.* Give away, betray. "I wouldn't *tell on* the other fellows."
- thingumbob, thingumabob, thingabob** (*y* or *ng*), **thingum-ajing, thingumajig, thingumajiggen**, *n.* Indefinite expression applied to something, the name of which is not readily recalled.
- Often one of the following is used instead:—**dingus, doo-funny, doojum-funny, what-you-may-call-it, fummadiddle, doo-dad, doodaddle, rigamajig, dooflinkus, dooflicker, doo-john, doojohnny, thinkumthankum, jigger, dingbat, fakus, thumadoodle**. One person reported **tuggalury** and **gingalory**, in the same use.
- till**, *prep.* As long, or as far as: up to. "The milk won't be good *till* night."
- trade-last**, *n.* A compliment reported by a third party. Generally one is expected in return.
- traipse**, *v.* Various defined. (1) Go, trot around, gad, "She *traipsed* the streets"; (2) move saunteringly or aimlessly, "He *traipsed* down the road"; (3) move flauntingly or mincingly, "She *traipsed* across the room"; (4) move with purpose, but not so fast as to "hike," nor so slowly as to saunter, "You *traipse* across the street and get that pattern."
- tuckered out**, *v. phr.* Tire or wear out. "She looks *tuckered out*," "You'll *tucker* her out."
- up-see-daisy**, (*v. ũ*), **up-te-dady, up-te-doodle, up-te-doo, up-see-doozuns** (*ũ* generally). Said in lifting a child.
- vamoose, vamose**, *v.* Leave, hurry away. "He *vamoosed* the country."
- wabble-jawed**, *adj.* (1) Loose-jointed, likely to fall to pieces; (2) same as *whocker-jawed* or *skewgee*. "A *wabble-jawed* wagon"; "a *wabble-jawed* necktie."
- want in (out, up, down, off, on)**. Very common. "The cat *wants out*," "I *want off* at the next street."

whack, *n.* Used in phrase "out of *whack*," meaning out of repair or order.

whaley, *n.* Used in phrase "*play whaley with*," meaning spoil, or ruin.

whallop, *v.* Sometimes heard for *wallop*. Thrash soundly.

whocker-jawed, *adj.* Askew, awry. "A *whocker-jawed* skirt."

whopper-jawed, *adj.* (1) With under hung or projecting jaw ; (2) askew, awry. Cf. *whocker-jawed* and *wabble-jawed*.

wisteria (*wist'ria*), *n.* Almost universal for *wistaria*, the vine.

wuzzy, *adj.* Confused, bewildered. "You're *wuzzy*."

yap, yeah, yep, *interj.* Variants of *yes*.

yolk, *n.* Current variants are *yelk*, *yok*, *yák*, *ynk*.

A few cases of corruption or folk-etymology noted are : *sheep-shower* or *sheep-sour* (*sheep sorrel*), *animule*, *brandy-legged*, *overplush* (*over-plus*), *gardinier* (*jardinier*).

Special acknowledgment should be made to Miss Mabel Hopkins, Mr. J. C. Lindberg, Miss Susie Kinyon, and many others for valuable contributions to the word-list.

LOUISE POUND.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

A LIST OF WORDS FROM NORTHWEST ARKANSAS.

II.

A year ago the English Club of the University of Arkansas was organized. One of its purposes was and still is to study the English spoken in Arkansas. As a result of devoting half an hour or more at each of the fortnightly meetings to a discussion of the word-lists published in *Dialect Notes*, many, perhaps most, of the following notes on vocabulary and phonology were collected. The contributor is indebted to the following members of the Club especially:—Prof. E. F. Shannon and H. B. Davies (now Mrs. L. F. Ash), Mrs. E. M. Blake, W. B. Carr, B.S., Miss M. E. Cole, B.A., P. G. Craig, J. B. Davis, B.S., J. G. Hudgins, B.A., B. Payne, D. K. Sadler, Miss I. G. Stockton, J. H. Stone, R. Taylor, B.A., and Miss E. C. Wilson; furthermore, to Mrs. J. W. Carr and Miss Ellen C. Harris. Thanks are due many others whose names are omitted.

abroad, *adv.* At or to a distance of approximately fifty miles or more. 'Mr. Jones has returned from his trip *abroad*.' Common in the newspapers. So far as has been ascertained 'broad' is not used as a noun. Cf. ii, 307.

abstractor, *n.* One who makes a business of furnishing abstracts of titles. 'It's cheaper to go to an *abstractor* than a lawyer.' Universal.

acorn (êkn)-cracker, *n.* Uncouth countryman. 'Country jakes are sometimes called *acorn-crackers*.' Rare.

act up, *v. phr.* To show anger in an unbecoming manner. 'You needn't *act up*, even if you don't like it.' Common.

afflicted, *adj.* Defective mentally or physically. 'He's *afflicted*, poor fellow.' General. Cf. i, 384.

airn (ary 'un), *pron.* Any. 'I aint got *airn*.' Common among the uneducated.

all kinds of time, *n. phr.* Plenty of time. 'You seem to have *all kinds of time* at your disposal.' Slang.

all kinds of times, *n. phr.* An extremely good time. 'Did you enjoy yourself?' 'Why, I had *all kinds of times*.' Slang.

a many a, *pron. adj. phr.* 'A *many a* poor tired woman has set up and doctored and worried over a sick baby.' Common.

ambush one's self, *v. reflex.* To hide. 'He *ambushed himself* along the road to see if anyone was following him.' Rare.

andy } **over**, *v. phr.* In the sense reported in i, 395. The most com-
antny } mon expression is *antny over*; less common is *antny over*; least
anty } common of the three is *andy over*. Cf. ii, 394.

anti-frat, *n.* Student or officer of instruction opposed to Greek-letter fraternities. The less usual word, the more usual being 'barb.' 'We *anti-frats* carried all the class elections.' Cf. ii, 17, 21.

antigodlin } *adv.* Diagonally. 'We'll have to go across *antigodlin*.
antigoglin } Common.

anxiously up, *adj. phr.* Excited. 'He was right smartly *anxiously up*.' Rare.

Arkansas chicken, *n. phr.* Salt pork; 'salt side meat.' 'We've got plenty of *Arkansas chicken*.' Rare.

ary, *pron. adj.* Any, a. 'That old hen didn't lay *ary* egg all summer.' General among the uneducated. Cf. i, 376; ii, 228, 295.

ask (*æsk*), *pret. v. tr. and intr.* Not uncommon in new students' themes for 'asked.' 'I *ask* him yesterday about it.'

ast (*æst*), *v. tr., intr.* with the principal parts *ast, ast, ast*. To ast, 'Don't *ast* for credit.' 'He never *ast* me.' 'Have you *ast* him?' Cf. i, 6, 37, 67, 226, 237; ii, 181, 290. General among the uneducated.

bad underfoot, *adj. phr.* Muddy. 'It looks like it's going to be *bad underfoot*.' General.

bait, *n.* A meal. 'I had a good *bait*.' 'He ate a big *bait*.' Common.

baking-powders, *n.* Baking powder. 'We don't make our biscuits with cream of tartar; we use Price's *baking-powders*.' General.

barb, *n.* A student or officer of instruction opposed to Greek letter fraternities. 'A majority of the students are *barbs*.' Cf. ii, 12, 14, 17, 22.

barker, *n.* A horse-fiddle (see 'horse-fiddle') attached to a door-knob and pulled at a safe distance. Rare.

barn-lot, *n.* Barn-yard. 'The cow's in the *barn-lot*.' Universal.

bat, *v. tr.* To blink, to wink. 'He stood in the sun *batting* his eyes.' Cf. ii, 306. General.

batty, *adj.* Peculiar, eccentric; crack-brained. 'He's *batty*.' Slang.

bawl out, *v. phr.* To reprimand, expose. 'He *bawled* me out.' Common.

bear, *pl. n.* Bears. 'There are no *bear* left in Washington county.' Common among the uneducated.

beatenest, *superl. adj.* Not to be beaten; most surprising. 'It's the *beatenest* thing I ever heard of.' Common. Cf. i, 229, 370; ii, 229, 306.

beat up, *v. tr.* To assault. 'They overpowered the officer and *beat* him up badly.' General.

before ten gars could skin a minnow, *adv. cl.* In a trice. 'I could do it *before ten gars could skin a minnow*.' Rare.

bein's (*bfinz*), *adv. conj.* Because. '*Bein's* it's you, I'll let you have it for a nickel.' Common among the uneducated. Cf. i, 229.

believe to one's soul, *v. phr.* To believe firmly.

'I *believe to my soul*
 I've got the heart disease,
 For my head don't feel just right.'

Common among women; rarely used by men. Cf. i, 229.

- bench-legged cur** } *n. phr.* A dog whose forelegs are far apart and
bench-legged dog } not straight, like the bulldog and the bull-
bench-legged fiste } terrier. Common. Cf. ii, 229.
- bigotty**, *adv.* Haughty. 'She don't need to be so *bigotty*, I'm as good as she is.' Cf. i, 384; ii, 229, 306. Common.
- Bill Brown's big black hog**, *n. phr.* The name of a game played by children.
- billies**, *n.* Overalls and blouse. 'You'll have to wear *billies* to do that dirty job.' Rare.
- biscuit**, *n.* A watch. 'My *biscuit* is too slow.' Common slang.
- bit**, *n.* While, time. 'It takes a good *bit* to sell a man a thing he doesn't want.' Common.
- bit**, *n.* Twelve and one half cents. 'The transfer man charges two *bits* to carry a trunk to the depot.' Only the expressions, *a(one) bit*, *two bits*, *four bits*, *six bits*, and (rarely) *eight bits* occur. Universal. Cf. ii, 306.
- bitter farewell**, *n. phr.* Unpleasant taste. 'That medicine had a *bitter farewell* to it.' Not uncommon.
- black man**, *n. phr.* The name of a children's game. Cf. ii, 136.
- bleat** (blêt), *v. tr., intr.* To yell, shout. 'A few bullies will be in the crowd *bleating* out cuss-words and bitter oaths.' Rare. Cf. i, 72, 234, 238; ii, 306, 307.
- bleat**(blêt), *v. tr., intr.* To tattle. 'He *bleated* on me.' Common.
- blindfold**, *n.* Blindman's buff. The latter term is rarely heard. General.
- (**blind**) **tiger**, *n. phr.* Illicit saloon. 'It looks like there are no *blind-tigers* here.' Universal. The abbreviated form 'tiger' is beginning to be used.
- blink**, *v. intr.* To turn sour. Used of milk only. 'The milk's *blinked*.' 'It was so warm that the milk *blinked*.' Rare.
- blinky**, *adj.* Used of milk just turning sour. General. Cf. i, 370, 384; ii, 229.
- blister**, *n.* An immoral woman. 'She's a *blister*.' Not uncommon.
- blue chicken** }
blue hen } *n. phr.* In each of these cases 'blue' means 'drab,'
blue horse } 'mouse-colored.' 'Blue horse' is rare, the other ex-
blue mule } pressions being common. Cf. i, 384.
- blue John**, *adj. phr.* Sour. 'That milk's *blue John*.' Common. Cf. ii, 229, 'blinky John.'
- bobble**, *n.* Mistake. 'That lodge team didn't make a *bobble*.' Universal. Cf. ii, 306.
- bob** (sled), *n.* 'A coasting sled composed of two small bobs or pairs of runners connected lengthwise by a long seat or board.' Called in Hampstead, N. H., 'double-runner,' and in Haverhill, Mass., ten miles away, 'Columbus.' Universal. Cf. i, 72, 214, 413.
- bones**, *pl. n.* Dice. 'Rattle the *bones*.' Negroism. Cf. ii, 24.
- boneyard**, *n.* An emaciated horse. 'That old *boneyard* ought to be killed.' Common.

- booger**, *v. intr.* 'He *boogers*.' Used of a skittish horse. Rare.
- boogers**, *n.* Phantoms. 'That horse sees *boogers*.' Common.
- bootlegger**, *n.* An illicit vendor of intoxicating drinks carried on his own person. 'The officers were down on the railroad looking for *bootleggers* a few days ago.' Common.
- botherate**, *v. tr.* To bother. 'Don't *botherate* me.' Negroism.
- boulder** } *n.* A large marble. 'How many *boulders* you got? Cf. i,
bowler } 76.
- branch** (*brænf*), *n.* A brook. 'You can't cross the *branch*; the water's too high.' Universal. Cf. ii, 229, 307.
- branch-water**, *n.* Brook water. 'I washed it down with a cup of *branch-water*.' Common. Cf. ii, 235.
- bran spankin' new**, *adj. phr.* Absolutely new. Common.
- brash**, *adj.* Self-assertive, impertinent, (less common) conceited. 'Don't get *brash*.' Cf. i, 229, 384; ii, 230, 307.
- bread**, *n.* (So. Ark.) Corn bread. 'I'll take *bread*; no fodder (raised wheat bread) for me.' Cf. the meaning of 'bread' in No. Ark., ii, 417.
- bread and butter, come to supper.** Used in the game of 'hiding the switch.' Universal. Cf. i, 229.
- bread-wagon**, *n.* Baker's cart. 'The baker's got a new *bread-wagon*.' Universal.
- brick**, *n.* Brick building. 'The owners have never felt that the business demands of the city would pay them to build *bricks*.' Universal. Cf. ii, 307.
- bring home what you borrowed.** Name of a game. Common.
- bristle up to**, *v. phr. i.* To show one's willingness to fight. 'He *bristled up to* him.' Common.
- broad**, *n.* Reported ii, 307. Students from several counties in different parts of the state have never heard this word. 'I didn't know you had got back from *abroad*' is heard. Cf. 'abroad.'
- broke up**, *pp.* Over, ended. 'Church is *broke up*.' Common.
- brother, I'm Bob** } *n. phr.* Name of a game. Cf. i, 63.
brother, I'm bobbed }
- brought on**, *pp. as adj.* Not domestic, imported. 'These eggs were *brought on*.' Common. Cf. i, 370.
- buck**, *n.* Dollar. 'I paid him two *bucks*.' Slang.
- bud**, *n.* Brother; a small boy. Used familiarly in addressing a small boy and as a boy's or man's nickname. It is often applied to the eldest boy in a family. Where there are two brothers the elder is called 'Big Bud,' the younger, 'Little Bud,' or 'Big Bud' and 'Little Buddy' respectively. 'He's my *bud*.' 'Hello, *Bud*; where's the post-office at?' 'How'd you know my name's *Bud*?' 'Why, I could guess that.' 'Then guess where the post-office is at.' Universal. Cf. i, 385, 413; ii, 230, 308.
- buddy**, *n.* Used as a term of affection to or of any boy whether he is the oldest in a family or not. Cf. 'bud.'
- bud together**, *v. phr.* To associate together. Used by Logan Co., Ark., miners.
- buffalo**, *v. tr.* To frighten off. 'They have him *buffaloed*.' Rare. Cf. i, 413.

bug-a-boo, *n.* Commotion, ado. 'He raised a big *bug-a-boo* about nothing. Common.

bug in one's ear, *n. phr.* Hint. 'I want to put a *bug in your ear*.' Common.

buggy, *n.* Carriage (in general); any vehicle not a wagon. 'Farrar sells wagons and *buggies*.' Universal. Cf. i, 340.

buggy, *adj.* Mentally deficient. 'Don't mind him; he's *buggy*.' Slang.

bug-house, *n.* Nonsense, bosh. 'O *bug-house*, I don't believe it.'

bug-house, *adj.* Wrong, crack-brained. 'You're *bug-house* there, sonny.' 'He's gone *bug-house*.'

bug out, *v. phr. intr.* Bulge out. 'His eyes *bugged out* till you could knock 'em off with a stick.' Cf. i, 413. Common.

bunfuzzle, *v. tr.* To confuse. 'He was just *bunfuzzled* in that exam.'

bunch, *n.* Group, collection, flock, herd, drove. Used indiscriminately of any collection or group of persons, animals, or inanimate objects. '*Bunch* of girls.' '*Bunch* of cattle.' '*Bunch* of sheep.' '*Bunch* of chickens.' '*Bunch* of wolves.' Members of the last General Assembly referred to that body as a '*bunch* of ducks.' Cf. ii, 308.

bunch of calico, *n. phr.* 1. A roll of calico remnants. 'Show me a *bunch of calico*.' Common. 2. A group of women. 'See that *bunch of calico* blocking up the sidewalk?' 3. A young lady. 'I'm going to take a *bunch of calico* to the lecture to-night.' Students' expression.

bunkum (buncombe), *adj.* Excellent. Not uncommon. Cf. ii, 395.

bu(r)st, *wk. v. intr.* Break. Used of whatever part of the human body an abscess, ulcer, or festering sore breaks in rather than of the sore itself. 'Her throat *bu(r)sted*.' 'His leg *bu(r)sted* and run.' His arm *bu(r)sted* and run.' Ignorant.

busthead whiskey, *n. phr.* Bad whiskey. Cf. *rot-gut whiskey*. 'Some years ago in Ray County, Missouri, two young men got full of *busthead whiskey*,' etc.—Landmark Baptist. Common in S. W. Ark.

bust up interference, *v. phr.* A foot-ball term. The normal expression is 'break up interference.' Universal among foot-ball players and enthusiasts.

bust (up) wood, *v. phr.* To split wood. '*Bust me up* some wood.' 'Why didn't you *bust* that wood?' Common.

buzz, *v. intr.* To talk incessantly at random. 'He *buzzed* for about half an hour.' Not common.

buzzard-bait, *n.* An emaciated horse. Not common.

by (of a house), *prep.* In, into. Cf. 'call by,' 'come by,' 'drop by,' 'go by,' 'stop by.' Universal. Cf. i, 385.

cabbage, *pl. n.* 'Pass them *cabbage*.' 'Those are fine *cabbage*.' Not common.

cabbage-snake, *n.* An alleged enemy of the cabbage. 'There is a *cabbage-snake* scare at Harrisburg.'—Arkansas newspaper. Common.

caboodle } *n.* All of a number. 'I'll whip the whole *caboodle* of
capoodle } you.' Common. Cf. ii, 296.

cackle, *v. intr.* Used in the name of the game, 'Did she *cackle*?' Common.

cactus, *pl. n.* 'Mr. James has some twenty or more *cactus*.' Common.
cape, *n.* Cap or hat. Where'd you get that *cape*?'

cahoot } *n.* Collusion; (less often) partnership. 'He's in *cahoot* with
cahoots } the worst crowd of boys in school.' Cf. i, 63, 235; ii, 308.

calico, *n.* A woman, a lady. 'He'll have some *calico* at the entertainment to-night.' Cf. i, 414.

calico, *v. intr.* To call on a young lady. 'I'm going *calicoing*.' Rare.

calico pony, *n. phr.* Piebald or spotted pony. 'If any man deserves to go to Heaven driving a team of *calico ponies*, it's the hotel man.' Cf. i, 385; ii, 350.

call by, *v. phr.* Make a call. 'Can't you *call by* on your way to town?' Universal.

call one's name, *v. phr.* Used in the expression, 'What do you *call your name*?' i. e., 'What is your name?' Common.

can, *wk. v. tr.* 1. To tie a tin can to a dog's tail and then to set him loose. 'The students *canned* his dog for him.' 2. To expel or suspend. Used by students. 'Jim was up before the faculty and got *canned* for two weeks.' Common.

can, *adj.* Canned, tinned. '*Can* corn, *can* peas, *can* hominy, *can* tomatoes, and *can* kraut to satisfy your wish.'—Springdale, Ark., newspaper advertisement.

can, *n.* A spread or feast. 'We had our Sunday night *can*.' 'A nickel on the *can*' is five cents to buy food for the *can*. Common among students.

cap, *n.* Hull. 'These strawberries have large *caps*.' General.

cap, *n.* Stove-lid. 'When you broil steak like the Yankees do, you take the *caps* off the stove and hold the meat right over the coals.' Common.

cap, *v. tr.* To hull. 'I must *cap* these strawberries.' Cf. D. N., vol. i, p. 370. Universal.

cap the stack, *v. phr.* To cap the climax. 'That hat *caps the stack*.' Rare.

carry, *v. tr.* To lead. 'Did you *carry* the horse to water?' Universal. Cf. i, 214.

case-egg, *n.* Egg kept in a case with many others and hence likely to be stale. 'Eoff pays cash for eggs in small lots. No *case eggs* wanted.' Common.

cat and mouse, *n. phr.* The name of a children's game, also called 'kitten and mouse,' and 'crow and chicken.'

catawampus, *adj.* Drawn out of shape. 'This cloth's *catawampus*.' Universal. Cf. ii, 230, 309.

catty-cornered, *adj.* Diagonally opposite. Universal. Cf. i, 8, 236, 414, 419; ii, 137.

chalk the rabbit, *n. phr.* Name of a boys' out-door game.

change up, *v. phr. tr., intr.* 1. To exchange. 'They *changed up* places.' 2. To shift positions. At progressive card games people say, 'Time to *change up*.' At parties one hears, 'These young people are getting tired of each other; we must *change up*.' 3. To reform, do better. 'It's time for you to *change up*.' Universal.

change-up, *n. phr.* A change. 'There'll have to be a *change-up* soon.' Universal.

charge to keep I have, *n. phr.* A young people's game.

charivari (fivar'i), *v. tr.* To give a burlesque serenade to a newly married couple. 'They *fivarid* 'em.' The noun has recessive accent—*fivari*. Universal. Cf. i, 235; ii, 125, 231, 358.

cheap John, *adj. phr.* In poor taste, low-bred, vulgar. 'We don't want any *cheap John* shows in this lecture course.' Common.

cheese, *pl. n.* 'Those *cheese* haven't come yet.' Common. Cf. i, 340, 376.

chew, *v. intr.* Eat. Students often say, 'Let's go *chew*.'

chewin, *pp. intr.* Eaten. Students ask each other facetiously. 'Have you *chewn*?' Rare.

Chicago, *n.* A bowling game.

chicken, *n.* Cock or hen of any age from the time of hatching till death. 'That *chicken* is two years old.' Cf. ii, 309.

chicken roost, *n. phr.* Theatre balcony. See 'roost.' Common.

chigger, *n.* Chigoe, 'red-bug.' '*Chiggers* are worse further south.' Cf. ii, 318. The form '*jigger*' is rare.

chim(b)ley, *n.* Chimney. All three forms of the word denote, as a rule, the kind of chimney with a fireplace at the bottom. Cf. i, 67, 375.

chimley-sweep, *n.* Chimney-swallow. '*Chimley-sweeps* make such an awful racket.' Common.

chinch, *n.* Bed-bug. '*Chinches* are hard to get rid of.' Cf. i, 189, 229; ii, 231, 309. (*Chinch-bug* usually means *Blissus leucopterus*, which is harmful to grain.) Common.

chionny, *n.* A (boy's name for a) marble. 'How many *chinnies* you got?' Common.

chirk up, *v. phr. intr.* Cheer up. Common. Cf. i, 236.

choose, *v. tr.* To take (at table). 'I wouldn't *choose* any,' 'I don't care for any more.' Cf. ii, 231, 309. Very common.

chops, *n. pl.* Cracked (Indian) corn. '*Chops* are good for chickens.' Universal.

Christmas, *n.* 1. Christmas present. 'Ask the express agent if my *Christmas* has come in yet.' Not common. 2. Fireworks. 'My brother buys his *Christmas* every year.' Common. Cf. i, 386.

Christmas eve night, *n. phr.* Christmas eve. 'On *Christmas eve night* those two young men with others went around the neighborhood shooting at every house, as the custom was at that time.' Common.

Christmas jug, *n. phr.* Jug of whiskey for the celebration of Christmas. 'Ike Mallory says he is going to give away forty acres and a mule with every *Christmas jug*.' Common.

chuck, *n.* Dinner. Students say, 'Let's go over to *chuck*.' Cf. i, 386.

chug, *adv.* In the expression '*chug full*,' entirely. 'That pitcher's *chug full*.' Universal. Cf. i, 60, 234, 386.

chug-hole, *n.* Mud-hole. 'This road's full of *chug-holes*.' Common.

chunk beef, *n. phr.* Chuck beef. 'Hurst sells *chunk beef* for five to seven cents a pound.' Universal.

ciphering-match, *n.* A contest between sides or teams in solving arithmetical problems. 'We were greatly disappointed Friday night, having had an invitation to go over to Center to a *ciphering-match*, to find the doors closed and no manager.' Not uncommon.

clabber, *v. intr.* To become thick after souring. 'Goat's milk *clabbers* almost as soon as you set it down.' Universal.

clabber, *n.* Sour milk composed of curd and whey which are not yet separated. 'I like *clabber*.' Universal.

clamber, *v. intr.* To climb. 'See those vines *clambering* on the walls.' Cf. i, 370. Common.

clean biled rag, *n. phr.* A newly washed and ironed shirt. Rare.

clinker, *n.* 1. An industrious or diligent person. 'He's a *clinker* to work.' 2. A cheat. 'Our boarding-house mistress is a *clinker*.' Rare.

comb, *n.* Ridgepole. 'They were discovered by members of the family perched upon the *comb* of the roof.' Universal.

come back } *v. phr. intr.* Call again. Usual invitation to a
come back again } parting caller.

come by, *v. phr.* To call, to visit. '*Come by* some time.' Cf. i, 371; ii, 310.

come on, *v. phr.* Get on, get along. 'How do you *come on*?' Common.

confab, *n.* Consultation. 'We had a *confab* about it.' Cf. i, 229.

conniptions, *pl. n.* A fit of excitement. 'He went into *conniptions*.' Common.

contrary, *adj.* Stubborn. 'He's *contrary* as a mule.' Cf. i, 375, 386; ii, 296, 310. Universal.

contrary-wise, *adj.* At odds, at enmity. 'He's *contrary-wise* with the world.'

cook room, *n.* Kitchen. Now that slavery no longer exists and servants are hard to get, cooking is carried on in a room of the dwelling-house and not, as formerly, in a small house separate from the dwelling-house. 'We can furnish you with all the comforts that a woman appreciates about the *cook room*, and do it in a jiffy.' Not uncommon.

coonhunt, *v. intr.* To hunt raccoons. 'I used to *coonhunt* when I was a boy.' Common.

coon's age, *n. phr.* Long time, '*dog's age*.' 'Haven't seen you in a *coon's age*.' Common. Cf. ii, 310.

cork one's self, *v. reflex.* To make one's self ridiculous. 'He *corks himself*.' Rare.

corner-stone, *n.* Boundary-stone. 'Surveyor Williamson of Hackett City was in our midst last week, locating *corner-stones* for Mrs. Shelby and others.' General.

cotton-eyed, *adj.* Having the whites of the eyes prominent. 'Niggers are *cotton-eyed*.'

could, *inf. v.* Used in the *inf.* preceded by 'might.' See 'might could.'

coverlid, *n.* Counterpane. Universal.

cow-lot, *n.* Cow-yard. 'Our *cow-lot* isn't big enough.'

cracklin' bread } *n.* Corn-bread containing scraps of pork fat left
cracklin's } after the lard is rendered. Cf. i, 64; ii, 310.

cramp, *v. intr.* To have cramps. 'What's the matter with Mrs. Smith?' 'She's *cramping*.' Common.

crawl } *n.* Crawfish. 'I didn't ketch nothin' but *crawdads*.'

crawl, *v. intr.* Creep. 'Has your baby learned to *crawl* yet?' *Creep* is never used. Universal.

crawl, *v. tr.* To whip, to reprove. 'He *crawled* his frame' (see frame below). 'The professor *crawled* him for cutting recitations.'

crazy as a bat, *adj. phr.* 'She says he's *crazy as a bat*.' Common.

crimpy, *adj.* Inferior, disagreeable. 'How's this for *crimpy* weather?' Rare.

crooked crab, *n. phr.* Name of a game.

cross questions and crooked answers, *n.* Name of a game. Common.

crow and chicken, *n. phr.* The name of a children's out-door game. Cf. 'cat and mouse' and 'kitten and mouse.'

crow-bait, *n.* An emaciated horse. More common than 'buzzard bait.' Cf. 'bone-yard' and 'stack of bones.'

crow to pick, *n. phr.* Explanation to ask, something to settle. 'I have a *crow to pick* with you.' Cf. ii, 127.

cut, *v. tr. and intr.* To absent one's self *deliberately* and *inexcusably* from a college exercise. 'I *cut* Math. to-day.' Cf. ii, 31.

cut, *n.* A *deliberate* and *inexcusable* absence from a college duty. 'It doesn't do to get too many *cuts* recorded against you.'

cut a spludge, *v. phr.* To make a great splurge, to make a grand display. 'My, didn't they *cut a spludge*!' Cf. i, 75, 232, 239; ii, 301.

cute, *adj.* Bow-legged. The latter adjective is regarded as indelicate. The euphemism is used by women. Cf. 'limb' and 'retire.'

cut out of, *v. phr.* To supplant in the affections of. 'He *cut me out* of my girl.'

cut the mustard, *v. phr.* To succeed. 'But he couldn't *cut the mustard*.' Rare.

cut-up, *n.* Wag, joker. 'He's a great *cut-up*.' Cf. i, 415; ii, 232.

dad blame }
dad blast }
dad burn } *v. tr.* Substitutes for 'God damn.' Cf. i, 64, 376; ii, 232.
dad dim }
dad gone }
dad gum }

daffy, *adj.* Foolish, silly. 'He's gone *daffy*.'

Dan Tucker, *n.* The name of a young people's dancing game, similar to the New England game of 'Tucker.'

dare } *v. tr.* To challenge. Children say, 'I *dare* you,'
dog-dare } 'I *dog-dare* you,' 'I *double-dog-dare* you.' Com-
double-dog-dare } mon. Cf. i, 229.

dare-base(t), *n.* Prisoner's base. See 'stink-base.' Common. Cf. i, 398.

dead next to, *adj. phr.* Aware of, not ignorant of. 'I'm *dead next to* what he's up to.' Slang.

deadwood } *n.* Advantage, control. 'I've got the { *deadwood* }
deady } on
you.' Slang. Cf. i, 386.

devil, *v. tr.* To tease. 'They *devilled* him till he got hot under the collar.' Common. Cf. i, 371; ii, 232, 311.

devilment, *n.* Teasing. 'Quit your *devilment*, boys.' Common. Cf. ii, 232, 311.

did you ever see the ghost? *n. phr.* A children's game.

dinky, *adj.* 1. Small, insignificant, absurd. 'That's a *dinky* hat he has on.' Not uncommon. 2. Right, satisfactory. 'It's just all *dinky*.' Common. Cf. i, 415.

dinky, *n.* Short branch railway. 'I come over on the *dinky*.' Dardanelle, Ark. Rare.

dip, *n.* Liquid sauce for pudding. 'I've got my pudding; where's the *dip*?' Common. Cf. i, 382.

disfellowship, *v. tr.* To expel from fellowship. 'The Board folks are evidently determined to *disfellowship* the Landmarkers.'—Landmark Baptist. Rare.

disremember, *v. tr. and intr.* Forget. Rare. Cf. i, 58, 371; ii, 311.

do around, *v. phr.* To do something, be occupied with work of some kind. 'They're kinder *doin'* around over there.'

Doctor Green's medicine, *n. phr.* Punishment with a green stick. 'If you don't dry up, I'll give you a dose of *Doctor Green's medicine*.'

do-funny, *n.* Strange object. 'Look at that *do-funny* over there.' Common. Cf. ii, 233.

doggone one's hide, *v. phr.* Mild imprecation. '*Doggone your hide*, I'll make you pay for that.' Common. Cf. i, 67.

dog my cats, *v. phr.* Mild imprecation. '*Dog my cats* if I don't tell him just what I think of him.'

doin's, *n.* Entertainment. 'Goin' to the *doin's* at the school-house to-night?' Cf. i, 229.

doll-buggy, *n.* Toy carriage for a doll. 'Bring me a pretty *doll and doll-buggy*.'—Extract from a little girl's letter to Santa Claus. Universal.

doll-rags, *n.* (1) 'Small pieces; 'He was torn into *doll-rags*.' (2) Belongings. 'You'd better pack your *doll-rags* and git out.' Common.

doney, *adj.* Indisposed. 'I'm feeling a little *doney* this morning.' Used of animals also. Not common. Cf. i, 387.

done did

done done } *pp.* Done. 'He's *done did* it.' 'They've *done done* it.'

done ready, *adv.* Already. 'I've *done ready* lost it.'

doochy, *n.* What-do-you-call-it? 'Bring me that *doochy*.' Rare.

dorm (dɔm), *n.* Dormitory. 'Where do you stay at? At the *dorm*.' Common.

double-trees, *n.* A pair of whiffle-trees. 'Her husband was thrown down among the tongue, *double-trees*, and the heels of the horses, and there hammered to death.' Universal. Cf. ii, 233.

drink at the branch, *v. phr.* In declining a drink a countryman sometimes says, 'No, thank you, I *drank at the branch*.'

drop by, *v. phr.* To call, to visit. 'I'll *drop by* some day and see you soon.'

dry grins, *n. phr.* The smiles of one unable to parry a joke. 'He's got a case of the *dry grins*.' Cf. i, 230.

dry so, *adv. phr.* As it is, with no liquid, in the original state. 'I take quinine just *dry so*.' Common. Cf. ii, 312.

dubs (dɒbz), *n.* Doubles. Term used in playing marbles. Cf. i, 24, 220.

duck-fit, *n.* State of excitement. 'He went into a *duck-fit*.' Common. Cf. i, 415.

duck-fit backwards, *n. phr.* State of great excitement. 'He had a *duck-fit backwards*.' Rare.

duck on a rock, *n. phr.* The name of a game. Cf. i, 21, 77, 215.

dumb chill, *n. phr.* An unnoticed or scarcely noticed malarial chill. 'I must have had a *dumb chill* because I have so much fever.' Universal.

dumb supper, *n. phr.* The name of a young people's game. 'I wouldn't care to play *dumb supper*, it's too ghosty.'

dummy, *n.* Short branch railway. 'To get to Searcy, go to Higginson and take the *dummy*.' Rare.

dust one's linen, *v. phr.* To punish one. 'I'll *dust your linen*, if you don't quit that.' Common.

Dutch bed, *n. phr.* A bed which has been disarranged, and (usually) the slats of which have been removed. Used by young women students of the state university.

Dutch milk, *n. phr.* Beer. 'You can get *Dutch milk* by express.'

eat, *v. intr.* To taste, eaten raw. 'Those apples *eat* good and cook good.' Cf. i, 371. Common.

engineer-man, *n.* Railway engineer. 'Wouldn't you like to be an *engineerman*?' Not uncommon.

Episcopalian, *adj.* Protestant Episcopal. 'That's the *Episcopalian* church.'

estrayed, *pp.* Strayed. '*Estrayed*—A cow, from Minnow Creek. Black, unmarked.'—Arkansas newspaper advertisement. Rare.

everwho, *indef. rel. pron.* Whoever. '*Everwho* done that didn't do a good job.' Rare.

faces, *n.* The best apples, used to 'face' the tops and bottoms of barrels. 'Those apples will make good *faces*.' Usual.

faddy, *n.* Diminutive form of *father*. The corresponding feminine is 'muddy.' 'Here's *faddy* and muddy!' Not uncommon.

Faith, Hope and Charity, *n.* The name of a young people's game.

falling weather, *n. phr.* Rainy or snowy weather. 'We'll have some *falling weather* now.' Cf. ii, 234, 313.

farewell whang, *n. phr.* After-taste. 'That medicine had a *farewell whang* to it.' Rare.

favor, *v. tr.* To resemble. 'The baby *favours* your father.' Cf. i, 371, 388; ii, 213, 234. General.

fiddle wood, *v. phr.* To saw wood. Rare.

fine, *adj., adv.* Well. 'How are you?' 'I'm *fine*' or 'I'm getting along *fine*.'

fine as frog-hair }
fine as split silk } *adj. phr.* Extremely fine.

fire-plug, *n.* Street hydrant. 'Fire-plugs are at every corner in Van Buren.'

fishing for love, *ptcpl. phr.* Not catching any fish. 'Have any luck?' 'No, I'm *fishing for love*.'

fishin(g)-worm, *n.* Angle-worm. 'Got any *fishin'-worms*?' Cf. i, 417. Common.

fish-worm, *n.* Angle-worm. 'This year *fish-worms* have burrowed deeper than usual.'—Arkansas newspaper. Less common than *fishin(g)-worm*.

fisty (faisti), *adj.* Pert, impudent, conceited, meddling. 'Don't get *fisty*.' Cf. i, 371; ii, 313.

fit, fout (faut), *pret. v.* Fought. 'They *fit* and they *fout*.' Cf. i, 7, 417.

fitified, *adj.* Peculiar, eccentric. 'She's so *fitified* I hardly know how to get along with her.' Cf. ii, 234, 313.

flag, *v. tr.* To signal, stop. 'If you see him, *flag* him.' 'I haven't got money enough to *flag* a bread-wagon.'

fitter, *n.* Small bit, little piece. 'It was just smashed to *fitters*.'

fitter-cake, *n.* Griddle-cake. 'I know a woman at Lead Hill that calls pan-cakes '*fitter-cakes*.' Rare. Cf. ii, 313.

flue, *n.* Chimney into which one or more stove-pipes pass. Never used of a chimney built with a fire-place. 'J. H. Eatherly will build a *flue* next week for the school-house in Happy Hollow.' Universal. Cf. ii, 313.

folks, *n.* Sweetheart. 'I'm going to see my *folks*.' A students' expression.

foot-loose, *adj.* Free, disengaged. 'He's running around here *foot-loose*, but he oughtn't to be.' (Allusion to shackles?) 'Now I'm through teaching school for the summer, I can sell some insurance. I'm *foot-loose*.' Cf. i, 388; ii, 234. Common.

foot-washing, *n.* A religious ceremony practised by certain Baptist sects. 'Are you going to the *foot-washing* at Springdale?' Common.

for the benefit, *prep. phr.* To enjoy the privileges. 'G. W. Speegles of Auburn has moved to Witcherville for the *benefit* of Buckner College, having bought property there.' Not rare.

founder, *v. tr., intr.* To make or become sick by overfeeding or over-eating. 'He *foundered* his cow.' 'I ate so much I almost *foundered* myself.' 'If you feed your cow too much bran, she'll *founder*.' Common.

fox and dogs }
fox and hounds } *n.* Hare and hounds. Usual. Cf. ii, 398.

frail, *v. tr.* To whip thoroughly. 'The teacher *frailed* him good.' Common. Cf. i, 375, 417; ii, 234, 313.

frame, *n.* Person; in the objective case, him, her. 'He crawled his *frame*.' Common among students.

fraternity, *n.* Sorority. 'The University girls have two *fraternities*.' Each of the sororities in the University of Arkansas is chartered as a branch of a national '*fraternity*.' The word 'sorority' never occurs, the aversion to its use being unconquerable. Even 'girl frat' is preferred. It is felt that the use of the word 'fraternity' in the sense of 'sorority' lends dignity and places the sorority on an equality with the fraternity.

frazzle, *v. tr.* To whip severely.

frazzled out, *adj. phr.* Worn out, tired out. 'I'm completely *frazzled out*.' Common. Cf. i, 64, 371; ii, 314.

freeman's base, *n. phr.* Prisoner's base. Little Rock.

freestone water, *n. phr.* Soft water, pure water, water free from mineral matter. Common. Cf. ii, 235.

French harp, *n. phr.* Harmonica. Common.

fresh mackerel, *n. phr.* New salt mackerel. '*Fresh mackerel* at Eoff's.'

fried pie, *n. phr.* A fruit pie fried in a deep vessel filled with fat. In Claremont, N. H., a 'fried pie' is similar to a 'gefüllter Pfannkuchen.'

fried shirt, *n. phr.* Facetious for a freshly starched and ironed shirt. Common.

frog in the middle, *n. phr.* The name of a children's game. Common.

'Frog in the middle,
I can't get him out.
Take a little stick
And stir him all about.
If you can't stir him out
Kick him out, kick him out.'

frog-sticker, *n.* Facetious for any kind of pocket-knife. Rare. Cf. i, 230.

frog-stool, *n.* Toadstool. '*Frog-stools* are poisonous.' Common. Cf. i, 371.

fruit-basket (turned over), *n.* The name of a game called in New England '*stage-coach*.' Common.

fry, *n.* 1. Fried meat. 'Pass the *fry*.' Common. 2. 'A students' spread where the chafing-dish is used.' 'We'll have a *fry* to-night.' Rare.

fudge, *v. intr.* To move the hand further up than the taw in playing marbles. Common. Cf. i, 24, 65, 220.

full as a

| | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| } | fiddle , <i>adj. phr.</i> Badly intoxicated. 'He was full as a | |
| | goat (rare). | [<i>fiddle</i> .' Rare. |
| | lord (common). | |
| | tick (common). Cf. i, 220. | |

funeral car, *n. phr.* Hearse. 'J. L. Bozarth, the undertaker, has ordered a new *funeral car*.' Rare.

fur side *n. phr.* Very frequent among the uneducated for '*further side*.' 'He lives on the *fur side* of town.' Common. Cf. i, 239; ii, 235.

gallery, *n.* Veranda, porch, piazza, portico, balcony. 'Christian ladies stood on East Street *galleries* this morning and laughed as they

watched man after man fall upon the treacherous sidewalk.' Common. Cf. ii, 314.

gallows (gælʌs), *n.* Suspenders. 'How much do you ask for these galluses?' Common. Cf. i, 230, 417; ii, 235, 297.

gang, *n.* Pack. 'A gang of wolves are reported in the neighborhood of Franklin, Sharp County.' Common.

gawn up, *v. tr.* To soil. 'He's gotten his clothes gawned up.' Rare. Cf. i, 70, 371.

gear up, *v. tr. and tr.* To harness. 'I reckon we'd better go out and gear up.' Cf. ii, 235, 'gears.'

get away with, *v. phr.* To humiliate. 'That got away with him.' Common.

get one's tag, *v. phr.* To tag one. 'I'll get your tag.' Common.

ghosty, *adj.* Ghost-like, weird. 'I wouldn't like to play dumb supper; it's too ghosty.'

gig, *n.* Fish-spear. Common. Cf. i, 389.

gig, *v. tr.* To spear (fish). 'He gighed a fifty-five pound catfish in the Illinois River.' Common. Cf. i, 389.

girl frat, *n. phr.* Sorority. 'There are two girl frats in the University.' See *fraternity* above.

gnat's bristle } *n. phr.* A fine point. 'He's got things down to a
gnat's ear } *gnat's bristle.'*

go in and out the window, *n. phr.* The name of a game.

going-away gown, *n. phr.* Traveling dress. 'The bride wore a handsome going-away gown of brown cloth.' Recent.

go in the house, *v. phr.* To go from the kitchen to other rooms. Rare.

goober, *n.* Peanut. 'I want a poke of goobers.' (*Sack of peanuts* is the usual expression.) Cf. i, 389.

good, *adj.* Well. 'How are you?' 'Pretty good.' Common.

good-bye, *n.* In the threat used to children, 'I'll get you a good-bye, if you don't quit that.'

goody, *n.* The kernel of a nut. 'The cake tasted like it had goodies in it.' Universal.

goody-goody, *n.* Taffy. 'The goody-goody man has his stand on the square.' Rare.

go on with one's ratkillin', *v. phr.* To proceed. 'Go on with your ratkillin'.'

goofies (gúfız) **on**, *n. phr.* The promise of. 'He's got goofies on the woolly.' See 'woolly.' Slang of Fayetteville boys.

G. O. P., *n. phr.* 'Get Out and Push.' 'Going out on the G. O. P. to-day?' Facetiously applied to a branch railway.

go round and round, *v. phr.* In the threat, 'You and me'll go round and round.'

go, sheepy, go, *n. phr.* An out-door game played after dark.

go to mill, *n. phr.* The name of a children's game.

grabble potatoes, *v. phr.* To dig potatoes, taking only the largest, and injuring none. Universal. Cf. i, 389.

Gran'ma Gray, can I go play? *n. phr.* The name of a girls' game.

groun' peas, *n.* Peanuts. 'I didn't raise any *groun' peas* this year.' Rare. Cf. ii, 315.

grub, *n.* Root, sprout. 'I've been getting *grubs* out of this field all day long.' Common.

grub, *v. tr.* To remove roots and sprouts from. 'You'll have to *grub* this field.'

grubby, *adj.* Containing roots and sprouts. 'This is the *grubbiest* field I ever saw.' Common.

grunt, *n.* The name of a young people's game.

gumbo, *n.* A thick soup made of okra, chicken, tomatoes, and onions.

gumbo, *n.* Hard, tough, and unproductive soil. Cf. i, 236.

gump, *n.* Stupid dunce, awkward person. 'He's the biggest *gump* I ever saw.' Cf. i, 236.

gunny sack, *n.* A bag made of tow. 'This *gunny sack's* full of bran.' Common.

hack, *v. tr.* To embarrass. 'He was *hacked*.'

hammer-headed, *adj.* Having a long head and a straight neck. 'Just see that *hammer-headed* horse.'

hard money, *n. phr.* Hard-earned money. 'I paid *hard money* for that.'

hard row of stumps, *n. phr.* Trouble. 'He's in a *hard row of stumps*.'

hard run, *adj.* In need of money. 'I've been *hard run* this month.'

harp, *n.* Harmonica. 'That isn't the way to blow a *harp*.' Cf. 'French harp.' Cf. i, 418.

hat-ball, *n.* The name of a children's out-door game.

head-mark, *n.* Highest mark in a public school class. The holder stands at the head of the class one day and then 'goes foot' to try to work his way up again. 'Wouldn't I like to get a *head-mark* and go foot.'

heel-fly, *n.* Primarily, a fly injurious to the heels of cattle; secondarily, a man injurious to his fellows, 'Mr. Warlick refused, calling his progressive brethren a set of *heel-flies*.' Rare.

hen-nest, *n.* Hens' nest. 'There ought to be some eggs in that *hen-nest*.' Cf. i, 68.

hep, (*pret.*) **hope** (*hóp*). To help. 'He *hope* me out.' Cf. i, 68, 376.

hickory tea, *n. phr.* Whipping. 'You'd better watch out, or you'll get a dose of *hickory tea*.'

hide the switch } *n. phr.* The name of a game. Very common.

hidin(g) the switch } Cf. i, 230.

hide out, *v. phr.* To secrete one's self, absent one's self. 'We had no thought of them *hiding out*.' Common.

hit in the high places, *v. phr.* To hurry over, go over superficially. Students say, 'I just *hit* the parallel reading *in the high places*.' 'The calf started, and for a mile or so the old man's feet just *hit* the ground *in the high places*.' Common.

hitch-on, *n.* Addition. 'He built a *hitch-on* to his barn.' Not common.

hit the grit, *v. phr.* To leave; to walk away. 'I guess I'll *hit the grit*, sein's I've got fired.'

hog-killin' time, *n. phr.* An enjoyable time. 'We just had a *hog-killin' time*.'

hog-wallow (*ow* as a final syllable is always pronounced *ʊ*), *n.* Depression in the ground, miry hole. 'That field is so full of *hog-wallows* I couldn't mow it with a machine.' Common.

hook up, *v. phr. tr.* To harness. 'Let's go out and *hook up* the horse.' Common. Cf. ii, 142.

hoorah (hū'rə), *v. tr.* To tease. 'Don't you let 'em *hoorah* you.' Common.

hoorah's (hū'rə) **nest**, *n. phr.* In the expression, 'His hair looks like a *hoorah's nest*.' Rare.

horse-fiddle, *n.* A tin can with a resin-smeared thread passed through a hole punctured at the bottom. Pulling the string produces ear-splitting noises. Called in New Hampshire, '*devil's fiddle*.' Common.

horse-lot, *n.* Horse-pasture. 'Cow-lot' and 'barn-lot' are also used. Universal.

hose-shower, *n.* See 'shower.'

hot under the collar, *adj. phr.* Angry. 'It made him *hot under the collar* when they devilled him.' Common.

how do you call your name? *inter. phr.* 'What is your name?'

howdy, *n.* Greetings, regards. 'Give my *howdy* to the boys.' Not uncommon.

hull, *n.* Shell. '*Hulls* on nuts are thicker than usual this year.' Universal.

human, *n.* Human being. 'They are unanimous in pronouncing him (President Roosevelt) the ugliest *human* on earth.'—Fayetteville Daily, Oct. 28, 1905. Universal. Cf. ii, 317.

hunt the whistle, *n. phr.* The name of a game.

hydrant (haidren), *n.* Faucet. 'You can get a drink at the *hydrant* in the hall.' Common.

hydrant water, *n. phr.* 'City water,' water drawn from a faucet and derived from a general water-works system. 'No *hydrant water* for me.' Common.

ill, *adj.* Cross. 'The dog's *ill*.' Rare. Cf. ii, 237, 317.

instructions, *n.* Instruction. 'He's Superintendent of Public *Instructions*.' 'He has had good *instructions*.' Not uncommon.

Irish potato, *n. phr.* Common white potato. The expression 'white potato' is never used and is not understood. 'I'll take a peck of *Irish potatoes* and one of sweets.' Universal.

jacking up, *n. phr.* Reprimand. 'He gave him a good *jacking up*.' Common.

jack up, *v. tr.* To reprove severely. 'If he doesn't quit cutting, he'll get *jacked up* mighty suddenly.'

jam, *adv.* Completely. 'The room was filled *jam* up to the door.'

jay-bird, *n.* Blue jay, 'A little *jay-bird* had fallen out of the nest.' 'Blue jay' is rarely heard. Cf. ii, 318.

jerkwater railroad, *n. phr.* Insignificant branch railway. 'The St. Paul branch is a *jerkwater railroad*.' Common.

jerkwater (train), *n.* Train on a branch railway. 'Has the *jerkwater* come in yet?' Common.

jiggered, *pp.* In the exclamation of surprise, 'I'll be *jiggered*!' Common.

jinjohned, *pp.* In the exclamation of surprise, 'I'll be *jinjohned*!' Cf. i, 65, Jimmiejohn.

jimmies, *n.* Delirium tremens, blues. 'We had a friend once who had a bad case of *jimmies*, and he got it into his head he was bleeding to death.'

Joe Darter, *n.* Monster. 'It's a *Joe Darter* of an elephant.' Rare. Cf. i, 390.

John(ny) Browned, *pp.* In the exclamation, 'I'll be *John(ny) Browned*.' Rare.

Johnny-jumper *n.* } Wild violet, wild pansy. Common. Cf. i,

Johnny-jump-up *n.* } 236, 390.

jolter } *n.* Surprise. 'That was a { *jolter*.'

Jonah } { *Jonah*.'

jower, *v. intr.* To quarrel. 'They *jowered* about it ever so long.' Cf. i, 230, 318.

J. P. court, *n. phr.* A court held by a justice of the peace. More common than 'justice court.' 'He is up before the *J. P. court*.' Cf. i, 372, 390.

jump-over, *n.* Griddle-cake. '*Jumpovers* and 'lasses are larrupin' good.' Rare.

jumped up, *pp.* In the exclamation of surprise, 'Well, I'll be *jumped up*.'

jump up, *v. tr.* To censure. 'He got *jumped up* for that.' Common.

june, *v. intr.* To hurry. 'It made him *june* (with what he was doing).' 'We went just *a-junin*.' 'He kept me *a-junin*' (used by a stenographer of an employer). Not uncommon. Cf. i, 230.

June berry, *n.* Service berry. '*June berries* are bigger than huckleberries.'

justice court, *n.* Court held by a justice of the peace. 'They were attending *justice court* held by Squire Black to inquire into the trouble.' More formal and less usual than 'J. P. court.'

just so, *conj. phr.* Provided that, if only. 'It's immaterial to him, *just so* he gets there.' Common.

kangaroo court, *n. phr.* Mock trial. 'A *kangaroo court*'s a heap of fun.' Universal.

ker-ch'uek, *adv.* } *ker-chuck*.'

ker-ch'ug, *adv.* } 'It went down { *ker chug*.'

ker-pl'ank, *adv.* } { *ker-plank*.'

ker-pl'ank, *interj.* '*Ker-plank*. There it goes.'

kid, *n.* Student, fellow-student. 'I worked that problem with another *kid*.' 'Come on, *kids*' (used by students of both sexes).

kid-bell, *n.* Curfew. 'Has the *kid-bell* rung yet?' Common.

kiddô, *n.* (in the *vocative case only*.) Used by students to each other in familiar address. 'Say, *kiddo*, what are you going to do this evening?'

kid-whistle, *n.* Curfew. 'It's time for the *kid-whistle* to blow.' Common.

kin, *adj.* Related. 'Is he *kin* to you?' Universal. Cf. ii, 237.

kinery, *n.* Relatives. 'All our *kinery* will be home for Christmas.' Jocose.

kin-folks, *n.* Relatives, relations. 'Will Payne is off to Russellville after some *kin-folks* who are visiting from Texas.' The words 'relatives' and 'relations' are rarely used. Universal. Cf. ii, 237, 318.

kit an' bilin', *n. phr.* All of a number. 'The whole *kit an' bilin'* came.'

kitchen-safe, *n.* Portable kitchen cupboard. 'The shelves in that *kitchen-safe* were only glued in.' Universal.

kitchen-shower, *n.* A party in honor of a prospective bride, at which presents in the form of kitchen utensils are made her. Rare.

kitten and mouse, *n. phr.* The name of a game.

knee-high to a duck } *adj. phr.* Short of stature. 'He ain't

knee-high to a June-bug } more'n *knee-high to a* } *duck*.'

Common. Cf. i, 230.

{ *June-bug*.'

knock the socks off, *v. phr.* To punish thoroughly. Common. Cf. i, 420.

know beans when the bag's opened, *v. phr.* Negatively, to know little, to be stupid. 'He doesn't *know beans when the bag's opened*.' Common.

know split beans from coffee, *v. phr.* Negatively, to be stupid. 'They don't *know split beans from coffee*.' Common.

know straight up, *v. phr.* To be clever, to be shrewd. 'They thought they *knew straight up*.' Common.

know to one's soul, *v. phr.* To know well. 'I *know to my soul* I need it.'

K. P. (Kê pî), *n.* Knight of Pythias. 'The K. P. Opera House isn't run by the K. P.'s; it's run by a stock company composed exclusively of K. P.'s.' Universal.

kraut, *n.* Sauerkraut. 'We've got good can *kraut*.' General.

lady, *n.* Wife. 'Bring your *lady* and the children.' Common.

lamp-flue, *n.* Lamp-chimney. 'This *lamp-flue* hasn't been washed.' Not uncommon.

lamp-globe, *n.* Lamp-chimney. 'That kind of a *lamp-globe* breaks easy.'

Landmark Baptist, *n.* Name used by and of that Baptist sect which stresses what it regards as the ancient landmarks, or, original principles of Baptist Christianity.

Landmarker, *n.* (Among the Baptists) Landmark Baptist; (among the Free Masons) one who believes in adhering strictly to the ancient land-

marks of Free Masonry. 'Those old fellows were great *Landmarkers*. They frowned on every innovation.' 'The Board folks are evidently determined to disfellowship the *Landmarkers*.'—Landmark Baptist.

lantern-chimney } *n.* Glass chimney of a lantern. All three of
lantern-flue } these compounds are in use.
lantern-globe }

larrupin', *adj.* Good. 'I've got something *larrupin'* for you.'

last year's bird's-nest, *n. phr.* In the expression, 'He hasn't any more sense than a *last year's bird's-nest*,' i. e., his head is as empty as a last year's bird-nest.

laugh and go foot, *v. phr.* Used as a noun. The name of a game.

lay off, *v. phr. tr.* To plan. 'I *laid off* to plow that field next week.'

lay out, *v. intr.* To stay away, to absent one's self deliberately. 'The cows *laid out* all night.' 'He *laid out* of Latin to-day.' General. Cf. i, 420; ii, 319.

lay over, *v. phr.* To stop over; to interrupt a journey by remaining in a place for a time. 'On my way to New York I *laid over* a day in St. Louis.' Universal.

layover to catch meddlers, *n. phr.* An evasive answer given inquisitive children as a hint to let something alone. 'What's that?' 'O, that's *layover to catch meddlers*.' Cf. i, 383.

lazy-jack, *n.* Hangnail. 'A *lazy-jack* is a sign of laziness.' Common.

leak, *v. intr.* To rain. 'Take an umbrella, it looks like it's going to *leak*.'

lean towards Jones's, *v. phr.* To slant, be out of plumb. 'That wall *leans towards Jones's*.' A carpenters' expression.

leave to hold the bag, *v. phr.* To leave in the lurch, to deceive and abandon to one's own resources. 'They got him into the scheme and then *left him to hold the bag*.' Cf. ii, 317.

let the cat die, *v. phr.* Cf. i, 25, 77, 212, 214. Universal.

let out, *v. phr. intr.* To close. 'When does school *let out*?'

lick, *v.* Gait, rate of progress. 'You'll have to hit a different *lick*, if you expect to accomplish anything.' Common. Cf. i, 230; ii, 238.

lickity-brin'le } *adv.* At a rapid gait. 'He come along } *lickity-*
lickity-split(tle) } *brin'le* } *splittle* } Cf. i, 236, 398, 420; ii, 302, 427.

L.I. (el ai) degree, *n. phr.* Certificate of licentiate of instruction. In Arkansas such a certificate is now a license to teach in the public schools. The course in the state university leading to this certificate ends with the completion of the Sophomore year. 'It takes two years less to get the *L. I. degree* than the B.A.' Distressingly common.

life everlasting, *n. phr.* The plant 'everlasting.' 'Don't you see the *life everlasting* in that field?'

light a shuck, *v. phr.* To go in a hurry, to move on, to keep away from danger. 'Better *tight a shuck*.'

like, *v. tr.* To lack. 'I *like* two dollars.' 'It *liked* two minutes of ten.'

like to, *v. phr.* Almost. Followed by an infinitive form of 'die' or of some verb commonly denoting a calamity or an accident. 'That fellow *liked to die.*' 'I *liked to 'a*' killed myself laughing.' 'I *like to 'a*' burnt those potatoes.' General.

limb, *n.* Leg. The latter word is commonly regarded as indelicate. 'She hurt her *limb.*'

limb of the law, *n. phr.* Lively, mischievous person. 'She's a *limb of the law.*' Rare.

linen-shower, *n.* See 'shower.'

linn, *n.* Linden, bass-wood. 'There is in stock at Alpena something over five million feet of lumber, embracing the varieties of oak, ash, hickory, and *linn.*'—Arkansas newspaper. Universal. Cf. ii, 319.

linn-tree, *n.* American linden, bass-wood. Universal.

little bitsy } *adj.* Little, tiny. 'They was { *little-bitsy* } fellers.'
little bitty } { *little-bitty* }

Common.

Little Rock, *n.* The name of a game of marbles. 'First go, *Little Rock.*' Common.

live forever, *n. phr.* Everlasting. Also called '*life everlasting.*'

Lizzie (boy), *n.* An effeminate young man. 'He's a regular *Lizzie (boy)*; he parts his hair in the middle, and wears red socks and toothpick shoes.' Cf. i, 372.

'low, *v. tr.* Think, suppose. 'I *'lowed* they said 'crazy as a loom'.' Common. Cf. D. N. i, 65.

lye hominy, *n. ph.* Maize hulled by being boiled in lye. Common.

lye soap, *n.* Soft soap. 'Why can't you make some *lye soap* out of all these ashes and fat?' Common.

make a picture, *v. phr.* To take a photograph. 'Have your *picture made* at Grabill's.' Common.

make up, *v. phr. tr.* To plan. 'When did you *make up* this party?'

mammy-washed shirt, *n. phr.* A shirt washed at home by the mater familias. Negroism.

man's horse, *n. phr.* Horse. Cf. the facetious expressions. { 'bad
'black
'spotted
'ugly
'white
'wild } *man's*

horse. Rare.

marching on the levee
marching round the levee } *n. phr.* The name of a children's
marching on the level } game.

Mayflower, *n.* Flower of the May apple (mandrake). Common.

meet up with, *v. phr.* Overtake. 'He started before I did, but I *met up with* him before we got to town.'

menagerie, *n.* The name of a game.

might could, *v. phr.* Might be able. 'We *might could* rent the hall over Whittmore's store, if we fail to get this other one.' Rare.

| | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|--|
| <p>mighty (come a-)shout-in' mighty whistlin'</p> | } | <p><i>adj. phr.</i> Right.</p> | <p>{ 'You're <i>mighty (come a-)shoutin'.</i>' { 'You're <i>mighty whistlin'.</i>'</p> |
|---|---|--------------------------------|--|

miller-boy, *n.* The name of a game.

mind out, *v. phr.* Have a care. 'Mind out what you're doing there.' Cf. i, 65, 230.

mind-reading, *n.* The name of a game.

misery, *n.* Pain. 'I've got a *misery* in my back.' Rare. Cf. ii, 239, 321.

mix, *v. intr.* To associate, to go into society (in the broadest sense). 'He doesn't *mix* much.' 'He ought to *mix* more than he does with the general public.' Universal.

mixer, *n.* An extremely social person; a person who seeks to gain the general good will by mingling much with many people. 'He doesn't amount to much in his profession, but he is a good *mixer*.' Universal.

molasses, *pl. n.* 'I like *molasses*, but I can't eat *many* of 'em.' Cf. i, 239, 373.

mourner, *n.* A person desirous of religious conversion. 'He was calling for *mourners*, but when they come up he didn't even shake hands with them.' Common. Cf. ii, 321.

mouth organ, *n. phr.* Harmonica. Cf. 'French harp' and 'harp.' 'Harmonica' is not used. Common.

muddy, *n.* Mother. Faddy (fadi), bud(dy), and sis(sy) correspond.

mud-fence, *n.* A low rock wall with a top of mud. Universal.

muley (myûli), *n.* A naturally hornless cow or calf. 'These calves are all natural *muleys*.' Universal. Cf. i, 231.

muley cow, *n. phr.* A naturally hornless cow. Universal. Cf. ii, 144.

mumble-peg, *n.* Mumble-the-peg. 'Preps like to play *mumble-peg* on the campus.' Universal. Cf. i, 398, 421.

mumble words, *v. phr.* To cavil. 'There ain't no use *mumblin' words* over it.'

mush and molasses, *n.* Language indicating a weak intellect or a flabby character. 'He talked *mush and molasses*.'

must, *aux. v.* Shall, am . . . to. 'Must I put the breakfast on now?' Not uncommon. Cf. i, 376

my ships's come home from India, *n. phr.* Name of a game.

nary, *pron. adj.* No, none. Cf. 'ary.' Cf. i, 332, 376; ii, 239.

Newport, *n.* The name of a bowling game.

news-butcher(er), *n.* Vendor of newspapers and books on a railway train. 'The delegation of professors were much amused at a sally from the *news-butcher*.' 'Here comes the *news-butcher*.' Universal.

New York, *n.* The name of a game of marbles. Common.

New York turkey, *n. phr.* Bacon. Rare.

nigger, *n.* Boys' name of a game, identical with 'cat and mouse.'

night-shirt parade, *n. phr.* Euphemistic for 'shirt-tail parade.' The former expression is used by the newspapers, the latter by the partici-

pants in the parade. 'The victory over the Indians was fittingly celebrated with a *night-shirt parade*.'

no-count, *adj.* Worthless. 'She married a *no-count* man.' Cf. ii, 322.

noration, *n.* Announcement. 'A French specialist has given out the '*noration*' that kissing is not a hurtful process.' Rare. Cf. i, 373.

not fit to kill, *adj. phr.* Worthless. 'He's *not fit to kill*.' Common.

notion-shower, *n.* See 'shower.'

nurse a baby, *v. phr.* To take care of a baby. 'Mr. Brown will *nurse your baby*.' Universal. Cf. ii, 240, 'nurse.'

nutty, *adj.* Mentally lacking. 'It's the other fellow who is *nutty*, seems to us.' Common slang. Cf. ii, 47.

Old Christmas, *n. phr.* Twelfth night. Cf. i, 371.

Old Granny Hobble Gobble, *n.* The name of a game.

Old Grauny Hubbub. The name of a game. '*Old Granny Hubbub* sent me to you.'

Old Mexico, *n. phr.* Mexico. 'Mr. Brown has returned from his trip to *Old Mexico*.' Very common.

old rip, *n. phr.* An ill-tempered person of either sex. 'He's the hatefulest *old rip* I ever saw.' This can be applied to a horse also. Common. Cf. ii, 427.

Old Rip (himself), *n. phr.* The (very) Devil.

old skate, *n. phr.* An old, broken-down horse. 'He doesn't give the *old skate* anything to eat.' Common. Cf. i, 75 ('skate').

one, *pron.* One or the other; the only alternative. 'I had to buy or move out, *-one*.' Universal. Cf. ii, 240.

one gallussed feller (felv), *n. phr.* A worthless poor man. Common.

onery, *adj.* Worthless. 'That's an *onery* crowd.' Cf. i, 65, 236.

oodles, *n.* A large amount. 'He's got *oodles* of money.' Common. Cf. ii, 323.

opera, *n.* Theatre. 'He spends too much time at the *opera*.'

opera house, *n. phr.* Theatre. The word 'theatre' is not much used. It connotes debauchery and religious infidelity.

ouch, *interj.* A cry of pain. Universal.

out of skew, *prep. phr.* Not straight. Common.

out of straight, *prep. phr.* Not straight.

paddle, *n.* A ruler, a flat stick. 'I hope he won't use that *paddle* on me.' Common.

paddle, *v. tr.* To spank; to ferule. 'If you touch that, I'll *paddle* you.' Common. Cf. ii, 323.

pan-cake, *n.* Griddle-cake. 'Take the skillet and fry some *pan-cakes*.' Common. Cf. i, 392.

Paris, *n.* The name of a bowling game.

pass the thimble, *n. phr.* The name of a game.

paste, *n.* Gravy. 'The boys at the dorm say "Pass the *paste*," when they want the gravy.'

- patent medicine**, *n. phr.* The name of a game.
- pee-wee**, *n.* Marble of the smallest size.
- peg**, *n.* Pile. 'The old War Eagle mill has stood on *pegs* until the last week.'
- pesterous**, *adj.* Teasing, mischievous. 'He's a *pesterous* boy.'
- pesticate**, *v. tr.* 'Don't *pesticate* me.' Negroism.
- piddle**, *v. intr.* To waste one's time. 'He's just *pidclin'* around.' Universal. Cf. ii, 241, 324.
- pieded**, *adj.* Mottled. 'Her face is *pieded* when she has a cold.' Common. Cf. ii, 324.
- pigeon roost**, *n. phr.* Theatre balcony. See 'roost.'
- pigeon-tailed coat**, *n. phr.* Dress coat. 'Have you got a *pigeon-tailed coat* for the wedding?'
- piker**, *n.* Quitter, coward. 'You'll be a *piker* if you don't.'
- pistol-toter**, *n.* One who habitually carries a pistol. 'Suppress the *pistol-toter* and the bootlegger.' General.
- play-party**, *n.* A party at which games are played. 'The young people of this vicinity enjoyed themselves at a *play-party* given by Arthur Moore Saturday night.' Universal. Cf. ii, 241.
- play-pretty**, *n.* Toy. 'The children want some *play-pretties* for Christmas.' Common. Cf. ii, 241.
- plenty of calico on the bush**, *n. phr.* Many women about. 'There's *plenty of calico on the bush*.'
- plumb**, *adj.* Downright, quite, completely, entirely. 'It's *plumb* good.' Common. Cf. ii, 241, 325.
- plunder**, *n.* Household goods, baggage, belongings. 'My garret's full of *plunder*.' Rare. Cf. ii, 241, 325.
- point-blankly**, *adv.* Point blank. 'When she was asked to desist in going to dances she *point-blankly* refused.'—Fort Smith, Ark., newspaper.
- poke**, *n.* Bag. 'The sugar's in that paper *poke*.' Not uncommon. Cf. ii, 325.
- polin'**, *vbl. n.* At a slow gait. 'He come a-*polin'*.'
- po' mouth**, *n. phr.* Poverty. 'He put up a *po' mouth*' (He pleaded poverty). Rare. Cf. i, 231.
- pone**, *n.* Loaf. 'Get three *pones* of baker's bread.' Not uncommon.
- poor pussy**, *n. phr.* The name of a children's house-game.
- poor sick papa**, *n. phr.* In the injunction, 'Don't take all from *poor sick papa*.' Cf. Poor Foddy's share, ii, 427. Rare.
- pop-eyed**, *adj.* Having protruding eyes. Cf. ii, 325. Common.
- pop the whip**, *n. phr.* Snap the whip (the name of a game). Cf. ii, 325.
- populace**, *n.* Inhabitants. 'Sec. 2. The keeping of any jackass within the limits of said City, in the hearing distance of the *populace* of the said City, is hereby declared a nuisance and is hereby made unlawful.'—Rogers (Ark.) *Republican*, Dec. 9, 1904 (a city ordinance). Rare.
- possum-hunt**, *v. intr.* To hunt opossums. 'We used to *possum-hunt* over yonder.' Common.

preacher, n. Any clergyman. 'Minister' is much used, even by Episcopalians. 'Clergyman' is never heard and never read. Arkansas, like most of the South, is Protestant to the core. 'He's dressed like a *preacher*.'

preach one's funeral, v. phr. 1. Preach one's memorial sermon. 'Rev. Waldrip has returned from Prairie Grove, where he went to *preach the funeral* of C. T. French.' Universal. 2. To administer a harsh rebuke to. 'If he does that, I'll *preach his funeral*.' Cf. "funeral," ii, 314.

pretty, adj. Pleasant (weather), fair. 'If it's a *pretty* to-morrow, I'll wash for you.' '*Pretty* day, isn't it?' Universal.

pretty bird in my cup, what sort's yours? n. phr. The name of a game.

prissy, adj. Precise, nice, over-particular. 'She's awful *prissy*.' Rare.

program (program) dance, n. phr. A dance the partners for every set of which are engaged beforehand. 'The S. A. E.'s are going to have a *program dance*.' Common among students who dance.

prong, n. Twig, branch. 'If they [i. e., farmers driving wagons] were loaded with apples, there would be four or five of the nicest apples sticking on top of the *prongs* of a limb.' Common.

punkin-roller, n. Uncouth countryman. 'He's a *punkin-roller*--a regular hill-billy.' Common.

puny, adj. In poor health. 'Uncle Joe has been *puny* the past winter.' Very common. Cf. ii, 326.

pussy, I want your corner, n. phr. The name of a game. Also called 'Pussy wants a corner.'

put a little sugar in one's ear, v. phr. To give one a hint. 'I'll *put a little sugar in your ear*.' Common.

put it all over, v. phr. To beat (literally or figuratively) thoroughly. 'He *put it all over* him.' Common.

put on (raw) dog, v. phr. To be affected; to make a display of style. 'She's *putting on (raw) dog*.' Common.

put on the hog train, v. phr. To mislead, to get the better of in a bargain. 'Anyone who can *put* those money sharks of the East *on the hog train* as did Mrs. Chadwick, will find mighty few to credit her with insanity.' Rare.

queen's taste, n. phr. Perfection. 'He did it to a queen's taste.' Rare.

Quinine Central, n. phr. A railway through the malarial swamps. Applied facetiously to at least three railways (in Arkansas) used largely to transport timber.

rabbit, n. The name of a game.

racket (store), n. Bazar. 'There are two *rackets* in Springdale.' 'I bought it at the big *racket store*.' Universal.

rag, v. tr. To tease. 'The boys *ragged* him and he got mad at 'em.' Universal.

railin' fence, n. A rail fence. 'This *railin' fence* has got to be fixed.' Not common.

railroad, v. intr. To work on a railroad. 'I *railroaded* for seventeen years.'

raise sand, *v. phr.* To make a great disturbance; to go into a rage and stir up confusion. 'He just *raised sand* when they told him about it.' Common. Cf. 'sand,' i, 231.

rake over the coals, *v. phr. tr.* To reprimand severely. 'He *raked* him over the coals for it.' Common.

ramrod, *n.* Mainstay, manager, superintendent. 'He's the *ramrod* of the concern.' 'Where's the *ramrod*?' Common.

ram-shackelty, *adj.* Shaky; about to go to pieces from age and neglect. 'He drove by in a *ram-shackelty* wagon.' Common.

red-bug, *n.* Chigoe. 'You know the chigger is the *red-bug*. It burrows under the skin.' 'Chigger' is more common in N. W. Arkansas.

redworm, *n.* Angle-worm, earthworm. 'It isn't moist enough here for *redworms*.' Common.

remember of, *v. phr.* To remember. 'I don't *remember of* you saying it.' Common.

resebiler, *n.* Reservoir. Negroism. Used facetiously by whites.

retire, *v. intr.* Go to bed. The latter expression is regarded by the sophisticated as indelicate.

right smart, *n. phr.* A great deal. 'He's suffering a *right smart*.' 'We had a *right smart* of rain last spring,' Very common. Cf. ii, 243, 327. The fact cannot be too strongly emphasized that 'right smart' is very much restricted in its occurrence as an adjective or an adverb.

right smart, *adj. phr.* Great, large, long. 'You gave me a *right smart* smidgin.' 'It's a *right smart* piece.' 'He's got a *right smart* bit of land.' 'I'm in a *right smart* hurry' is not so usual as 'I'm in a *right smart* of a hurry.' *Right smart* is usually a noun, rarely an adjective or adverb.

right smartly, *adv. phr.* Greatly. 'He was *right smartly* excited.'

rigor, *pl. rigors*, *n.* A malarial chill which causes the sufferer to shake violently. 'I had a hard *rigor* yesterday.' 'These *rigors* are about getting me down.'

rinktun, *n.* The name of a game.

rip-roaring, *adj.* Excited, angry. 'He was just *rip-roaring*.' Common.

rise, thimble, (and) go to work, *n. phr.* The name of a game.

road-boss, *n. phr.* Highway surveyor. 'The *road-boss* has warned us out to work the road.' Common.

rock fence } *n. phr.* Stone wall. The 'rock fence' or 'rock wall' is quite different from the New England 'stone wall.' The Arkansan variety consists of split stone laid closely together and evenly faced. 'Rock fences are not very common.' Cf. i, 423.

rock, *v. tr.* Primarily, to stone; secondarily, to pelt with other missiles than stones. 'He *rocked* me with cobs.' Common.

roll one for one's job, *v. phr.* To get one's job from one. 'He *rolled me for my job*.'

roost, *n.* Theatre balcony. See 'chicken roost' and 'pigeon roost.' 'The *roost* was full at the "opera house" last night.' Common.

roughneck, *n.* Uncouth countryman. 'See that bunch of *rough-necks*.' Not uncommon.

round, round the mulberry tree, *n. phr.* The name of a game not so much played as formerly.

rousin' oil, *n. phr.* Bi-sulphide of carbon. Identical with 'squat-drops.' (Cf. ii, 421.) Logan Co.

rubber ice, *n.* Ice that bends but does not break under a person's weight. Common. Cf. i, 423.

run, sheep, run, *n. phr.* A kind of hide and seek in which the participants hide together.

sad, *adj.* Heavy, soggy. The { bread } is *sad*.' Common. Cf. i, 276, 34; ii, 328. { cake }

safe, *n.* Portable cupboard. 'Put the dishes in the *safe*.' Universal.

sales-day, *n.* Market-day; trading-day; a day set aside at irregular intervals for buying, selling, and bartering. 'Yesterday was *sales-day* in Rogers.' Rare.

salmons, *pl. n.* Salmon. 'Give me a can of *salmons*.' Rare.

salt-risin' bread, *n. phr.* Wheat bread. Common.

salt side-meat, *n. phr.* Salt pork.

scarce as snake's feathers, *adj. phr.* Extremely rare.

scratch, *v. tr.* To check off the name of a young lady in a list of young ladies' names, and thus engage to escort her to a dance or party. 'Who did you *scratch*?' Universal among students.

scratch-paper, *n.* Paper used for memoranda. 'The commandant doesn't like for you to use the delinquency blanks as *scratch-paper*.' Common.

see some times, *v. phr.* Enjoy one's self. 'We'll *see some times*, if we go.'

send a boy to mill, *v. phr.* To exert one's self in vain. To a card-player whose trump is beaten is said 'You *sent a boy to mill*.' Common.

service-berry, *n.* June-berry. '*Service-berries* are often called 'huckleberries'.' Common.

setfast, *n.* Sore on a horse's back. 'That *setfast* ought to be cured up.'

set up to, *v. phr.* To woo, to court. 'He's *settin' up to 'er*.' Not uncommon. Cf. i, 374, 424.

shackelty, *adj.* Ram-shackle. 'It's a *shackelty* house.' Common.

shank, *n.* End. 'It was towards the *shank* of the evening.' Cf. i, 231. Not common.

sharp time, *adv. phr.* Sharp, punctually. 'The society will meet at eight o'clock, *sharp time*.' Rare, 'sharp' being the usual expression.

shattered corn, *n. phr.* Scattered corn; corn loosened from the ear. Common. Cf. i, 374.

shelf-worn, *adj.* Shopworn. 'We have no old *shelf-worn* goods.' Common.

shell down the corn, *v. phr.* To produce and pay the money. 'He just had to *shell down the corn*, and he didn't have much money, either.'

shirt-tail parade, *n. phr.* A nocturnal parade of students wearing night-shirts over their clothes to celebrate an athletic victory. The expression is regarded as indelicate, 'night-shirt parade' being more refined. 'We had a *shirt-tail parade* that night after beating the Indians.'

shoe-polish, *n.* Whiskey. 'If a man wanted a drink, he called for *shoe-polish*.' Now rare.

shoe-polish shop, *n. phr.* Illicit saloon. 'Blind tigers used to be called *shoe-polish shops*.' Rare.

shoot a snipe, *v. phr.* Pick up a cigar (or cigarette) stub. 'Where'd you *shoot that snipe*?' Used by boys.

shower, *n.* A party given a prospective bride, at which she receives presents of some one kind. Formerly the gifts were showered upon the bride, when this was practicable. Cf. handkerchief-, hose-, kitchen-, linen-, and notion-shower. General.

shut, *adj.* Rid. 'I couldn't get *shut* of him.' Cf. ii, 235, 329.

sign up, *v. phr.* To complete signing. 'A contract was *signed up* yesterday for the erection of a handsomely arranged bath house at the University of Arkansas.'

singletree, *n.* Whiffletree. 'He killed a companion at a dance near Mulberry a year ago by striking him with a *singletree*.' See 'doubletree' and 'tripletree.' Universal. Cf. ii, 245, 361.

sinker, *n.* Cream of tartar biscuit. 'The biscuits at the dorm are called "*sinkers*."'

skadoodles of money, *n. phr.* Much money.

skads, *n.* A large amount or number, many. 'There were *skads* of girls but no boys there.' Cf. ii, 328.

skate, *n.* Reprobate. 'He's a tough old *skate*.' Common.

skiwampus (skaiw'empəs), *adj.* Catty-cornered. Common.

sky west end crooked, *adj. phr.* Helpless, senseless. 'He knocked him *sky west end crooked*.' Common.

slam, *n.* A reflection, sarcastic remark. 'That was a *slam* on him.' Common.

slap in, slap out, *n. phr.* The name of a game called in New England 'clap in, clap out.'

slicker, *n.* Branch railway train. 'I took the *slicker* for Huntington at Fort Smith.' Common.

slicker, *n.* Waterproof overcoat. 'I don't need an umbrella; I've got a *slicker*.' Cf. i, 75.

slough (slû)-**footed**, *adj.* Clumsy. 'He's terrible *slough-footed*.' Common.

smack dab, *adv. phr.* Squarely. 'He ran *smack dab* into him.' Cf. i, 232. Common.

smart Elec, *n. phr.* Impertinent youth or man. 'I never did see such a *smart Elec*.' Common. Cf. ii, 330.

smidgin, *n.* Bit, small portion. 'Give me just a *smidgin*.' Cf. i, 394, 424.

snatchback, *n.* Change for the worse in circumstances; descent; downfall. 'That's a *snatchback* for him.'

snipe, *n.* Cigar (or cigarette)-stub. 'I'd like to shoot a *snipe*' (pick up a cigar-stub). Used by Fayetteville boys.

snipe-shooter, *n.* A boy who picks up and smokes cigar-stubs and cigarette-stubs. 'He's a *snipe-shooter*.' Used by Fayetteville boys.

sniptious, *adj.* Active, lively. 'Isn't she *sniptious*?' Cf. i, 394.

snoop (snup), *v. intr.* To slink. 'He *snooped* away.' 'He was *snooping* around.' Cf. i, 333.

snow, *n.* as *adv.* Time when there is snow on the ground. 'The last *snow* I did a right smart of coasting.'

so, *conj.* Provided that. 'So you come, it's all right.' 'Just so' is more common than 'so' in this sense.

soldier, *v. intr.* To neglect work. 'We *soldiered* on him to-day.' Cf. i, 19, 79, 218.

some place, *adv. phr.* Somewhere. 'I lost it *some place*.' Universal.

some weather, *n. phr.* Extreme weather of any kind. 'We're having *some weather*.' Cf. i, 427.

sop, *n.* Gravy. 'That *sop*'s good on bread.'

sorghum, *pl. sorghums* (also pronounced with metathesis 'sogrem(z)'), *n.* Molasses. 'I would like some of those *sorghums*.'

specie (spisi), *Species.* 'The lynx is a *specie* of cat, you know.'

spike team, *n. phr.* A team of three horses or three mules. Universal.

spin the plate, *n. phr.* The name of a game called in New England 'spin the platter.'

spludge, *n.* Splurge. 'They cut a *spludge*.' Cf. i, 75, 232, 234.

sporting house, *n. phr.* House of bad repute. 'Was she murdered in a *sporting house*?' (Newspaper.)

sprout, *v. tr.* To dig up, to take up. 'After the first frost is the time to *sprout* bulbs.' Universal.

spud, *n.* Irish potato. '*Spuds* are twenty cents a peck.' (This, the trade name of the common potato, appears on grocers' bills.)

squinch, *v. tr.* To squint. 'He *squined* up his eyes.' Cf. i, 232; ii, 148.

squinch-owl, *n.* Screech-owl. The former is in general use. 'There's a little *squinch-owl* up in that tree.' Cf. i, 232.

squirrel-headed, *adj.* Narrow-minded. 'They're a *squirrel-headed* lot.'

stack cake, *v. phr.* To put layers of cake one on top of another. 'As soon as I *stacked* the *cake* I cut it.'

stack of bones, *n. phr.* An emaciated horse. 'Why doesn't he feed that *stack of bones*?' The most usual expression in this sense.

stack up, *v. phr.* To be, do; progress (with a task). Used in the expression, 'How are you *stacking up*?' Common.

stake, *v. tr.* 1. Lend support (usually pecuniary and secret) to. 'Who is *staking* that new railroad?' 'Go ahead, I'll *stake* you.' 2. Lend, give. In Texarkana, a beggar said 'Would you *stake* me the price of a cup of coffee?' Not uncommon.

stake me, *v. phr.* Put a marble in the ring for me. Cf. i, 66, 'stick me.'
stand-by, *n.* Friend. 'He's an old *stand-by* of mine.' Common.
stand up and down, *v. phr.* To insist. 'He *stood me up and down* that it was so.'

stay with, *v. phr.* Euphemistic for 'work for,' 'be employed as servant by.' 'My sister Nellie is *staying with* Mrs. Washington.' 'Who do you *stay with*?' Common.

stealin(g) bacon, *n. phr.* The name of a game. Common.

stealin(g) wood, *n. phr.* The name of a game. Common.

step an' fetch it, *v. phr.* Go, get, and bring it. Rare.

stick, *v. tr.* To report (a student) for an offence. 'I got *stuck* for cutting Math.' For the origin of the verb in this sense cf. the corresponding noun.

stick, *n.* The report of an offence (pasted (hence, 'stuck') on a sheet of paper and exposed on a bulletin board). 'Jim has got five *sticks* this week.'

stick-chimney, *n.* An outside chimney of short thick sticks daubed with clay or mud. Uncommon in N. W. Ark., which has plenty of rocks for chimneys.

sticks, *n.* Woods. 'He lives out in the *sticks*.' Common.

sting-ant, *n.* Large black ant. 'Those *sting-ants* can bite.' Common.

stink-base, *n.* Prisoner's base. Cf. 'dare base,' i, 398.

sto'-bought(en), *adj.* Not home-made; ready-made. 'Them clo's is *sto'-bought(en)*.'

stogies, *n.* Brogans. 'These *stogies* won't wear long.' Common. Cf. i, 237.

Stonewall, *prop. n.* Used as a man's given name (in honor of 'Stonewall' Jackson). 'Stone wall'—both the common noun and the object—never occurs. 'Rev. *Stonewall* Anderson is the president of Hendrix College.' See 'rock fence' and 'rock wall.'

stop by, *v. phr.* To call, to visit. 'I believe I'll *stop by* and see Bud.' Common.

stove-catch, *n.* Stove-lifter. 'The baby's lost the *stove-catch*, and I can't find it.' Rare.

stove-eye, *n.* Stove-lid. 'Take off the *stove-eye* and put in some wood.'

straight of it, *n. phr.* The real situation, the exact truth. 'I haven't found out the *straight of it* yet.' Common.

street-fair, *n.* A fair held in the public streets by a travelling organization, and consisting of side-shows and booths. 'I don't think much of *street-fairs*.' Universal.

stretching, *n.* Waiting on oneself at table. 'Do you do your own *stretching*?' Rare.

strike up with, *v. phr.* To meet accidentally. 'I *struck up with* him down town.' Common.

string, *v. tr.* To hoax, to gull. 'He *strung* the reporter, but the joke had a strong rebound.' Rare.

stump, *v. tr.* To stub. 'If we *stumped* our toes, we thought the Yanks did it.' Universal. 'Stub' occurs very rarely.

super-snolly-gonchus, *adj.* Superlatively good. S. W. Ark.

sure, *adv.* Surely. 'Did you have a good time?' 'I *sure* did.' Very common. Cf. ii, 246.

surrey, *n.* Any two-seated carriage. 'I want the best *surrey* and team you've got.' (The word 'team' is always used in the normal sense.) Common.

suspicion, *v. tr.* To suspect. 'While he acted a little strange, no one ever *suspicioned* that he was losing his mind.' Cf. ii, 247, 332. Very common.

swayback(ed) horse, *n. phr.* A horse having a concave back. 'You'll make a *swayback horse* out of that colt if you ride him so much.' Common.

sweetnin', *n.* Sugar, molasses, syrup. 'Wo'n't you have some *sweetnin'* for your coffee?' 'Long *sweetnin'* and 'short *sweetnin'*' appear to be rare if they occur at all. Common. Cf. ii, 247.

swiad (swaiæd), *adj.* Catty-cornered. Unusual.

swivet, *n.* Anxiety, eagerness. 'He was in a great *swivet* to get off.' Rare. Cf. i, 232.

swunk up, *pp. as adj.* Exhausted. 'The cook's kinder *swunk up*.' Originally a negroism from "shrunk up." Rare.

tacky, *adj.* Shabby. 'She looks *tacky*.' 'She's *tacky*-looking.' Common. Cf. i, 66.

tacky-party, *n.* In the sense reported. Cf. i, 66.

tad, *n.* Child. 'He's a little *tad*.' Common. Cf. i, 232.

take one or say 'no,' n. phr. The name of a game.

take one's foot in one's hand, *v. phr.* To start, walk. 'Why, just *take your foot in your hand* and come.' (Not a negroism.)

take out, *v. phr.* To close. 'Do you know when school will *take out*?' Rare.

take sick, *v. intr.* To fall sick, to be taken sick. 'He was connected with the *Daily* from August until he *took sick* with a long siege of fever.' Common.

take up, *v. phr. intr.* To reopen. 'When does school *take up* again?' Common.

tarrapin, *n.* In the expression 'to shut up like a *tarrapin*.' Common.

tear out, *v. phr.* To leave suddenly. 'Well, you'd better *tear out*.'

teetering-board, *n.* A see-saw. 'That's a good *teetering-board*.' Universal.

teeter-totter, *v. intr.* To see-saw. 'Let's go *teeter-totter*.' Universal.

Texas grunt, *n. phr.* The name of a game.

the fever, *n. phr.* Typhoid fever. In Fayetteville and the other non-malarial parts of N. W. Ark., as in Morgantown, W. Va., typhoid is the most common kind of fever. 'He's gone home with *the fever*.'

thingm-a-dodger, *n.* A thing, what-do-you-call-it? Applied to an object when the speaker does not know or has forgot its name. 'Give me that *thingm-a-dodger*.' Common.

think to one's soul, *v. phr. tr.* (A woman's expression denoting surprise.) For goodness' sake. 'I *think to my soul*, and I don't see how he lived from one end to the other.' 'I *think to my soul*, poor Pete, what on earth is the matter with you ?'

this-a-way, that-a-way, *adv. phr.* This way, that way. 'Do it *this-a-way*.' Common. Cf. i, 237, 374 ; ii, 333.

three shakes of a dead sheep's tail, *n. phr.* A trice. 'I can do that in *three shakes of a dead sheep's tail*.'

three sheets in the wind, *n. phr.* Expression used of a drunken man. 'He's got *three sheets in the wind*.' Rare.

thribs, *n.* A term used in playing marbles. Cf. 'dubs.'

throw up one's toenails } *v. phr.* To vomit vehemently and copiously.
throw up one's toes }
 ously. 'It made me so sick at my stomach, I *threw up my toenails*.' Common. Cf. i, 243, 343.

tickle-box, *n.* Used with the predicate verb 'turn over,' of an uncontrollable fit of laughter. 'Her *tickle-box* has turned over.' 'I had my *tickle-box* turned over in school the other day. I thought sure I'd have to set out in the hall.' Common.

tick-tack, *n.* A horse-fiddle attached to a door-knob and operated at a distance. See 'barker' in the same sense. '*Tick-tack* to-night.'

tiger, *n.* Illicit saloon. See 'blind tiger.'

time-card, *n.* Time-table. 'There's a new *time card* in effect on the Frisco.' Common.

tintsy (taintsi), *adj.* Tiny. 'O, what a *tintsy* baby.' 'Little bit of a *tintsy* baby' — addressed to a two-year-old child to make him ashamed of something babyish. Common.

tintsy-wintsy (taintsi-waintsi), *adj.* Minute, tiny. 'The Texas fever tick's a *tintsy-wintsy* bug.' Common.

tit-tat-tô, *n.* The name of a game commonly played with slates and slate pencils. Called by New York City children 'dickery, dickery, doek.'

'Tit-tat-tô,
 Around I go,
 And if I miss
 I'll stop at this.'

At the close of the game :

'Tit-tat-tô,
 Three in a row.'

toad-frog, *n.* Toad. 'There are lots of *toad-frogs* this year.' Common. Cf. ii, 334.

tooth-brush, *n.* Snuff-stick. 'You can't dip with that *tooth-brush* any more.' Common. Cf. i, 375.

top, *n.* Dry blade of corn. 'I want to leave some *tops* in your stable.' Common.

top-hat, *n.* Silk hat. 'You don't catch me wearing a *top-hat*.' Not uncommon.

tote fair, *v. phr. intr.* Act fairly. 'Tote fair, if you're going to play with me.' Common. Cf. ii, 334.

town-site agent, *n. phr.* One who sells lots in a town which has been planned but not established. 'He used to be a book-agent, but he's making more money now as a *town-site agent*.' Universal.

town-site company, *n. phr.* A firm which plans new towns and sell lots in them. 'He's very successful with his *town-site company*.' Universal.

tradin(g)-day, *n. phr.* A special day set aside for buying, selling, and trading. 'The citizens of Hackett have organized a *trading-day* for that town.' Rare.

training-school, *n. phr.* Fitting school. 'The Fordyce *Training School* is accredited to the state university.' Common in Arkansas, where the expression has no other meaning.

trax } *v. tr.* 'I'll *traw* 'em out with you.' Term used in playing
traxn } marbles. Cf. track.

triple-tree, *n.* A whiffletree, with two whiffletrees attached. Common. Cf. ii, 248.

trustle, *n.* Trestle-work. 'How would you like to fall into the culvert from this *trustle*?' Common.

turn, *v. intr.* To change. 'The weather's *turning* now.' Common.

turn one's toes out to grass, *v. phr.* To wear holes in the toes of one's shoes. '*Turned your toes out to grass*, have you?' Cf. i, 233.

turn one's toes to the daisies, *v. phr.* To die. 'So he *turned his toes to the daisies*.' Common slang.

turn out, *v. phr. intr.* To close, be dismissed. 'What time will school *turn out*?' Universal.

ugly as a mud-fence

ugly as a mud-fence stuck with tadpoles

(so) **ugly that he'd stop a bread wagon**

(so) **ugly that he'd stop a nigger funeral**

ugly as a mud-fence stuck with tadpoles, but I'm not the only one.'

} *adj. phr.* Ex-
tremely ill-
looking. 'I
know I'm as

uncle, *n.* Used with the given name to elderly men, whether white or black, as a token of affectionate esteem. '*Uncle Stephen*, I'm glad to see you.' 'Aunt' is similarly used to elderly women. Cf. ii, 248, 335.

underholt, *n.* Advantage. 'I've got the *underholt* on you there.'

underholt(s), *n.* The underhold. Both the singular and the plural forms are used in wrestling. 'Give me the *underholts*.'

up, *adv.* Used universally, far more than in normal English, to intensify the meaning of many verbs. It usually has the force of 'completely,' 'thoroughly.' Cf. act up, anxious up, beat up, break up, bristle up, bu(r)st up, change up, chirk up, cut up, gawm up, gear up, hook up, jack up, jump up, make up, meet up, sign up, stack up, strike up, swunk up, take up.

use to could

use to couldn't

use to didn't

use to would

use to wouldn't

} *pret. v. phr.* Used to be able.

Did not use to be able.

Used to.

Used to.

Did not use to. 'I *used to could* sing,

but I can't now.' 'He *use to wouldn't* eat till he got his mouth so full he had to.' 'I *use to didn't* like to go to school.' Cf. ii, 150, 248.

vents, *v. intr.* Term used in playing marbles. Cf. i, 24, 220.

(wagon)-dope, *n.* Axle-grease. 'You know the old-fashioned (*wagon-*) *dope* they used when you was a boy.' Universal. Cf. ii, 233.

wa-h'oo, *n.* A game also called 'nigger.'

wait on, *v. phr.* To wait for, to await. 'If I don't *wait on* him here, he won't know where I'm at.' Universal. Cf. ii, 353.

walnut, *n.* Black walnut. '*Walnut* makes a beautiful cabinet wood.' Universal. Cf. i, 76.

warm-natured, *adj.* Warm-blooded. 'I'm *warm natured*. I can't stand much covering on my bed even in cold weather.' Common.

warn out, *v. phr. tr.* To warn to work on the public highway. 'The constable has him under arrest for refusing to work the roads after being *warned out* by the road overseer.' Universal.

warp, *v. tr.* To hit. 'I *warped* him over the head.' Common.

wear out, *v. phr. tr.* To whip unmercifully. 'I'll *wear you out*, if you don't quit running away.' Common.

weather, *n.* Extreme weather of any sort. 'We'll have *weather* now.' Universal. Cf. i, 427.

weave the thimble, *n. phr.* The name of a game.

what do you know? } What news have you? Very common.

what you know? } Cf. i, 66.

what may your name be? *inter. sentence.* What is your name? Common.

wheel, *n.* Dollar. 'They paid two silver *wheels* for the paper.' Rare. Cf. i, 414.

whip-crack(er), *n.* The game of 'Snap the whip.'

whipple-tree, *n.* Whiffle-tree. 'The badge will be a purple ribbon surmounted by a *whipple-tree* bearing the word 'Delegate.'—Arkansas *Daily Sentinel*, Dec. 17, 1904. Rare, 'single-tree' being the universal word. Cf. ii, 122, 261.

white in one's eye, *n. phr.* An irritable disposition. 'He's got lots of *white in his eye*.' Common.

whitening, *n.* Face powder. 'She uses too much *whitening*.' Common.

who did you hug last? *n. phr.* The name of a game.

who, where, and what? *n. phr.* The name of a game.

William, William Trimble-toe, *n. phr.* The name of a children's game.

wire-road, *n.* Highway along which a telegraph line extends. 'J. J. Hutcherson is hauling lumber to build a residence on the east bank of Horsehead on the *wire-road*.'

womper-jawed, *adj.* Crooked. More common than 'wopper-jawed.'

woolly, *n.* Cigar or cigarette stub. 'Gimme the *woolly*.' Used by Fayetteville boys.

wopper-jawed, *adj.* Crooked. Cf. 'womper-jawed.'

word with the bark on it, *n. phr.* Ultimatum. 'That's the *word with the bark on it.*' Not uncommon. Cf. i, 233.

worse, *v. tr.* To outdo, beat. 'She couldn't *worse* me.'

worth killing, *adj. phr.* Negatively, worthless. 'He ain't *worth killing.*'

Yankee, *n.* Swindler, cheat. 'He's a regular *Yankee.* He'd cheat you out of house and home.'

Yankee-bit, *pp.* Cheated, swindled. 'I got *Yankee-bit.*' Rare.

Yankee-trick, *n. phr.* A contemptible act. 'That was a low-down *Yankee-trick.*' Cf. the common expression, 'dirty Irish trick.' Common.

Y. M. C. A. Association, *n. phr.* 'Have you joined the *Y. M. C. A. Association?*'

yon, *adj.* 'Yon plank will do.' Not uncommon. Cf. ii, 249.

yonder, *adv.* Extremely common in the phrase '*over yonder.*' 'He lives away *over yonder.*'

zip, *n.* Syrup, sauce. 'Have some more of the *zip?*' Common.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

1. The most noticeable feature of the English spoken in Northwest Arkansas is recessive accent. The teacher of foreign languages finds this to be the greatest stumbling-block for his pupils. In French particularly the effect of this tendency is almost weird. It also renders words in other languages unrecognizable.

Cf. F'eietvil (the usual accent and pronunciation) > F'eitvil > F'etvil > F'edvil; Laf'eiet, 'ekstf'ëndʒ, d'iskous, r'isëtʃ, s'iment (noun and verb), 'embarelə, 'ivent, d'ist'ardʒ, h'ôtel and h'ôtl, d'iteilz, 'aiswə (Iowa), T'enəse (Tennessee), 'aidfə, M'ontriəl, kw'ibek (Quebec), M'ækbeʃ, r'ômænts, 'ædres, r'ises. This list might be extended almost indefinitely. Cf. I., 160, Ithaca Dialect.

2. A second universal tendency is to drop certain consonants—*r*, medial before a consonant, and final; *f* in unstressed *of*; final *t* following *s* and *p*; final *d* following *l* and *n*; final *g* following *n*.

Cf. (r) *bəst*, *səgəm*, *êkn*, *dəm* (dormitory), *pauful*, *stô-bət* (*n*) and *stou-bət* (*n*), *Fôt Smiʃ* and *Fout Smiʃ*, *splədʒ*, *yistidi*, *ðisəwei*, *ðætəwei*, *yondə*, *silvə*, *ræə*, *tæə*, *fëðə*, *mëdə*, *klîə*, *hfə*, *sərə*, *mərə*; (f) *biti* (bit of), *bitsi* (bits of), *kaində*, *sotə*, *taimə* (time of). *minits ə* (ten *minutes of six*); (t) *Bæbtis*, *Məʃədis*, *krep*, *slep*, *kep*, *swep*, *wep*; (d) *kəl mîtn*, *kæn kən*, *bræn nîf*, *æn*, *græn*, *brinl*, *kinl*, *kəlw'el* (Caldwell); (g) *kræklinz*, *wedn*, *bînz*, *fidlin*, *rauzn*, *kaitn*, *puðn*.

3. The third most noticeable peculiarity of the English of Arkansas is quite the opposite of that first mentioned in that it is a result of conservatism. It is the tendency to retain old and reject new pronunciations, words, and phrases.

Cf. *kimistri*, *Vaienə*, *aitəlyən*, *lîtl*, *əgên* (*adv.*), *fêvərait*, *mistres* (*Mrs.*), *Rûfə*, *Prûfə*, *ifə* (*aiðə* is never heard), *raut* (*route*), *kwainain*, *dîf* (*deaf*), *bulk*, *kud* (*eud*), *oftn* (*not ofn*), *dgenynain*, *ânli*, *bleit* (*bleat*), *b'ôkei* (spelled *boquet*). For archaisms in vocabulary cf. 'sir' and 'mæm' (*ma'am*) preceded by 'yes'

and 'no' in answering equals in age or social rank; also klēm (pret. of climb), come (came), hōp (pret. of hep); early candle-light; least (she's the least child in the class); less (he's less than you); scribe (penman); hit (it); kin; kinfolks; yon; yonder.

4. It is not unusual that initials are assumed as middle names. Cf. three such names selected at random from catalogues of the University of Arkansas and known to the contributor to be merely initials: Coulter W. Jones, Arthur D. Pope, Carl D. Smith. Could anything be more American?

5. Equally independent and typically unconventional is the custom already reported in II., p. 422, under 'Tom' of giving nicknames and diminutives as Christian names. They are liked evidently because they lack dignity and formality, and suggest popularity. Such names are useful in politics.

Cf. the Christian names of some collegiate students of the University of Arkansas: Lonnie, Abe, Harry, Joe, Zeb, Jerry, Eddie, Hal, Fred, Ell, Nell.

6. The split infinitive is practically universal. Though teachers of English are fighting this heresy vigorously, it seems to have come to stay.

Cf. 'A drop too much causes some men to not only get full but to slop over.'

7. Equally futile is the endeavor to make the 'correct' distinction between 'shall' and 'will.' 'I will,' 'we will,' 'will I?', 'will we?', 'will you?' denote simple futurity in the same manner as 'you will,' 'he will,' and 'they will.' The use of 'would' is parallel to that of 'will.' 'I would like' is used almost universally.

8. Preterites occur in the speech of the uneducated or partly educated as perfect participles.

Cf. the perfect participles saw, took, went, smote, rang, grew, threw, wore, stole, srēnk (shrank), wrote, broke, fell, came, ate, spoke.

9. Perfect participles occur vulgarly as preterites. Cf. the preterites taken, seen, done.

10. Strong verbs often become weak in the speech of the ignorant and the partly educated. Cf. draw, shine (tr.), borned (pp.), ketʃ, see, blow, choose, (they *choosed up*), drink (intoxicants), fly, grow, know, shake, spring, sting, stink, string (tr.), throw, swear.

11. Transitive verbs occur vulgarly as intransitive. Cf. lay, raise, set.

12. Abnormal preterites. Cf. fit and faut (rare preterites of fait); giv; friz; sit; dʌv, dʌvd, and dōvd (preterites of daiv); snək (from snik), dræg, skwez (skwiz, pres.), strid.

13. Abnormal plural nouns. Cf. cheese, molasses, salmons, sorghums, baking powders, bear, cactus.

14. Excrescent consonants are not common. Cf. however, dæə bēst, klōst, klōstə, wēnst, twaist, tʃim(b)li, lūstest, telegræft, ækrəst, wifʃt (present tense), tʊðə; t persists in oftn; draundid, fōldid, paidid. Excrescent r mentioned in Ithaca Dialect, I., 164, I have never heard from the mouth of a genuine Arkansan.

15. Abnormal consonants. Cf. hōlt (hold), lif (give me *leave*), dʒʃʃhəp (Jew's-harp), niŋspēpə, pənkin, pigin, shævz, swenk<srēnk, Bæbtis, bæb-t'aiz, tʃiŋzdi (Tuesday), fitə<fritə, wai ('why' as interj.), shet<shed (I couldn't

get *shet* (shut) of him), *sauz*, *skwintf*. Note the variation in: *æntigōdlin*, *æntigōglin*; *ændi*, *ænti*; *kəbūdl*, *kəpūdl*; *tʃək*, *tʃæg*, *tʃenk*; *keidi*, *keiti*; *tʃigə*, *dʒigə*.

16. Abnormal vowels. Cf. *hup* (whoop), *kup* (coop), *hupə* (Hooper), *kupə* (cooper), *Elek*, *stent* (stint, *v. tr.*), *pət* and *pit* (< *put*), *stomp*, *tramp*, *rop* (*wrap*), *kweriz*, *pæ*, *mæ*, *pə*, *mə*, *ræsl*, *ʃræf*, *dræmə*, *ben* (been), *dʒedʒ*, *ʃet* (shut), *yələ*, *hæntid*, *kæm*, *pæm* (palm), *sæm* (psalm), *həʃri*, *sət* (soot), *kud* (cud), *bulk*, *dænts*, *yændə*, *dʒædn* (Jordan), *dūd* (dude), *rūd* (rude), *led* (lid), *ketʃ*, *əg'in* (prep.), *ænfnt* (ancient), *ændʒl* (angel), *pin* (pen), *perti*, *dʒes* (just), *indʒin* (engine), *slū* (slough), *bəg*, *dəg*, *Gəd* (reverential), *dʒoint paudə* (giant powder, usual), *lezyə*, *leniensi*, *lenient*, *mebi*, *pleg* (*plague* take it!), *lidʒnd*, *lêg*, *êg* and *æg*, *kêg* and *kæg*, *hæf*, *kæf*, *mæm*, *Frænts*, *yistidi*.

17. Abnormal vowels without primary stress. Cf. *figə*, *sækriʃis*, *ons'in*, *prōgrəm*, *enəhau*, *enəwei*, *twədʒ*, *ældʒəbrei*, *infidel*, *dʒədʒment*, *prezident*, *wedn*, *kaitn*, *Lætn*, *nəvl*, *l'itərətyūr* but *f'ernitʃə*, *vətʃū*, *kultʃə*, *Vədʒ'inyə*, *Kælif'onyə*, *Pensilv'ényə*, *Dænyel*, *Nəp'ænyel*.

18. Metathesis. Cf. *hændərd*, *perti*, *səgrəm*, *R'æksnək* (Arkansas).

19. Svarabhakti. Cf. *Eləm Springz*, *reləmz*, *filəmz*, *vəmbərələ*.

20. Folk-etymology. Cf. 'marching on the level' (levee); 'single-tree' gave rise to 'double-tree' and 'triple-tree'; 'swivel-tree' (influence of 'swivel'); 'coverlid' (influence of 'lid' on 'coverlet'); 'shut' of < 'shet' of < 'shed' of.

21. Stress on 'so' and 'it.' Cf. 'I think *só*,' 'I reckon *só*,' 'I guess *só*'; 'I wanted my supper; I couldn't get along without *it*.' The italicized words are prolonged and emphasized.

22. Final *ə* unstressed is invariably *ə*. Cf. *wində*, *sərə*, *nərə*, *minə*, *pilə*, *tʃigə*, *nigrə*, *bərə*.

23. Initial *f* > *s* before *r*. Cf. *srink*, *srænk*, *srənk(n)*.

24. *au* has a decided tendency, especially among women, to become *æu*. Cf. *hæudi*, *næu*, *tæun*, *kæu* (cow).

25. Some state names. Cf. *æləbæmə*, *kələrædə* and *kələrêdə*, *Lúziænə*, *Mizŭrə*, also *Mizeri*, *Nəvædə*.

26. Young women in collegiate class-rooms are addressed in three different ways, and young men in two, according to their intimacy with the teacher. Cf. 'Elizabeth,' 'Miss Alice,' 'Miss Davis,' 'Joe' and 'Mr. Holland.'

JOSEPH WILLIAM CARR.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS,

Fayetteville, Ark., Oct. 31, 1905.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

From December 26, 1903, to December 23, 1904.

PERMANENT FUND.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Balance on hand, December 26, 1903..... | \$116.60 |
| Interest from July 1, 1903, to July 1, 1904 | 4.68 |
| Total in Permanent Fund..... | <u>\$121.28</u> |

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Balance on hand, December 26, 1903 | \$293.40 |
| Membership fees and cash | 217.18 |
| Sale of Dialect Notes..... | 41.50 |
| Interest from July 1, 1903, to July 1, 1904 | 18.82 |
| Total receipts..... | <u>\$570.90</u> |

Expenditures and Credits.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Secretary's expenses, postage, etc..... | \$ 10.80 |
| Balance on hand, December 23, 1905..... | 560.10 |
| Total expenditures and credits | <u>\$570.90</u> |
| Balance in Permanent and General Funds..... | \$681.38 |

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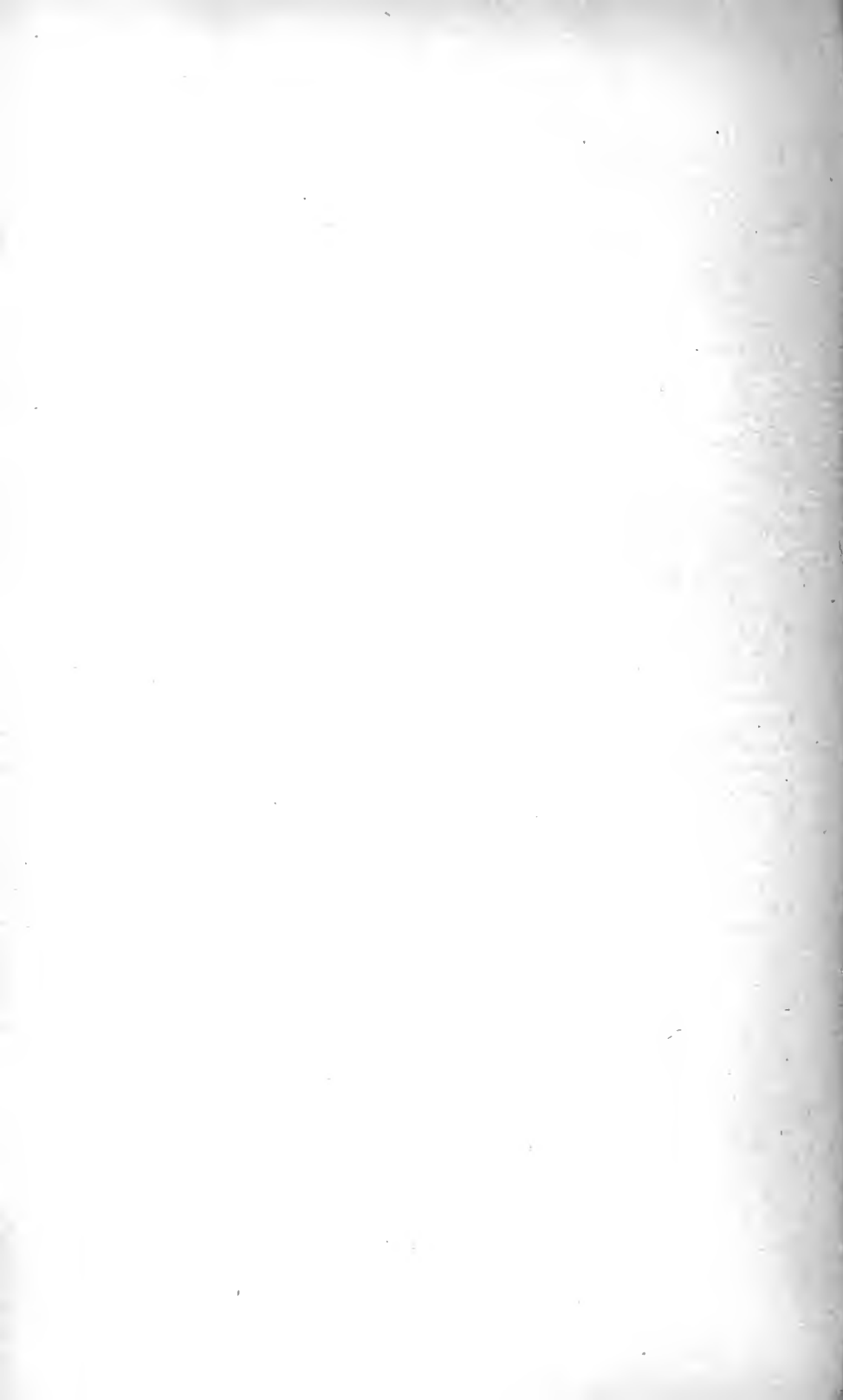
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DIALECT NOTES

Volume III, Part II, 1908.

DIALECT WORDS FROM SOUTHERN INDIANA.

The following list of words was prepared by Mr. O. W. Hanley, a mature student of Adelbert College. The words and expressions are known to him from a boyhood spent in the southwestern part of Vigo County, Indiana, a stretch of country in the Wabash valley. There are no railroads within a radius of six or seven miles, and the people have thus been much separated from the rest of the world. Consequently the descendants of the earlier stock have clung tenaciously to their native customs, prejudices and habits of speech. Even to-day one can find grey haired "residents" who have rarely seen and never traveled in the "kyivered kyars," as a railroad train is called in their vernacular.

Some idea of the superstitious credulity of the people may be gathered from some of their folk-tales. One has it that a vast silver mine lies somewhere in the hills near by, for the Indians were *actually known* to have shod their horses with the precious metal! An early settler hearing vague rumors of this hidden treasure, sought out a popular chief and bribed him, through the gift of a noble horse, to reveal the location of the mine. The Indian assented, but imposed conditions. The visit should be made at night; the white man's eyes were to be covered while going and coming from the place. On the appointed night three braves took the blindfolded man in charge and, after hours spent in long, circuitous detours and windings through deep recesses in the hills, finally halted at the foot of an overhanging bluff and uncovered the settler's eyes. Hastily scraping away the leaves, a rich vein of the metal appeared, from which the Indians hacked off a piece with their tomahawks and gave it to the astonished man. Unbound

as he thought, the eager treasure seeker stepped aside lightly and marked a bush with his knife. He was then blindfolded again and, after a return journey similar to the approach, reached home. But try as he would, his subsequent attempts to locate the blazed bush and the mine were always fruitless. Lead has since been found near the supposed locality of the mine—but no silver.

Another is told—one which I have often heard from my mother. . . . Some years after the inrush of settlers, when the sand-hills, so characteristic of the valley to-day, were already cleared and green with corn, an aged Indian wandered through the neighborhood for days, searching among certain boulders, dark soft stones as large as a man's head and termed "nigger-heads" by the natives. After a long search, which was fruitless, as it seemed, he left. He is said to have related that long ago there was a vast amount of silver buried in one of the sand-hills. When the whites came, the Indians grew fearful and, concealing the secret place, abandoned it, leaving as a sign, a stone upon which they had traced with their tomahawks an image of a deer's foot.

The people are undoubtedly of Scotch-Irish descent and seem to have migrated from eastern points in Ohio—Cleveland, Cincinnati, Marietta, etc. . . . Such names as Collins, Stranahan, Drake, Clark, Piety, Farrand, Paddock, Strain, Rynerson, etc. . . . are monuments in the neighborhood's history, and back of them was the line of Scotch-Irish pioneers that moved westward through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. . . .

a, *art.* Often used for an, as "I have *a* egg."

about, *prep. adv.* Near at hand, not far off. "He is *about* now."

about to die, *adj. phr.* Used for persons taken ill, without regard to seriousness of the illness.

afeard, *pp., adj.* Afraid.

agg, see *egg*.

again, pronounced *agin*, *prep. adv.* "It's *agin* noon."

against, pronounced *agin*, *prep. adv.* "He was *agin*st me."

agoin, *pp.* Going. "He's *agoin* to do it."

aild, *v. i.* Common pronunciation of *ail*. "What *ailds* the boy?"

allow, 'low, *v. i.* Intend. "I don't 'low to go."

always, pronounced *allus*, *adv.* "He *allus* goes."

amber, *n.* Tobacco spittle.

amen corner, *n.* Seats near the pulpit in church.

- apast**, *prep.* Past. "He went *apast* the house."
ary, *ind. pron.* Any. "I ain't got *ary* one."
asked, pronounced *ast*. "I *ast* him how far."
at, *adv.* "Where is he *at*?"
back, *v. t.* To direct, as a letter. "He *backed* a letter."
back-log, *n.* A large stick of wood for the fireplace.
back-water, *n.* The overflow water of a river, whether backed up from some inlet or not.
bar, *v. t.* Exclude. "I don't *bar* anybody."
barrel, pronounced *bart*. "A *bart* of corn."
bat, *v. t.* To wink quickly and involuntarily. "He *bats* his eyes."
bawl, *v. i.* To cry as a child. "The child is *bawlin'*."
be a-doin, *v. phr. i.* To be active. "I'm goin' just to *be a-doin'*."
been, pronounced *ben*. "I *been* down to the woods."
bemean, *v. t.* Speak ill of. Make unpleasant comparison. "He *bemeaned* him to everything he could think of."
bid, *n.* Invitation. "A *bid* to a dance."
biff, *v. t.* Strike. "I *biffed* him one."
bigotty, *adj.* Conceited, haughty.
big-meetin', *n.* A religious revival. "A *big-meetin'* at church."
big-road, *n.* Country road, any important country road.
big-way, *n.* A noisy manner. "He's in a *big-way*."
bit, *pp.* Cheated. "You're apt to get *bit* in the trade."
blate, *v. i.* To bleat as a sheep.
blate out, *v. phr.* To speak out, especially a secret.
blind, pronounced *blain*. "He's *blin*."
body, *n.* Any one; a person. "A *body* can't do anything any more."
boil (bail), *v. i.* To boil, as water.
boil (bail), *n.* A boil, tumor. "He's got a *boil* on his hand."
bone, *v. t.* To ask, solicit. "He *boned* me for two dollars."
born, pronounced *borned*. "He was *borned* two years ago."
bound, *pp.* Determined. "I'm *bound* to go."
brash, *adj.* Brittle. "The wood is *brash*."
brat, *n.* Small child. "The young *brat*."
break, *v. t.* To plow. "He's *breakin'* ground."
buck-board, *n.* Phaeton; road-wagon. "He peddles in an old *buck-board*."
bulge, *n.* Advantage. "He'll get the *bulge* on you."
bull-frog, *n.* A frog of any kind.
bull-tongue, *n.* A small shovel on a plow.
bust, *v. t.* Burst. "He *busted* his gun."
bye-byed, *v. t.* The word regularized to the weak verbs in *-ed*.
cabbage, *v. t.* To seize. "He's *cabbaged* on to it."
cagy (kêdʒi), *adj.* Rampant, vicious (of stallions).
cahoots, *n.* Partnership. "He went into *cahoots* with him."
can't, pronounced *kênt*. Can not.
care, pronounced *kîr*. So of both noun and verb. Characteristic is the answer to the question "Will you have some?" at table, "I don't *keer* if I do."

- carpet, cars, cart**, pronounced *kyarpet, kyarz, kyart*.
- caterwampust**, *adj.* Diagonally.
- cause**, pronounced *kéze*. Because. "I won't go *case* it's cold."
- cave**, *v. t.* To rage, be angry. "He *caved* and swore."
- cavort**, *v. i.* To rage. "He just *cavorted*."
- chaw**, *v. t.* To chew. "He *chaws* tobacco."
- chills**, *n.* Usual term for ague, the latter pronounced *ager* when used. "He's got the *chills*."
- chimney**, *n.* Fireplace. "They sat at the *chimney*."
- choose-choosed**. Verb made weak. "You *choosed* to go."
- choose**, *v. t.* Wish, desire, as at table. "I don't *choose* any."
- chop**, pronounced chap (*tʃæp*). To cut, as wood. "He's *chappin* wood."
- chopped**, *adj.* Chapped, as of hands.
- chunk-of-a**, *n. phr.* Small, undersize. "He's a *chunk-of-a* horse, boy, dog."
- clab-board**, *n.* Clapboard. "He covered his house with *clab-boards*."
- clever**, *adj.* Pleasant, admirable. "He's *clever* as he can be."
- clost**, *adj.* Pronunciation of close.
- close**, *v. t.* To foreclose, as a mortgage. "They *closed* the mortgage."
- club**, *v. t.* To abuse without personal violence. "She *clubs* him around."
- clum**, *pt. and pp.* of climb. "I *clum* the tree."
- cockle-bur**, *n.* Regularly pronounced *kɔkɫ-bēr*.
- come by**, *vb. phr.* To acquire, as property; to inherit. "He *come by* some money."
- company**, *n.* Guests. "There's *company* at the house."
- complected**, *adj.* Complexioned. "He's light *complected*."
- contrary**, *v. t.* To oppose. "He *contraried* her."
- coon**, *v. t.* To climb, as a tree. "He *cooned* the tree."
- coon's age**, *n.* Long time. "I ain't seed him for a *coon's age*."
- cork**, *v. t.* Common pronunciation of *calc*. "We *corked* the boat."
- cow-brute**, *n.* A cow.
- cows come home, till the**. Proverbial expression for a long time. "That board will stick *till the cows come home*."
- cow's tail, like an old**. Proverbial expression for a loiterer. "He's always *like an old cow's tail*."
- crack a smile**, *v. phr.* To smile. "He never *cracked a smile*."
- cracklins**, *n. pl.* Tissue from hogs, left after frying out lard.
- crack loose**, *v. phr. i.* To let one's self loose; to act in a threatening manner. "*Crack loose* if you dare."
- craw**, *n.* The crop or gizzard of a fowl. "The chicken's *craw* is full."
- crawfish**, *v. i.* To withdraw, as from a bargain. "He *crawfished* out of the trade."
- crick**, *n.* The only pronunciation of creek. "The *crick* is high."
- crick**, *n.* Stiff neck. "I've got a *crick* in my neck."
- crib**, *v. t.* To garner. "He's *cribbed* his corn."
- crickled**, *adj.* Disabled. Rare. "The man is *crickled*."
- crop**, *v. i.* To cultivate land. "I'm *croppin* with him."

coddle, *v. i.* To waste time with. "He's coddlin around in the garden."

codger, *n.* An odd person. "He's an old *codger*."

cud, *n.* Regularly pronounced *kud*.

cuddle, *v. i.* Huddle together; stoop, slink away. "They all *cuddled* in a corner."

cuff, *v. t.* Pronounced *kiff*. To slap, strike. "He *kiffed* her ears."

culls, *n. pl.* Refuse lumber. "These boards are *culls*."

cupped, *adj.* Warped. "The planks are *cupped*."

curb, *n.* Well trough. "The *curb* is rotten."

cur-dog, *n.* A mongrel. "He's nothin but a *cur dog*."

cuss, *v. t.* To swear at. "He *cussed* him awful."

cut and cover, *v. phr.* To plow carelessly. "He *cut and cover* all over the field."

cut loose, *v. phr. i.* Same as *crack loose*, *q. v.*

cut up, *v. phr. i.* To misbehave. "They *cut up* in church awful."

dad burn, *interj.* A mild oath. "Dad *burn* it."

dad gum, *interj.* A mild oath. "Dad *gum* it."

daffy, *adj.* Silly, ridiculous. "She's *daffy*."

dag gone, *interj.* A mild oath. "Dag *gone* it." See *dog gone*.

deaf, *adj.* Regularly pronounced *dîf*. "He's stone *deaf*."

devil, *v. t.* To annoy. "Don't *devil* me."

devil around, *v. phr. i.* To see mischief. "They were *devilin'* around all night."

diamont. Pronunciation of *diamond*. Applies to a plow of certain make.

diamond shovel, *n.* A shovel used on cultivators.

dig, get up and, *v. phr.* To rush; to race; to hurry. "Watch this horse *get up and dig*."

do dirt, *v. phr. t.* To injure. "He *done me dirt*."

dod dern, *interj.* A mild oath.

dog gone, *interj.* A mild oath. "I'm *dog-goned* tired." Cf. *dag gone*.

dog take, *interj.* A mild oath.

dog wap, *interj.* A mild oath.

done gone, *pt. phr.* "I *done gone* to dinner." Sometimes with *went* added, as "I *done gone went* to town."

donnick, *n.* A pebble; brickbat. "He threwed a *donnick* at me."

dope, *v. t.* To use a liquid for almost any purpose, as to oil a wagon; to take medicine. "He *doped* the wagon wheels." "He's *dopin'* for the chills."

doty, *adj.* Rotten. "The wood is *doty*."

drap (dræp), *v. t.* Common pronunciation of *drop*.

driffle, *v. t.* To drip; cause to drop. "He *driffles* the molasses over the table."

drugs, *n.* Sediment, settlings, dregs.

ear, *n.* Common pronunciation of *year*. "He was gone four *ears*."

ear-bob, *n.* Earring.

early, *adj.* Pronounced with *e* as in *hen*, not as in *her*.

- east**, *n.* Common pronunciation of *yeast*.
- easy**, *adj.* Careful ; cautious. "Be *easy* with that mule."
- eat my hat**, *v. phr.* Expression of a vow in playful banter. "I'll *eat my hat* if you outjump me."
- ef**, *adv.* Common pronunciation of *if*. "*Ef* you go."
- egg on**, *v. phr.* Regularly pronounced *agg on*.
- either**, *adv.* Generally pronounced *ither*. "I won't go *ither*." See *neither*."
- elm**, *n.* Regularly pronounced *ellum*.
- eye-winker**, *n.* Eyelash.
- fallin' out**, *n.* Quarrel. "They had a *fallin' out*."
- fallin' weather**, *n.* Cloudy ; stormy, as of snow or rain. "The sky looks like *fallin' weather*."
- family**, *n.* Regularly pronounced *fumbly*.
- faze**, *v. t.* Affect seriously ; put out of countenance. "He drunk a pint of wheesky and it never *fazed* him."
- feedin' time**, *n.* Evening ; time to feed stock. "Let's stop work ; it's *feedin' time*."
- feel his oats**, *v. phr.* Be conceited.
- fellow**, *n.* Regularly pronounced *feller*.
- find**, *v. t.* To calve ; to foal. "My cow has *found* a calf."
- fired**, *adj.* Colored as if burnt, as of autumn coloring. "The corn is *fired*."
- fish**, *v. t.* To hunt for, seek. "He's *fishin'* fer you."
- fist** (faist), *n.* Small dog.
- 'fisty** (faisti), *adj.* Meddlesome ; curious ; impolite. "She's *fisty* as she can be."
- fit**, *pt.* and *pp.* of fight. "He *fit* in the war."
- fit**, *n.* Ill-humor ; anger. "He had a *fit* when he heerd about it."
- fit to kill**, *adv. phr.* Terribly. "He swore *fit to kill*."
- fittin**, *adj.* Pleasant ; palatable. "These apples are mighty *fittin'*."
- fix**, *n.* Condition. In *fix* or in good *fix*, "in good condition." So, out of *fix*, "in bad condition."
- flail**, *v. t.* To punish ; to whip. "He *flailed* the boy awful."
- flat as a flitter**, *adv. phr.* Prostrate, headlong. "He fell *flat as a flitter*."
- flitter**, *n.* A fritter.
- fly the coop**, *v. phr. i.* To take French leave. "He has *flew the coop*."
- foot loose**, *adj.* Free ; no family ties. "He's *foot loose* to go."
- friz**, *pt.* and *pp.* of froze. "The crick's *friz* over."
- funky**, *adj.* Mouldy, old. "This butter's *funky*."
- funny bone**, *n.* Elbow ; crazy bone.
- gabble**, *v. i.* To talk freely. "The women are *gabblin'*."
- gad**, *v. t.* To punish ; to whip, as a child. "I bet he *gads* him good."
- galusses**, *n. pl.* Suspenders.
- gamy**, *adj.* Courageous ; full of spirit. "He's *gamy* as he can be."
- ganmlin**, *adj.* Uncouth. "He's tall and *ganmlin'*."
- gang**, *n.* Company ; crowd of any sort.

- gap at**, *v. phr.* To stare at. "Don't be *gappin'* at me."
- gas**, *n. i.* To indulge in idle talk. "He *gases* all the time."
- gear**, *n.* Harness. "Put the *gears* on the horses."
- gee** (dʒi), *v. i.* To agree. "Him and me couldn't *gee*."
- get religion**, *v. phr.* To accept a religious faith. "He's got *religion*."
- girt**, *n.* Girth. "Tighten the saddle *girts*."
- give out**, *v. phr.* To postpone. "He's *give out* goin'."
- glut**, *n.* Wooden wedge.
- gnat's heel**, *n.* Small quantity. "There ain't room fer a *gnat's heel* here."
- go gallagher**, *v. phr.* To go in a careless, reckless manner. "He let the horse *go gallagher*."
- go havers**, *v. phr.* To be partners. "I'll *go havers* with you."
- goner**, *n.* One defeated; overcome. "He's a *goner* if he tries."
- good**, *adv.* Regularly used for well. "He done as good as he could."
- good and ready**, *adj. phr.* Fully ready. "I won't go till I'm *good and ready*."
- growl**, *v. i.* To be out of humor. "He's been *growlin'* all day."
- gum**, *v. i.* To chew without teeth. "I've *gummed* for forty years."
- hack**, *n.* Stage coach. "The mail is carried by the *hack*."
- hand-runnin'**, *adv.* Consecutively. "He ate three right *hand-runnin'*."
- heard**, *pt. and pp.* of hear. Regularly pronounced *hird*. "I ain't *heard* about it yet."
- hell cat**, *n.* One who pesters or annoys. "That kid 's a regular *hell cat*."
- held**, *pt. and pp.* of hold. "I *held* the horse an hour."
- hem and haw**, *v. phr.* To cough; to clear the throat. "He *hemmed and hawed* all through the day."
- hen-down**, *n.* Fowl faeces or castings. "There's *hen-down* all over the gears (*i. e.* harness)."
- hickory**, *n.* Regularly pronounced *hikri*.
- hickory** (*hikri*), *adv.* Rapid, fast. "He run a good *hickory*."
- hi-i** (*hai-ai*), *interj.* Used as a salutation. "*Hi-i*, nice day."
- hobble**, *v. i.* To walk as a cripple. "He's been in bed with a broken leg, but he's *hobblin'* around now."
- hoe-down**, *n.* Rough dance. "Are you goin' to the *hoe-down*?"
- hole**, *n.* A pool of water in a stream. "The swimmin' *hole*, the fish-in' *hole*."
- honey**, *n.* A term of endearment. "Come here, *honey*."
- hoot-owl**, *n.* The screech owl.
- hop-toad**, *n.* Ordinary name for the toad.
- hour by sun**, *n. phr.* An hour before sunset. "He quit plowin' an *hour by sun*."
- howdy**, *interj.* How are you? Usual form of the salutation.
- hunk**, *n.* Large piece. "Give me a *hunk* of bread."
- hunk**, *n.* A worthless person. "He's an *ornry* hunk."
- hunkers**, *n. pl.* The knees. "Get down on your *hunkers*."
- hunker down**, *v. phr.* To squat. "*Hunker down* low."

- idea**, *n.* Regularly pronounced *aidi*. "I got *idys* of my own."
if, *adv.* Regularly pronounced *ef*.
ill, *adj.* Cross, ill-tempered. "He is *ill* to children."
in good fix, *adj. phr.* In good condition, health, sleek, fat, wealthy.
 "The cattle are *in good fix*." "That man's *in good fix* (*i. e.* wealthy)."
insure, *v. t.* To guarantee; to assure. "I'll *insure* you it will rain to-night."
jake, *n.* Country fellow; inexperienced person.
jaw, *v. t.* To scold. "He's been *jawin'* me all day."
Jehu, *n.* A greenhorn; country fellow. "That *Jehu*'s silly."
jiffy, *n.* Short time. "I'll do that in a *jiffy*."
jab, *v. t.* To jab, thrust. "He *jobbed* me with a fork."
joist, *n.* Regularly called *jaist*.
jubbers, *adj.* Suspicious; doubtful regarding. "I'm *jubbers* of that fellow."
just, *adv.* Always pronounced *jest*.
ketch, *v. t.* The usual form of *catch*.
ketch up, *v. phr.* To harness, as a horse. "*Ketch up* the horses and we'll be goin'."
kin, *n.* Relative. "I'm no *kin* to him."
knife, *v. t.* To stab. "He *knifed* him in the shoulder."
kope, *v. i.* Come up; a call to horses.
lay, *v. t. and i.* To cease; be still. "The rain is over and the wind has *laid*."
lay by, *v. phr. t.* To plow, as corn, for the last time. "He's *layin'* his corn *by*."
lay for, *v. phr. t.* To lie in wait for. "I'll *lay fer* you."
leader, *n.* A tendon. The only word used.
lead-pipe (*lfd*), *n.* Any small pipe used for conveying water. *Lead* never omitted.
lead-trough, *n.* An eaves trough, or one at a well.
leaf (*liv*), *n.* Permission. "Give me *leaf* to throw."
learn, *v. t.* To teach. "*Learn* me how you do it."
lemme, *v. phr.* Let me. "*Lemme* go." The universal form.
lent, *pt. and pp.* of lean. "He *lent* over an' talked to her."
let on, *v. i.* To feign, pretend. "He *let on* like he was goin' to go."
lick, *n.* A stroke. "Hit it a *lick*."
light out, *v. phr. i.* To leave suddenly. "He got up and *lit out fer* home."
litter, *v. t.* To strew, scatter. "He got mad an' *littered* things all around."
little to do, *n. phr.* Used disparagingly of meddlers, tale bearers, and others of like nature. "He had *little to do* in chasin' around through the neighborhood tellin' tales."
loblolly, *n.* A mud hole; ooze, half liquid.
lollygog, *v. i.* Used with disgust for expression of affection in a too public way, especially of kissing. "They *lollygog* around before people like two fools."

low-down, *adj.* Very mean.

low-lived, *adj.* Mean, base, contemptible. "He's a *low-lived* man."

make a mash, *v. phr.* To inspire affection. "I *made a mash* on him."

make out, *v. phr. i.* To deduce; reach a conclusion. "He *made out* like they would not go at all." 2. To pretend, feign. "He's *makin' out* like they want to go."

male-hog, *n.* A boar. Not used playfully.

man, *n.* Husband. The latter word never used. "He's Liz Cole's *man*."

mash, *v. t.* To crowd down, push down, crush. "I *mashed* my finger with the hatchet."

maw, *n.* Mother. Latter never used.

me an' you, *pron. phr.* No other form used.

meat, *n.* Pork. The general for the particular term, as in "They killed their winter's *meat*."

meetin house, *n.* Church house. The latter the common term, so that the former seems dialectal.

middles, *n. pl.* Corn row ridges. "He's bustin out *middles* to plant corn."

mind, *v. t.* To watch, attend to. "*Mind* the horses for a minute."

mighty, *adv.* Strongly, very. "*Mighty* right," "*mighty* powerful."

misery, *n.* Common word for any pain. "I've got a *misery* in my right side."

mislick, *n.* An awkward blow. "He cut his foot by a *mislick*."

mommy, *n.* Used with mammy exclusively for mama.

mourner, *n.* A person under conviction at a revival meeting.

mourner's bench, *n.* A seat for 'mourners,' near the pulpit.

mowin blade, *n.* A scythe.

mozy, *v. i.* To loiter, loaf. "He's been *mozyin'* around fer a week."

much of a, *adj. phr.* Large, powerful. "He's too *much of a* man fer me."

muckle-dun, *adj.* Rat colored. "That mule 's a *muckle-dun*."

nab, *v. t.* To seize, grasp. "He *nabbed* me by the nap of the neck."

navel, *n.* The navel.

nap, *n.* Regular form of *nape*.

nary, *pron.* Not any. Cf. *ary*.

nearest, *adj.* Superlative of *nigh q. v.*

neck of the woods, *n. phr.* Neighborhood. "Nobody lives in that neck of the woods."

needcessity, *n.* Necessity. Usual form of the word.

new-ground, *n.* Newly cleared land.

neither, *adv.* Usually pronounced *nither*. Cf. *either*.

nicker, *v. i.* To neigh.

nigh, *adj.* Used exclusively as the positive of *near*. Comparative both *near* and *nearer*, superlative *nearest*, as above.

nigh onto, *adj. phr.* Near to.

no-account, *adj.* Worthless. "He's a *no-account* feller."

- notionate**, *adj.* National, peevish. "He's *notionate* when he's ailin'."
- nubbin**, *n.* Small ear of corn.
- nuss**, *n.* and *v. t.* Regular form of nurse. "She *nussed* him for two months."
- nutty**, *adj.* Silly, foolish.
- Old Man**, *n.* Used commonly for the deity.
- oodles**, *n.* Large quantity. "He's got *oodles* of money."
- ornery**, *adj.* Bad, unmanageable. "He's an *ornery* boy."
- overly**, *adv.* Exceedingly; above measure. Used generally with the negative, as "He ain't *overly* well this mornin'."
- oxes**, *pl.* Regular plural of *ox*; *oxen* not used.
- pa, pap, paw**, *n.* The only words used for *father*; the latter not heard at all.
- pack**, *v. t.* To carry, even a small thing. "I don't *pack* a watch."
- palin**, *n.* Stave, picket; a picket fence.
- pallet**, *n.* A bed on the floor.
- pass the time of day**, *v. phr.* To greet.
- pass up**, *v. phr. t.* To cease caring for; to give up paying attention to. "I've *passed* him *up*," said by a woman of a rejected suitor.
- pert** (*piert*), *adj.* Strong; healthy. "He's a *peart* child."
- piddle**, *v. i.* To chore, do light work.
- piece**, *n.* A short distance. "I went a little *piece* ahead."
- place**, *n.* Farm, homestead.
- place**, *v. t.* To identify, locate.
- plague on**, *interj.* A mild oath.
- plague take**, *interj.* A mild oath.
- plat**, *n.* Braid, plait. "See wears her hair in two *plats*."
- plumb**, *adv.* Entirely, absolutely. "My crop is *plumb* ruined."
- poke**, *v. t.* To thrust one's self forward; to strike. "I *poked* him on the nose."
- poo-ec**, *v. phr.* A call to hogs. Pronounced *pyu-ee*.
- postes**, *n. pl.* Regular pronunciation in two syllables of plural of *post*.
- powerful**, *adv.* Extremely; in a great degree. "He's *powerful* fond of pie."
- preachin**, *n.* Religious service of any kind. "Ther's *preachin'* to-night."
- projeck**, *v. i.* To experiment. "He's always *projeckin'* with some-thing new."
- prove it by me**, *v. phr.* Used instead of 'I do not know,' or a similar expression. 'Where is he?' "You can't *prove it by me*."
- pull**, *v. t.* To pick, as a flower. "He *pulled* a flower."
- puny**, *adj.* Ill, sick. "He's feelin' *puny* agin'."
- quarl, querl, quoil**, *v. t.* To coil. "The snake was *quoiled* up."
- queer**, *adj.* Usually pronounced *kwêr*.
- quittin time**, *n.* Regular expression for the time to cease work.
- racket**, *n.* Fight; altercation. "They raised a *racket* nigh the meet-in'."
- riase**, *v. i.* To rise. "The crick, or the sun, is *raisin'*."

- rare**, *v. i.* To become violent; get into a rage.
- rench**, *v. t.* To rinse.
- rid**, *p. t.* Cf. rode.
- rifle**, *n.* Shallows in a stream.
- rig, rig up**, *v. t.* To adjust; repair; put in order.
- right smart**, *n. phr.* A great deal.
- rotnin**, *p. pr.* Regular form for *rotting*.
- rukus** (rûkus), *n.* Racket q. v.; fight, disturbance.
- runnin off to bowels**, *n. phr.* Diarrhea.
- seed**, *pt.* of saw. Very common.
- shaller**, *adj.* Usual pronunciation of shallow.
- shock**, *n.* Cock, as of hay.
- shuck**, *n.* Husk, as of corn.
- shucks, ain't worth**, *phr.* Worthless, shiftless. Utter contempt.
- sook**, *v.* The call to cattle.
- stable-horse**, *n.* A stallion.
- stump-sucker**, *n.* A pig, horse, or any animal that sucks roots.
- stand-table**, *n.* A stand, or piece of furniture. Stand always added.
- strifflins**, *n. pl.* Diaphragm; entrails. Used of hogs at "killing time."
- stripper**, *n.* A heifer, or cow without milk.
- sun-down**, *n.* Always for sunset.
- sun-up**, *n.* Always for sunrise.
- take on**, *v. phr.* To grieve. "He *took on* awful at the grave."
- tater**, *n.* Potato. The regular form.
- theirselves**, *pron.* Always for *themselves*.
- truck**, *n.* Business of any kind: marketing.
- triflin**, *adj.* Worthless.
- volunteer**, *n.* and *adj.* A plant from self-sown seed, or descriptive of such. "Volunteer oats."
- well fixed**, *adj. phr.* Well to do; in good circumstances.
- well heeled**, *adj. phr.* The same as well fixed.
- whicker**, *v. i.* To whinney.
- whopper**, *n.* Something very large, especially a lie.
- yahoo**, *n.* An ignorant, inexperienced person.
- yander**, *adv.* Usual pronunciation of yonder.
- yon**, *pron.* Yonder. "Down to *yon* end."

A LIST OF WORDS FROM NORTHWEST ARKANSAS.

III.

The compiler of the following word list is indebted for invaluable assistance given by Instructor Rupert Taylor, M.A., of the University of Arkansas. Thanks are due also to Prof. E. F. Shannon; Mrs. E. M. Blake; Rev. A. L. Harvey; W. B. Carr, B.S.; P. G. Craig, B.A.; J. B. Davis, B.S.; B. Payne, B.A.; D. K. Sadler, B.A.; J. H. Stone, B.S.; Miss E. C. Wilson, B.A.; W. C. Holland, B.A.; H. G. Hunt, B.A.; Miss Maybelle Johnson; Miss Sarah Shook; Miss O. L. Umbaugh; and Miss Anna Pugh. The foregoing were or are members of the English Club of the University of Arkansas. Much appreciated help was received from Mrs. J. W. Carr and Miss Ellen C. Harris, as well as from A. M. Nix, M.D.

This and the two preceding word lists (of 1904 and 1905) from Northwest Arkansas exclude most but not all words already reported as dialectal in America.

affliction, *n.* Any bodily or mental ailment whether severe or slight. "I can't come on account of my *affliction*. I have got a felon on my finger."
agg on, *v. phr.* To egg on, to incite. "He kept *agging* him *on* to go." Universal.

agony, *n.* Style, mode, fashion. "It's the latest *agony*." Slang.

all-hunky (dory), *adj.* Entirely satisfactory.

all-overs, *n. pl.* A fright, chill of terror: "It give me the *all-overs* to just think of it."

apast, *prep.* Past, by. "He went *apast* the school house."

apple-, grape-, peach-, plum-, and quince-butter, *n.* Fruit boiled down to a paste. Universal.

apple hick'ry, *n. phr.* Apple switch. "The teacher made me go out and cut an *apple hickry*." N. E. Ark.

Arkansawyan, *adj.* Arkansan. A compromise form between "Arkansawyer" and "Arkansan." Rare.

Arkansawyer, *adj.* Arkansan. "He delivered his speech in good old *Arkansawyer* style." "*Arkansawyer*" both as a noun and as an adjective is universal among the uneducated, and occurs even among the educated. The adjective and the noun *Arkansan* are in disrepute among the uneducated and others because the word suggests *Kansan*. Kansas and the Kan-

sans are very unpopular in Arkansas. Thus one sees the essential reason why the pronunciation *Arkænsə* is universal in the state of Arkansas.

as, *conj.* That. "We visited Brother Joe Spear the other day and he tells as he and others around him has a fine prospect for a crop of berries this spring."—Arkansas newspaper. "I don't know as I can go."

ash-cake, *n.* Corn bread baked in coals on the hearth either of a stove or of a fireplace.

ask (*æsk*), *pret. tr. and intr. v.* Asked. "They just *ask* me about it yistidi." Common even in students' themes.

Athens of Arkansas, *n. phr.* Fayetteville, Arkansas. Epithet used by those who wish to flatter the citizens of Fayetteville, the seat of the University of Arkansas.

attend on, *v. phr.* To be present at, to attend to. "He *attended on* the court." "He was in town to-day *attending on* business."

au reservoir (*ô rezəvoi*), *adv. phr.* Au revoir. Facetious.

autograph, *v. tr.* To register (at a hotel). "He is *autographed* at the Washington." Newspaper wit.

awaken, *v. intr.* To awake, cease from sleep. "I *awakened* just when he came in." Common.

away back yonder, *adv. phr.* Long ago. "It happened some time *away back yonder*."

away yonder, *adv. phr.* Far. "He wears out more clo's than I do—*away yonder* more." "It was *away yonder* in the night when he came home."

babtizing (*bæbtaizin*), *n.* Baptism. "Joe Spears and family attended the *babtizing* at Logan Sunday."—Arkansas newspaper. Well-nigh universal.

baby-cradle, *n.* Cradle. "God knows there are more *baby-cradles* in Arkansas than in any other state."

bach, *n.* Bachelor's hall. "I'm keeping *bach*."

back-door hand-out, *n. phr.* 1. Luncheon given a tramp. 2. Ill treatment. "A *back-door hand-out* was all he got."

back up, *v. phr. intr.* To overflow. Coal mines nine and ten at Coalgate were flooded last night by a creek *backing up*."

balance, *n.* Remainder, rest. "The *balance* of you men can stay here." Universal.

Balm of Gilead, *n. phr.* Illicitly distilled whiskey. "You can get *Balm of Gilead* over in Newton county" [N. W. Ark.].

banter, *v. tr.* 1. To challenge. "He *bantered* me, and so I had to do it." Common. 2. (Of a wanton.) To entice.

banter, *n.* A game.

bapsouzin, *n.* Facetious for "baptizing" or baptism. "There's going to be a *bapsouzin* at the creek next Sunday."

bark up the wrong tree, *v. phr.* To misapply one's energies, to misdirect one's efforts. "You're *barking up the wrong tree* when you try to get his influence."

batter-bread, *n.* 1. Soft corn bread containing lard or butter, and served with a spoon. 2. Thick griddle-cakes made of flour and meal.

baubee (bɔb'i), *n.* A trifle. "It isn't worth a *baubee*."
bawl, *v. intr.* To bellow. Used of cows and calves. "How that cow did *bawl*."

bazoo, *n.* Mouth, talk. "Shut up your *bazoo*." "We've had enough of your *bazoo*."

be had, *v. pass.* To occur. "The interment *was had* at Oak Grove cemetery."

belly buster, *n. phr.* If a boy in diving into the water or in falling upon a sled before coasting strikes squarely on his belly, the action is called a *belly buster*.

belly buster, *adv. phr.* Prone. Used of coasting. "I like to coast *belly buster*."

belong to the funnel gang, *v. phr.* To drink intoxicants to excess. "He *belongs to the funnel gang*."

below the belt, *adv. phr.* At one's mercy, to one's satisfaction. "Did you pass Prof. Droke's examination?" "I got him *below the belt*."

Ben, *n.* A Ben Davis apple. Because of its great size, bright red color, and good shipping qualities this is the favorite apple of apple-growers in N. W. Arkansas. "How many barrels of *Bens* did you raise?" Rare.

Ben Davis, *n. phr.* A Ben Davis apple. "I don't think much of *Ben Davises*." Usual.

ben, *pp.* Been. Common.

bench-kneed, *adj.* Having legs far apart and crooked. "He's as ugly as a *bench-kneed* dog." Rare.

Bermuda, *n.* Pronounced Bēmūdə. "I'm going to have *Bermuda* grass in my yard."

be standing, *v. phr.* To stand up, to get up (from a sitting posture). "And now shall we all *be standing* while we pray." "If you will *be standing*, I will now read the charge to you."

best ever, *adj. phr.* Best yet, best ever known. "The program this year is the *best ever*."

be the notion, *v. phr.* To intend. "Are you still *the notion* to go?"

big old (stiff) stand up in the corner and cry for butter-milk, *n. phr.* Babyish man.

big rich, *adj. phr.* Wealthy. "He's *big rich*."

bill-book, *n.* Pocket-book. "He lost a *bill-book* between here and Pleasant Plains."

billycock hat, *n. phr.* A Derby hat.

bind } *n.* Sheaf. "How many *bundles* of oats do you reckon there
bundle } are here?"

bird-egg, *n.* Bird's egg. "I've got a big collection of *bird-eggs*."

birthday party, *n. phr.* A party to which one pays an admission fee based upon the number of birthdays one has had.

bitch-wolf, *n.* She-wolf. "I'm hungry as a *bitch-wolf*."

black, *v. tr.* To blackball. "He *blacked* 'em." Used by members of lodges.

blackberry storm, *n. phr.* A storm said to occur when blackberries are in blossom. "The Easter snap has passed; we now await the *blackberry storm*."

blackberry winter, *n. phr.* Season of relatively low temperature when blackberries are in blossom. "Cold *blackberry winter*, good blackberry crop."

black oak, red oak, scrub oak, white oak, *n. phrs.* Various kinds of oak. Cf. chestnut-, water-, and post-oak.

black sop, *n. phr.* Ham gravy. "Us children used to like *black sop* on our bread."

blame my skin, *interj. phr.*

blast his ornery hide, *v. phr.* Confound him. Common.

blind (baggage), *n.* Blind baggage car. "You'll have to ride the *blind* back."

blind school, *n. phr.* School for the blind. "Col. Gray was for several years superintendent of the *Blind School*." Universal.

blind side, *n. phr.* In the expression, "to get on the *blind side* of," which means "to take by surprise," "to question indirectly."

blister, *v. tr.* To punish. "*Blister* that young 'un; that's what he wants."

blood-shotten, *adj.* Bloodshot. "His eyes were all *bloodshotten*."

bloom, *n.* Blossom, blossoms. "I never saw so many *blooms* on peach trees as this year." "With the farmers all busy with their spring crops, the fruit trees opening their *bloom*, the timber leafing out, wheat growing at the rate of one and one-half inches per day, it looks as though peace and prosperity had settled at War Eagle." "Blossom" is unusual.

blowhard, *n.* A braggart.

blow one's head and horns off, *v. phr.* To talk too much. "He *blowed his head and horns off*."

blubber, *n.* Bubble, soap-bubble. "Let's blow *blubbers*."

blubber, *v. intr.* To bubble. "There must be natural gas there because you can see where it *blubbers* up through the water."

blue cat, *n. phr.* A kind of cat-fish of a bluish hue.

blue john, *n. phr.* Inferior skim milk; or sour milk. "She brought *blue john* for our coffee."

blue stone, *n. phr.* Sulphate of copper. "Spraying material—*Blue Stone*, Paris green, etc., at Carnahan-Bradford Co."

bob, *v. intr.* To coast. "We used to go *bobbing* down the mountain."

bobashillies, *n. pl.* Chums. "We're big *bobashillies*."

book reception } *n. phr.* "On Saturday afternoon and evening, May

book social } 12, the Conway Shakespeare club will give a *book reception* for the benefit of the public school library, in the court house yard. Everybody is invited to attend this reception and to bring at least one book, standard works and good reference books being preferred."—*Log Cabin Democrat*.

books, *n.* School. "When does *books* take up?" "Is it *books* now?" "When do *books* let out?"

boost, *v. tr.* To laud, boast of. "He is *boosting* that country to beat the cars."

boot-leg, *v. tr.* To carry on one's person and sell illicitly. "William Castell, charged with *bootlegging* whiskey, was tried before Mayor Eason this morning."—*Fayetteville Daily*, Jan. 29, 1906.

booze fighter, *n.* Drunkard. "A printer can secure a position at this office, provided he is not a *booze fighter*."

Border City, *n. phr.* Fort Smith, Northwest Arkansas. This city, situated on the Arkansas River near the boundary line between Arkansas and Indian Territory, famous in the early days as a military and trading post, is still the commercial centre of a large portion of Western Arkansas and Eastern Indian Territory.

borry, *v. tr., intr.* To borrow. That this is common is shown by the fact that it occurs even in students' theses.

boss (bōs), *n.* Sir, master. Among the negroes "boss" has universally supplanted "master" in N. W. Arkansas.

boysie, *n.* Dear boy. N. E. Ark.

break and run, *v. phr.* Used of that part of the body in which a boil or ulcer discharges. "His leg *broke and run*." Cf. II, 72, "bu(r)st."

break-bean, *n.* Edible bean-pod so tender that it does not have to be strung. "We've got some nice *break-beans*." Universal.

break it off in, *v. phr.* To rebuke sternly. "Bud won't do it any more; the old man *broke it off in* him."

breed of dogs } *n. phr.* Family. "He belongs to a different *breed*
breed of purps } *of dogs!*"

bresh, *n.* Brush, backwoods. "He's jest out of the *bresh*."

brick gum, *n. phr.* Brick wall on the inside of a well or spring to keep the earth from caving in. "You ought to have a *brick gum* around that spring." Cleburne Co.

brick up, *v. tr.* To close with bricks and mortar. "I want that fireplace *bricked up*."

brier, *n.* Blackberry or other vine or bush with briers. "Too many *briers* in this field."

bright in one's books, *adj. phr.* A good student. "He's right *bright in his books*."

bright Mason, *n. phr.* A Free Mason who is ready and fluent in the repetition of Masonic rituals. "Is he a *bright Mason*?" "Are the members of this chapter *bright*?"

bring to taws, *v. phr.* (1) Bring to time. (2) To cause to come back and start over.

bring up, *v. tr.* To prepare and deliver (a number on a programme). "We never expected him to *bring up* his part."

brin'le gravy, *n. phr.* Ham gravy. Rare.

broken clabber, *n. phr.* Thick curdled milk which has been stirred and mixed.

brother, *n.* A term of supposed affection much used by the unco' good to and of acquaintances and to strangers. "We would be glad to see *Brother Phillips* and *Brother Nation* come to some understanding between themselves, without having another election."

broughten, *pp.* Imported. "This butter was *broughten* from Kansas City."

brung, *pret. v.* Brought. "I *brung* your wood."

brush, *v. tr.* To whip (though not severely). "If your boy runs away, why don't you *brush* him?"

buckager(s) } n. 1. Severe chills with fever. "I've ben havin' the
bucks } *buck agers.*" 2. Inaction due to excessive nervous ten-
 sion. "He would have shot the deer, if he hadn't had the *buckagers.*" "I
 was that excited, I had a *buckager.*"

bulge, v. intr. Pronounced buldʒ.

bull-whackin', vbl. n. Driving oxen. "What's Jim doin'?" "O,
 he's a *bull-whackin'.*"

bumbershoot } n. Umbrella. Facetious.
bumbersol }

bumper crop, n. phr. An unusually large crop. "It is a common
 thing in Washington and Benton counties to get a *bumper crop* of apples."

bunk, v. intr. To occupy the same bed with. "Who are you *bunking*
 with?"

burn out, v. phr. To pitch a base-ball so that the batter cannot strike
 it. "*Burn him out.*"

burn-out, n. Fire. "R. A. Childers has got his mill rebuilt after his
burn-out." Newspaper.

bushels, n. pl. A great deal. "He's just got *bushels* of money."

busier than in hog-killing time, adj. phr. Exceedingly busy.

busy as a cranberry merchant, adj. phr. Exceedingly busy.

bustification, n. Used facetiously of an explosion, disaster, or quar-
 rel.

butsie } n. Cigarette stub.
butts }

butter, n. Fruit boiled down to a paste. In the compounds, apple-,
 grape-, peach-, plum-, quince-*butter.*

butternut, n. A kind of walnut with edible oily fruit. The word is
 used by the older generation, the younger saying "*walnut.*"

buzzard-roost, n. A dilapidated building.

calf-ropes (kæfrôp), n. I give up, I surrender. "I'll give it to him till
 he yells *calf-ropes.*"

calvary, n. Cavalry. Used even by students.

Campbellite, n. A fish resembling the perch.

cane, n. Retirement, privacy, inactivity. "Come out of the *cane* and
 go to work."

cannonball, n. A fast through train. The word is used universally
 by the general public but not officially, and is not capitalized. "The happy
 couple left on the *cannonball* for St. Louis."—Fayetteville newspaper.
 "They call the *cannonball* on this road the Arkansas Traveller." Siloam
 Springs.

can't prove it by me, v. phr. I know nothing about it. "You *can't*
prove it by me."

care, v. intr. Pronounced by the illiterate *kîr.*

cat, n. 1. Catamount. "There use to be heaps of *cats* in the timber
 around yere." 2. Catfish. "I got a big *cat* on my hook."

carloads, n. pl. A great deal, large quantity. "He's got *carloads* of
 money."

catawampus, v. tr. To warp. "The fire just *catawampused* this
 boiler."

catawampus-corner, *v. tr.* To worry. "The democracy of Arkansas has been *catawampus-cornered* and has got nervous prostration." Rare.

cat-tail, *n.* A member of the lumbermen's secret, fun-making order, the "Concatenated Order of Hoo-hoos." The badge of the society is a black, long-tailed cat on a white background. "He belongs to the *cat-tails*."

channel cat, *n. phr.* A catfish found in the channels of rivers. "Mrs. Fred Jones caught a *channel cat* at War Eagle that weighed three pounds."

chat, *v. tr.* To chat with. "I'll go and *chat* him a while."

chawin', *n.* Chewing tobacco. "Gimme a chew of *chawin'*."

chaw one's tobacco (təb'ækə) twice, *v. phr.* To repeat a remark. "I don't *chaw my tobacco* twice."

cheep, *v. intr.* To betray a secret. "He didn't *cheep*."

chestnut oak, *n. phr.* A kind of oak the leaf of which resembles the chestnut leaf.

chewin', *n.* Chewing tobacco. "Got any *chewin'*?"

chicken-crowin' time, *n. phr.* Cock-crow. "It was *chicken-crowin' time* when the rag was over."

chili bean, *n. phr.* A large reddish-brown bean used to make chili. (Cf. II., 417.) "Got any good *chili beans*?"

chili-joint } *n.* A booth, shed, or room in which cheap luncheons,
chili-stand } consisting mainly of chili or Hamburg steak, are served.

chili pepper, *n. phr.* A dried Mexican pepper about three inches long, kept by grocers in pressed bales, and used in making chili.

chill, *v. intr.* To have malarial chills and fever. "Charley Allen has been *chilling*." Universal.

chinchy, *adj.* Stingy, penurious. "We agents think the Security Mutual's *chinchy*, but I reckon it's a good thing for the policy-holders."

chinkapin oak, *n. phr.* A kind of oak with long acorns.

chiny, *n.* A marble.

chip-pile, *n.* A game.

chippy, *n.* A harlot.

chitlins, *n. pl.* Chitterlings; the small intestines of the pig or calf, cleaned and prepared for food.

chomp } *v.* To crunch, to grind with violence and noise. "He *chonked*
chonk } down on it." "I love to *chonk* green apples."

choose, *v. tr.* To like, care for. "I wouldn't *choose* to go to that yellow fever district." "I don't *choose* to come." "I don't *choose* any of that in mine."

Christmas eve day, *n. phr.* December 24. "There'll be a rehearsal at the school-house *Christmas eve day*." Common.

Christmas eve morning, *n. phr.* The forenoon of the day before Christmas. "We got the tree ready *Christmas eve morning*." Common.

Christmas gift, *n. phr.* Merry Christmas. Negroes and the lower class of whites use the expression literally as a begging formula. It is felt to be appropriate only on Christmas morning. In other cases it means nothing more than "Merry Christmas."

chunk, *v. tr.* To pelt, to throw missiles at. "About forty Preps were *chunking* a squirrel on the campus this morning and they killed him."

cigar (s'igar), *n.* Pronounced with the stress on the first syllable.

cinch, *n.* High five, also the five-spot of trumps and of the other suit of cards of the same color as trumps.

cinch, *n.* A saddle-girth. "I've got to go over to the saddler's and get a *cinch*."

cinch a bargain, *v. phr.* To close an agreement.

cite me, *v. phr.* In the common slang expression, "You'll have to *cite me*; I'm from Missouri," (Miz'ârø). [Spelled in the newspapers, "sight."]

cite to, *v. phr.* To quote, cite. "Can you *cite me to* a single case of the kind?"

city, *n.* (Usually) A town, a village. "Fayetteville is a *city* of the first class." (Fayetteville has 5000 inhabitants, two streets macadamized, no streets paved, and no sewers.)

civilization, *n.* Pronounced *sivilaiz'êfan*.

clabber (milk), *n. phr.* Coagulated milk in which the curd is not yet separated from the whey.

clamp(ers), *n. pl.* In the expression, "put the *clamps* on," meaning to check, to restrain. "Don't you worry; I'll put the *clamps* on him."

clandestine, *adj.* Pronounced *kl'ændestain*.

clatter, *n.* In the expression, "at one *clatter*," i. e., at one stroke.

clay, *n.* A clay marble. "He give me these *clays*."

click } *v. intr.* To work. "See how he keeps a-*clickin'*."

climated (kl'aîmêted), *adj.* Acclimated. "These horses are *climated*."

climbers, *n.* See *clamps*.

cling, *n.* A clingstone peach. "The Indian peach is a *cling*."

clip, *n.* Stroke, blow, time. "The Springfield mob hanged and burned three negroes at a *clip*."

coach class, *n. phr.* A class of students deficient in some subject in which they are tutored or coached by an officer of instruction.

coat-tail politician, *n.* A politician dependent upon the favor of another politician. "Mr. Pindall severely criticised Mr. Kirby for following in the footsteps of Governor Davis, and took the position that Mr. Kirby was strictly a *coat-tail politician*."

cobbler, *n.* A pie made of large pieces of peach or apple baked in a deep pan, and served with a liquid sauce.

cold as blixum, *adj. phr.* Extremely cold.

cold as snakes, *adj. phr.* Very cold. Common.

cold water bread, *n. phr.* Corn bread made of meal, salt, and cold water. "I like *cold water bread* for breakfast."

come across, *v. phr.* To make concessions (usually pecuniary). "If the old man don't *come across*, I'll quit him."

come back, *v. phr. intr.* To retort, answer. "Mr. Kirby of course *came back*, and so the two gentlemen wrangled and fomented."—Fayetteville Daily. "He *came back at* him."

come-back, *n.* Retort, rejoinder. "That was a good *come-back*."

come that (game) on, *v. phr.* To deceive in that way. "You can't *come that game on* me."

come through, *v. phr. intr.* Become converted, "get religion" (a negroism). "They must be *coming through*, from the racket down there."

come up, *v. phr. intr.* To begin, set in. "Then fever *comes up*."

come up on the blind side of, *v. phr.* To come up behind, to take by surprise; to impart instruction by indirect questioning. "He *come up on the blind side of me* and knocked me down." "I like to *come up on the blind side of my students*, when I ask them questions."

come up with, *v. phr.* To prepare. "He *came up with his part*."

coon-skinner, *n.* An uncouth countryman.

cork, *v. tr.* To get the better of. "It certainly did *cork me*."

corn, *v. tr.* To cause to produce corn continuously year after year. "It was poor soil, *corned to death*—*corned* since before the war." Bulletin No. 91, Ark. Agr. Exper. Station.

corn-dodger, *n. phr.* Plain corn-bread.

cornfield bean, *n. phr.* A kind of climbing bean planted with field corn, the stalks of which serve as poles.

cornfield pea, *n. pl.* Field pea. "*Cornfield peas* are good for the land."

cotch on, *v. phr.* To catch on.

cottonmouth, *n.* A kind of moccasin snake.

cotton (on)to, *v. phr.* To comprehend. "I *cottoned onto that*." "I *cotton to your idea*."

cowhorn turnip, *n. phr.* A long, bow-shaped turnip, which grows to be approximately one and one-half inches in diameter, and over a foot in length, and is used to fertilize the soil or to feed to stock.

cracklin's, *n.* The residue left after lard is rendered.

crany-crow, *n.* Expression used in the game of "*old witch*." See *old witch*.

crap, *n.* Crop.

crappie (*kr'opi*), *n.* Common edible centrarchoid fish (*Pomoxys annularis*). Randolph Co.

crawfish land, *n. phr.* Low, watersoaked ground.

crimson Rambler, *n. phr.* Bed-beg. "At that hotel they have great beds of *crimson rambles*." Rare.

crinklety (cranklety), *adj. phr.* Crinkly; creased.

crop, *n.* A piece taken off the end of an ear by cutting straight across. "Lost.—A red cow marked with *crop off* of left ear." A *right crop* is taken from the right ear, a *left crop* from the left ear.

cross as a { *bear with a sore head* } *adj. phr.* Extremely irri-
 { *sore-headed bear* } table.

crossways, *adv.* In an ill humor. "He's all *crossways*."

crowbar, *n.* Large spike-puller.

crow-hop, *v. intr.* To take a short step after leaving one's position and before making the full leap in jumping. "Get back there, you *crowhopped*."

crusher, *n.* A crush hat. "A *crusher* is what I want; no stiff Derby in mine."

cudjo, *n.* A boys' game played in the evening or by moonlight.

cup up, *v. intr.* To become uneven, to draw up unevenly. "That cloth *cups up*."

curleycu(1)es, *n. pl.* Flourishes in writing.

cu, sheepy (*kû fîpi*), *n. phr.* A boys' and girls' game.

cuss out, *v. tr.* To scold blasphemously. "He *cussed him out good*."

custard, *n.* Custard pie. Universal.

cut around, *v. phr.* To show anger in an unbecoming manner. "He got mad and just *cut around*."

cut didoes, *v. phr.* To cut up capers. "Don't *cut any of your didoes* around here."

cwoil, *v. tr., intr.* To coil. "The snake *cwoiled* around his legs."

dad gast. Mild oath. "Dad *gast* it all! What did you do that for?"

dance-program, *n.* Dance-order. "Got your *dance-program* filled up yet?"

dark lantern caucus, *n. phr.* Secret political conference.

dead as a door-post, *adj.* Perfectly dead.

deadening, *n.* A clearing in the woods made by girdling the trees, which die, but remain standing for years, while the ground produces cotton, corn, etc. "Did you see the picture of a *deadening* in the Arkansas House at the World's Fair?"

dead loads, *n. phr.* Great quantity, large sum. "He's got *dead loads* of money."

dead to the world, *adj. phr.* Unconscious. "He fell down and was *dead to the world* for a while."

deck, *n.* Pack (of cards). "Haven't you got a better *deck* of cards than this?"

declare, *v. intr.* In the exclamation, "I'll *declare*."

deluge, *n.* Pronounced *d'elâdz*.

depot-rounder (*dîpô raundə*), *n.* An habitual loungee at a railway station.

devil's snuff-box, *n.* A puff-ball.

dickey, *n.* An uncouth and immoral little boy. "If you go with that stinking little *dickey* any more, I'll wear you out."

dig, *v. intr.* To leave at once. "He'd just better *dig* and never come back."

dig up, *v. intr.* To contribute money. "Unless somebody goes down into their jeans and *digs up*, we are going to be in a hard row of stumps."

dike out, *v. phr. tr.* To dress up. "She was all *diked out* for the party."

dime, *n.* Ten cents. One rarely hears the expressions "five cents," "ten cents," "twelve and a half cents," "twenty-five cents." The usual terms are "nickel," "dime," "bit," "two bits."

discipline, *n.* This word has its principal stress on the second syllable.

dish-faced, *adj.* Having a concave face.

ditty, *n.* Social function. Common among students.

dive, *n.* A student's room.

doctor drummer, *n. phr.* A solicitor of practice for a physician. "The government is going to do away with the *doctor drummers* at Hot Springs."

do dirty, *v. phr.* To injure by secret means. "I never dreamed he'd o me *dirty* in that fashion."

dog, *v. tr.* To chase away by using a dog. "We could *dog* the hogs off in the daytime."

dogged, *pp.* In the exclamation, "I'll be *dogged*."

do good, *v. phr.* To accomplish something whether good or bad, achieve results. "They were fortune-tellers and had been around here as long as they could *do any good*."

dog-tooth, *n.* A human tooth resembling a canine tooth, though not necessarily the tooth situated between the incisor and bicuspid teeth. "You mustn't lose that tooth; some dog may find it, and then you'll have a *dogtooth*." (Addressed to a boy or a girl when a milktooth is removed.)

Dominecker, *n.* A Dominique cock or hen. "Go kill that old *Domenecker*."

dope, *n.* Cajolery; optimistic talk; humbug. "He's just givin' you *dope*." "He gave him some *dope* about the investment." Cf. "*base-ball dope*" and "*foot-ball dope*."

dope, *v. intr.* To dose, take medicine. "I just *doped* up on quinine."

down East, *adv. phr.* In New England.

downeaster, *n.* A New Englander. "He's a *downeaster*; he says, 'you hadn't oughter.'"

down our parts, *adv. phr.* In our neighborhood.

drap, *v. intr.* To drop. "He *drapped* in on us."

draw-knife, *n.* A shave; a knife mounted between two handles.

d'rec'ly, *adv.* Immediately, soon.

drillt, *p. p.* Drilled. "I haven't *drillt* yet."

drove, *pret. v.* Pronounced *drv*.

druggy, *adj.* Dreggy. "My! Isn't this water *druggy*?"

drugs, *n. pl.* Dregs. "You can see the *drugs* in the water from that well."

drunk and dressed up, *adj. ptepl.* To feel stiff, showy, and uncomfortable when dressed in one's best. "I feel like I'm *drunk and dressed up*."

drunk as a biled owl, *adj.* Very drunk.

drunk man, *n. phr.* Drunken man. "The *drunk man* fell down."

dry hides on the bone, *v. phr.* To keep and use an emaciated horse. "He's *drying hides on the bone*."

dumb ague, *n. phr.* A chill not noticed till it is followed by fever.

dust one's linen (or coat), *v. phr.* To punish one.

Dutch, *adj.* German. The former word is usual among the uncouth. Hermannsburg, which was a prosperous German settlement in N. W. Arkansas before the Civil War, is now called *Dutch* Mills.

Dutch, *n.* 1. The German language. 2. A German lesson. "I've got to get my *Dutch* before I can go with you."

ear-bob, *n.* Earring. Usual.

east, *n.* Yeast.

East, *n.* Northeast. "He's from the *East*—from Massachusetts."

ec, *n.* Economics. "*Ec* 1 (one) is the hardest *ec* in school."

edge, *n.* Pronounced *eidz*.

egg bread, *n. phr.* Corn bread containing eggs.

egg roast, *n. phr.* A party or festival usually held during the Easter season. On such an occasion eggs are covered with mud and roasted in a fire.

electorial, *adj.* Electoral. "This book shows the *electorial* vote for each year." Common.

Emma Jane, *n.* A young woman who accompanies her friend and the latter's lover. "I'm going to play *Emma Jane* to-night."

engine, *n.* Pronounced 'indʒin.

en route (en raut), *adv. phr.* On the way. "Mr. John M. Gracie passed through the city yesterday *en route* to his river plantations." Universal in the newspapers.

Episcopalian, *n.* Jocose form of Episcopalian. "*Episcopalians* dress well."

even Stephen, *n. phr.* An even game. "It's *even Stephen*. I believe they'll tie."

everwhich a, *pron. adj.* Whatever. "*Everwhich a* way I turn I meet him."

Eureka (y'ŭriki), *n.* "I've ben up to Eureka Springs."

excepting, *prep. conj.* Except, unless. "We all went *excepting* Jim." "I can't do it, *excepting* you help me."

exception of a, *n. phr.* Exceptionally. "The Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs had an *exception of a* good time at their hall last Monday night."

express package, *n. phr.* Whiskey, alcoholic beverage. "Uncle Field says that it is his time to go fishing as soon as he can get his *express package* and crowd." Common in communities where no license prevails.

extraordinary, *adj.* Always pronounced with six syllables. Another instance of conservatism.

fact of the business, *n. phr.* Fact, truth. "The *fact of the business* is, he's lazy."

fair to middlin', *adj. phr.* Fairly good.

fake, *v. tr.* To steal. "We *fake* eggs every night and then roast 'em."

falling weather, *n. phr.* If a person drops things, it is regarded as facetious to remark, "It's *falling weather*."

false face, *n. phr.* A mask. "Got any *false faces*?"

fat-pine, *n.* A very resinous pine. S. W. Ark.

fatty bread, *n. phr.* Corn bread containing scraps of fat left after lard is rendered from pork.

favor, *n.* Resemblance. "I can see the *favor* to you in that child."

favor-dance, *n.* A dance at which dance-orders are not used. "I like a program-dance better than a *favor-dance*. You don't have to dance with one girl all the time then."

federal decoration, *n. phr.* Decoration day; May 30. "What day does *federal decoration* come this year?"

feedstuff, *n. sg., pl.* Feed. "He is selling all kinds of *feedstuffs* mighty cheap." "All the hay, corn, and other *feedstuff* was burned."

feel, *v. intr.* To feel like, be conscious of being. "They *felt* cheats and story-tellers."

free blow, *n. phr.* A gratuitous entertainment, a free gift. "This is a *free blow*; no strings to this proposition."

French sheet, *n. phr.* A bed which has been disarranged as a joke.

French toast, *n. phr.* Ordinary toasted wheat bread rolled in sweetened beaten eggs and fried.

fried cake, *n. phr.* A thick, flat griddle-cake consisting of dough similar to that from which bread or biscuits are made.

friz, *v. intr.* To freeze. "I'm about to *friz*."

friz, *pp.* Frozen. "Things were all *friz* up this morning."

frost, *v. intr.* To be frost, to freeze. "If it *frosts*, I will tell the name of this fellow."

frost, *n.* An unanswerable hit or retort. "That's a *frost* on him."

full name, *n. phr.* A name as it is ordinarily written by its bearer. "My *full name* is John F. Smith." Extremely common.

full up, *adj. phr.* Full, occupied, busy. "We're *full up*, we've got so many new goods." "I'm just *full up* with work."

fun, *v. intr.* To joke. "He was just *funnin'*."

funeral (fyûnrəl), *n.* Memorial service. "The *funeral* will be at the grave."

funeral notice, *n. phr.* A black-bordered, printed announcement of the death, funeral, and burial of a person. Such announcements are posted or distributed in public places.

funky, *adj.* Musty. "It was an awful *funky* smell."

funnel it down, *v. phr.* To use intoxicants to excess. "He don't drink; he *funnels it down*."

further, *adj., adv.* Further.

fussy, *adj.* Extravagantly trimmed. "Her clothes are too *fussy*."

gabfeast, *n.* A conversation carried on by several persons. "There was a *gabfeast* on the campus this morning."

gad, *n.* A stick. "If you don't quit that, I'll get a *gad*."

Gadfly, *n.* Facetious name applied to a small or remote hamlet or railway station.

gallon, *n.* Both a *dry* and a liquid measure. "How much are June apples a *gallon*?" "New Irish potatoes are thirty cents a *gallon*." Universal.

gally-nipper, *n.* An insect resembling, but larger than, a mosquito.

gee fuzz, *interj.* Goodness! A mild exclamation.

gentle down, *v. intr.* To become calm. "His horse *gentled down*."

gentlemen (dʒ'entəlmen), *n. pl.* Used promiscuously except of negroes.

get a hump on (one's self), *v. phr.* To hurry; to show energy.

get gone, *v. phr.* To depart. "He hadn't *got gone* when I came."

gether, *v. tr., intr.* To gather, collect. "The risin' *gethered* to a head."

get it by the tail and a down-hill pull on it, *v. phr.* To be able to accomplish easily. "Can I do it? Why, I've *got it by the tail*, and a *down-hill pull on it*."

get the wrong bull by the horns, *v. phr.* To be defeated by a person whom one has expected to defeat; to attack the wrong person. "He *got the wrong bull by the horns* when he tackled me."

get up and go, *n. phr.* Energy. "He hasn't any *get up and go* about him."

glims, *n. pl.* Eyes. "I didn't get my *glims* on it."

God's people, *n. phr.* Active church members; the orthodox and righteous. The expression generally used by active church members when they speak of themselves as distinguished from the rest of the world.

goggle-eyed perch (*pirtf*), *n. phr.* A kind of perch with protruding eyes.

go in (the water) *v. phr.* To go swimming, go bathing. "Le's *go in*, boys."

go in partners, *v. phr.* To go into partnership with. "He *went in partners* with Bowson."

golly (Moses), *interj. phr.*

golram it, *interj. phr.* Mild form of *God damn it*.

gone goslin, *n. phr.* Doomed. "He's a *gone goslin*'."

good-bye taste, *n. phr.* Aftertaste. "That medicine had a *good-bye taste*."

goods-box philosopher, *n. phr.* Store lounge.

good god, *n. phr.* A large variety of woodpecker. Logan Co.

goody, *interj.* An exclamation of delight among women and children.

go on with one's knittin', *v. phr.* To proceed (with one's narration or work). "Go on with your *knittin*'."

goose, *v. tr.* To create nervous excitement in a person by pointing a finger at him or by touching or tickling him and making a peculiar whistle. Some negroes are especially susceptible, but there are white persons who are very sensitive to such treatment. "They *goosed* him when he was drinking a cup of water, and he threw it in my face."

goosy, *adj.* Used of a person who is susceptible to nervous excitement when a finger is pointed at him, or when he is hardly touched or tickled. "We can have some sport with him; he's *goosy*."

goozle
gozzle } *n.* Throat.
guzzle }

go through one like a dose of salts, *v. phr.* To defeat quickly and decisively. "I'll *go through you like a dose of salts*."

go to staves, *v. phr.* (Used of a wooden pail or bucket.) To fall to pieces. "This bucket's *gone to staves*."

gouge, *v. tr.* To overcharge.

gourd gum, *n. phr.* A hollow gourd larger than a pumpkin and used to contain meal, salt, or any similar commodity. Indian Territory.

grabs, *n.* In the mild imprecation, "by *grabs*." "By *grabs*, he did it too."

graduate, *n.* Senior, member of the next class to be graduated. "According to the catalogue recently issued there will be a *graduating* class at the University of Arkansas this year of thirteen."—*Washington County Review*, May 3, 1906. The catalogue mentioned gives the names of thirteen *graduates* and fifty-two seniors. Universal.

grandad, *n.* Shortened form of "grandaddy longlegs," which also

occurs. "*Grandad*, which way's home?" When seized by one leg and asked this question he is said to point in the required direction.

granite-ware shower, *n. phr.* A party in honor of a prospective bride at which she receives presents of utensils made of granite-ware.

greaser (*gr'izə*) **land**, *n. phr.* New Mexico or any other region where "greasers" (Mexicans) live. "You don't want to get swallowed by the land sharks of *greaser land*."

great balls of fire, *interj. phr.* A student's exclamation.

great Cæsar's blue-eyed ghost, *interj. phr.*

great Jehosaphat, *interj. phr.*

great old brother } *n. phr.* A derogatory term.

great old sister }

grinsheep, *n.* A person who grins sheepishly.

grit one's teeth and bear it, *v. phr.* To endure stoically.

"Whether you like it or not, you'll have to *grit your teeth and bear it*."

ground-cherry, *n.* A wild trailing plant.

grub out, *v. tr.* To dig up by the roots. "Topworking is better than *grubbing out trees*."

gumption, *n.* Common sense, good sense. "If he'd had more *gump-tion*, he wouldn't have stuck to it the way he did."

gumpy, *n.* A foolish person. "Its a pity he's such an old *gumpy*."

gum-spring } *n.* A spring (or well) walled in with the hollow trunk of

gum-well } a sweet-gum tree. "*Gum Springs* is a camp-ground."

guv, *v. pret.* Gave. "I *guv* it to him."

gwine, *pres. part.* Facetious for *going*.

had a } *v. phr.* Had. Used with perfect participle to form a pluper-

had of } fect tense. "If I *had of* forgotten, I'd a been ashamed of

myself." "If I'd a known it, I'd a gone."

hadn't better, *v. phr.* Had better not. "You *hadn't better* say that."

Hallowe'en day, *n. phr.* October 31. "We boys were busy *Hallowe'en day*."

Hallowe'en morning, *n. phr.* The forenoon of October 31. "By *Hallowe'en morning* we fellows had all our plans laid."

Hallowe'en night, *n. phr.* Hallowe'en. "The boys carried off our gate *Hallowe'en night*."

halvers (*hævəz*), *n. pl.* Halves. "How'd you like to go *halvers* with me?"

Hamburger, *n.* Hamburg steak, deutsches Beefsteak. "Hot Weenies and *Hamburgers* at Joe's place."

hard-boiled hat, *n. phr.* A derby hat.

Hard Shell doctrine, *n. phr.* The tenets of the so-called Hardshell Baptists. "I believe in footwashing, saving your seed potatoes, and paying your honest debts. This is the Hardshell doctrine."

have . . . to, *v. phr.* In such expressions as, "I *had* a good sister to tell me," i. e., "A good sister told me." "I *have had* grown chickens to eat strychnine without hurting them." Common.

ave off, *v. phr.* Take off, remove, doff. "*Have off* your hat and coat." Common.

head, *v. intr.* To rise, have its source. "This creek *heads* in the Boston Mountains."

heading, *n. coll.* Barrel heads. "That's a *heading* factory; they make *heading* there."

heap(s), *n. as adv.* Great deal, much. "You'll find tomorrow'll be a *heap* better day." "I like him *heaps* better than I did."

heave, *v. intr.* To vomit. "He was so sick, he was *heavin'*."

heck, *interj.* Used euphemistically for "Hell." "O *heck*, git out of here."

height social, *n. phr.* A party to which one pays an admission fee proportioned to one's height.

hellcat, *n.* A shrew. "She's a regular old *hellcat*."

Hell on the border, *n. phr.* Lawlessness on the boundary between Indian Territory and Arkansas. So much crime was committed in the early history of Arkansas and Indian Territory near the boundary between the two commonwealths that the phrase "*Hell on the border*" is universally employed in describing old conditions.

help, *n.* A servant. "I can't take boarders, if my *helps* don't come back." Rare. Generally used collectively.

helt, *pret. pp.* Held. "He *helt* on like fury."

hen-coop (henkup) } *n.* Young women's dormitory. "The *hen-coop's*
hen-house } just full up with girls." Not common.
hennery }

hen party, *n. phr.* A party at which only women or girls are present.

"Let's have some boys; I hate *hen parties*."

hësh, *v. intr., interj.* Hush.

hesh your mouth, *v. phr. imp.* Be silent.

Hessian, *n.* Scoundrel. "You old *Hessian*, you (yə)." Not used by the younger generation.

hick'ry *n.* Hickory stick; whipping. "That boy needs a good *hick'ry*."

hide nor hair, *n. phr.* Remnant, trace, portion. "After the explosion there wa'n't *hide nor hair* left of him."

high as a cat's back, *adj. phr.* Very high-priced. "Yes, apples are *high as a cat's back*." Used by tradespeople.

high-collared { **rooster**, } *n. phr.* A well-dressed gentleman.
 { **d'ude** (d'ud), } "We don't want no *high-collared roosters* to represent us in the legislature."

high life, *n. phr.* Bi-sulphide of carbon. "Give me a dime's worth of *high life*."

high mogul } *n. phr.* Chief officer or representative. "He's the *high*
high muck } *muck* of the concern."

him, her, *reflex. prons.* Common for *himself* and *herself*. "He organized *him* a band of traders." "He aims to hunt *him* a cook this fall." "They are building *them* a storm house."

his fool self to death, *reflex. phr.* Himself to death. Appended to various verbs. "He liked to laughed *his fool self to death*." "He run *his fool self to death*." "He almost studied *his fool self to death*."

hit, *v. intr.* To have blossoms that mature into fruit. "Our run-down orchard *hit*." Universal.

hitch-rack, *n.* A bar or frame of wood to which horses are hitched. 'There has been considerable said during the past year concerning the need of *hitch racks*.'

hit the pike, *v. phr.* To take French leave. "He didn't want to get put on the chain-gang; so he just *hit the pike* and that was the last we saw of him."

hoedown, *n.* A lowclass dance.

hog, *n.* The expression "on the hog" means "inferior, undesirable." "That's kin'er on the *hog*." "He's on the *hog*" means "He sponges."

Hog-eye, *n.* Facetious name of a hamlet or a small, remote village.

hog (-train) *n.* "He come on the *hog-train*" (i. e., "He stole a ride on a train.") "I'll have to go on the *hog*, if I get there."

hog-waller land, *n. phr.* Land containing numerous depressions or "hog wallers."

hoky-poky, *n.* In the mild oath, "by *hoky-poky*."

hole in the ground, *n. phr.* After a person opens his mouth and says "Well" but nothing further, somebody may remark, "*hole in the ground*."

hole in the road, *n. phr.* A hamlet. "After driving several miles we came to a *hole in the road*."

hole in your head, *n. phr.* Your mouth is open.

holy spectacle, *n. phr.* Unseemly spectacle. "He made a *holy spectacle* of himself by going into the federal courts and attempting to interfere with the lawsuit brought by the railroad companies."

homeseeker, *n.* One seeking a place where he may acquire land and settle. "The Frisco is running a good many *homeseekers'* excursions these days." "I told him he could make a good commission, if he would work on those *homeseekers* over at the hotel."

homestead, *v. tr.* To take up public land under the homestead laws of the United States. "Miss Shearer *homesteaded* land in Oklahoma."

hon' (*hʌn*), *n.* Sweetheart, darling, baby. "Going to school, *hon'*?" Very common in addressing children of a tender age.

hon-bun (*hʌnbʌn*), *n.* Darling, sweetheart.

honey-fuggle, *v. tr.* To cajole, flatter. "He can't *honey-fuggle* him."

hoppin' mad, *adj. phr.* Very angry. "He got just *hoppin' mad*."

hornbill eat, *n. phr.* A kind of catfish.

horsebit, *pp.* Bitten by a horse.

hot as blixun, *adj. phr.* Hot as blazes. "It's hot as *blixun*."

hot dog, *interj. phr.* Bravo!

hotfoot it, *v. phr.* To hasten. "He *hotfooted it* home."

hot water tea, *n. phr.* Hot water with an admixture of milk and sugar.

house-girl, *n.* Maid of all work. "Wanted—A *house girl* who has knowledge of housework."

howdy do? *interj.* How do you do

howsomever, *adv.* However.

how's tricks?, *inter. cl.* How are you getting on?

hub, *v. tr.* To cause the hub of a vehicle to collide with the hub of a passing vehicle. "Look out, brother, don't *hub* me."

hunch down, *v. phr.* To crouch down. "I *hunched down*."

hungry, my stomach's sticking to my backbone, so, *adj. phr.* Exceedingly hungry.

hunt the button, *n. phr.* A trick game. Somebody is told to hide a button on his person. After he has done this, he is asked whether he has the button in his mouth, which he is requested to open. Pepper, salt, or flour is then thrown in.

hurt, *v. intr.* To be anxious. "No one is *hurting* to know."

huxy, *adj.* Excellent, up-to-date.

I know my a, b, ab's (ei, bi, æbz). I am sophisticated. Used by the older generation.

iky (aiki), *adj.* Impertinent, impudent. "Don't get *iky*."

immejate, *adj.* Immediate.

incidence, *n.* Incident. "A strange *incidence* happened while I was there."

independent rich, *adj. phr.* Having income enough to live without work. "I wish I was him; he's *independent rich*."

Indian peach, *n. phr.* A clingstone peach with red flesh.

indifferent-like, *adj. adv.* Indifferent. "He was rather *indifferent-like* about the matter." "He acted *indifferent-like* about it."

infare dinner, *n. phr.* A dinner given by the bridegroom's father in honor of a couple the day after their wedding. "An *infare dinner* was given at John Smith's Monday in honor of the couple." Now rare.

ingern, *n.* Onion. Used facetiously.

inscribulate, *v. tr.* To write. "Have you *inscribulated* your name yet?" Facetious.

insurgent, *n.* Often pronounced *insardzənt*. An Arkansas Republican who bolted the regular, and supported the irregular, Republican state ticket in 1902.

in Texas, *adv. phr.* Anywhere, in the most remote place. "I'd know that hat *in Texas*."

in this day and time, *prep. phr.* Nowadays. Very common.

Irish, *n.* Temper. "To get one's *Irish up*," to get into a passion.

itch (itf), *v. intr.* To itch.

izickity (iz'ikiti), *interj.* An exclamation.

jack, *n.* Jackass. "Mr. Elms has a fine *jack*." 2. A literal translation. "He always gets his Latin with a *jack*."

jack, *v. tr.* To get a foreign language lesson with the aid of a literal translation. "He *jacks* his Greek."

jack oak, *n. phr.* Black oak, black jack oak.

jade, *v. tr.* To tantalize, tease. "Don't let 'em *jade* you."

Jane, *n.* A girl, young lady. "It's the magazine over yonder with a red *Jane* on it." "Going to take your *Jane* to the show?"

Japan (dʒ'eipæn and dʒ'æpæn), *n.* "Aint ye glad *Japan* licked Rooshy (Rû/i)?"

jaw, *v. tr.* To importune. "He *jawed* me a long time but I didn't buy anything."

jaw back, *v. phr.* To retort indignantly. "He *jawed back* at him."

jeeminee (dʒimin'i), *interj.* Heavens!

jeeminy Chris'mas, *interj.* "Jeeminy Chris'mas! That hurts."

jeeminy-fit, *n.* Fit of excitement. "I like to have had a *jeeminy-fit* when he told me that."

jeewhillikins, *interj.* A mild imprecation.

Jerusalem (Dʒir'uzələm) (Dʒir'usələm), *interj.* It is interesting to note that the *s* in this word is voiced when the principal accent immediately precedes, but voiceless when the principal stress is on the ultimate.

jig, *v. intr.* To jog. "If we could get this race pulled off under the shelter inside this building, perhaps the Senator would *jig* around on the corners and let me beat him."

jig, jag, jinny, and the game, *n. phr.* High, low, jack, game.

jinny, *n.* A she-ass.

job, *v. tr. and n.* Jab, thrust. "He *jobbed* him with his elbow." "He gave me a *job* in the ribs."

jocks, *n.* In the mild imprecation, "by *jocks*."

John, *n.* Facetious name of the knave or jack in a pack of cards.

Johnnied, *pp.* In the exclamation, "I'll be *Johnnied*."

Johnson grass, *n. phr.* A kind of grass usually regarded as undesirable. "If allowed to mature seed, *Johnson grass* hay is coarse and lacking in nourishment."

jois, *n.* Joist.

jolly, *v. tr.* To cajole.

josh, *v. tr.* To tease goodnaturedly. "The boys *joshed* him about her."

jowl (dʒaul), *v. intr.* To quarrel (used of dogs and children). "The dogs were *jowling* around there." "Can't those children *quit* their infernal *jowling*?"

juberous, *adj.* Dubious. "The fire broke out and things looked mighty *juberous* for a while."

jumpers, *n.* Overalls. Rare.

jump out of a band-box, *v. phr.* To don very new clothes. "He looks like he'd just *jumped out of a band-box*."

K. A. (kei ei), *n.* A member of the Kappa Alpha (Southern) fraternity. "The *K. A.*'s have entered the University of Oklahoma."

kale-seed, *n.* Money. "I'd go, if I had the *kale-seed*."

keep a stable, *v. phr.* To own and use literal translations. "He ought to get along all right in his Latin; he *keeps a stable*."

kerflummux, *v. intr.* To fall down in a heap. "He *kerflummuxed* on the ice."

kick worse than a bay steer (down hill backwards), *v. phr.* To resist with might and main.

kid, *v. tr.* To deceive, mislead. "You're *kidding* me."

kiddy (in the *voc. case* only), *n.* Used by students to each other in familiar address. "Come on, *kiddy*."

kill, *v. tr.* To pass an examination perfectly. "I *killed* math."

killing, *n.* Murder. "I thought there would be a *killing* in the room." Common.

kimonya, *n.* Kimona. "I bought me a pretty *kimonya*." Not usual.

king's ax
king's ex(cuse) } *n. phr.* In the sense reported.

kitchen cabinet, *n. phr.* A substantial kitchen table containing drawers. Universal.

kittle tea, *n. phr.* Hot water with an admixture of milk and sugar.

kitty wants a corner, *n. phr.* The same game as "Pussy wants a corner."

knittin', *n.* Embroidery, knitting, or fancy work of any kind. "She brought her *knittin'* along."

knock down on, *v. phr.* To filch from, to steal from. "W'y, he'd *knock down on* his own daddy."

knowing to, *adj. phr.* Aware of, acquainted with, informed of. "I'm *knowing to* that; you're wrong."

Ladies' Aid, *n. phr.* A society of women whose purpose is to help support financially the church to which they belong. The expression occurs even on memorial windows.

lady pea, *n. phr.* A small pea, raised, as a usual thing, to fertilize land.

land's aliving, *interj. phr.* A feminine ejaculation.

Lapland, *n.* Jocular name of that part of southeastern Missouri which laps over into northeast Arkansas. Rare.

Laplander, *n.* A citizen of *Lapland*, that part of southeastern Missouri which laps over into northeast Arkansas. Rare.

lary (l'æri), *adj.* Shy, distrustful. "He's *lary* of me."

lawsee (lɔz'i), *interj.* Goodness!

lawsy mercy, *interj. phr.* A woman's exclamation.

lawsy's sakes, *interj. phr.*

layover, *n.* Interruption of a journey. "So, after a series of *layovers*, I did not reach home till the day after Christmas."

leaf, *n.* Leave, permission. "Give me (a) *leaf*?"

least little, *adj. phr.* Tiny. "He's the *least little* thing."

Leg'rn, *n.* Leghorn fowl. "*Leg'rn*s can sure lay eggs."

lend, *v. tr.* This verb is never used. It has been supplanted by "*loan*."

'less, *conj.* Unless. "I'll not go, '*less* something happens."

license, *n. pl.* Licenses. "He couldn't get those *license*."

lid, *n.* Head covering.

lief, *adv.* Pronounced *liv*. "I'd as *lief* go as stay." Common. Also common in the adv. gen. *livz*.

liefer (livə), *adv.* Rather, preferably. "I'd *liefer* walk than ride."

light, *n.* Eye. "Stand back, or I'll shoot your damn *lights* out."

light and hitch (your beast), *v. phr., intr.* An invitation to stop and gossip.

lightning, *v. intr.* To lighten. "It *lightnings* in the north, and the tree frogs sing, and other good signs, and still no rain."

like a knot on a log, *adv. phr.* Perfectly still, immovable. "He set there *like a knot on a log*."

like a thousand of brick on a rotten punkin, *adv. phr.* Heavily.

like fire in a stubblefield, *adv. phr.* Immediately, without any delay whatever. "The bill was introduced and passed through the House of Representatives *like fire in a stubblefield.*"

like hell beating tanbark, *adv. phr.* With energy or speed. "He drove along *like hell beating tanbark.*"

like killing black snakes, *adv. phr.* Very industriously. "I've been working today *like killing black snakes.*"

like looking for a needle in a hay-stack, *adv. phr.* Impossible to find.

limeade (laimeid), *n.* The juice of a fresh lime mixed with water or soda water. "Limeade tastes better than lemonade and costs just the same."

liquish, *n.* Licorice. A common pronunciation.

little (turkey) buzzard, *n. phr.* A filthy child. "You *little (turkey) buzzard*, you."

live . . . in, *v. phr.* To live on the contents of. "We *live* too much *in tin cans* from the hands of the adulterator."

load, *v. tr.* To deceive or intimidate by a hint, to convey unpleasant information by insinuation. "He just *loaded* them."

loan, *v. tr., intr.* To lend. "He intends to neither borrow nor *loan.*" Universal.

Lo' (lo) bless us, *interj. phr.* Lord bless us! A woman's ejaculation.

locus', *pl., locusses*, *n.* Locust.

long green, *n. phr.* Chewing tobacco. "A typical hayseed was sitting on the other side masticating *long green.*"

look at you } *interj. phr.* See what you have done.
look at him }

looks so to a man up a tree, *v. phr.* To appear thus to an unprejudiced observer. "It *looks so to a man up a tree.*"

loom-end, *n.* Remnant. "They're having a *loom-end* sale."

loosetest, *adj. superl.* Loosest.

lose off, *v. intr.* To come off, be lost. "A wheel *lost off* as they were driving to town."

lost track, *n. phr.* A game.

low-built and heavy-set, *adj. phr.* Stocky. "He's *low-built and heavy-set.*"

low-down, *adv.* Despicably. "He's *low-down* mean."

lowrate, *v. tr.* To depreciate, set a low estimate on. "That's *lowrating* him some."

luddy, *interj.* A woman's exclamation.

lumber and stave business, *n. phr.* No occupation at all. "What business is Mr. Stegall in?" "*Lumber and stave business.* He lumbers up one street and staves down another." (The expression is always explained.)

macadam, *v. tr.* To macadamize. "The property owners are going to *macadam* Washington Avenue."

macadams, *n. pl.* Small, broken stones used to form a smooth, hard, convex surface on a road. "Resolved, that the Commercial League recom-

mend to the City Council that they furnish crushed rock or *macadams* free of charge, etc."—Fayetteville Daily.

mad enough to bite a tenpenny nail in two } *adj. phr.* Very
mad enough to eat needles } angry.

madstone, *n.* A stone supposed to cure hydrophobia. "The Arkansas Gazette is gravely discussing the question as to whether there is efficacy in a *madstone*."—Fayetteville Daily. Common.

magic lantern, *n. phr.* Japanese lantern; an oriental paper lantern used for decorative illumination. "*Magic lanterns* were strung all around the lake."

make, *v. intr.* Can be grown successfully. "Cotton will *make* on this place every year."

make a crop, *v. phr.* To raise a crop. "Dr. Jacobs of Hunt will *make a corn crop* on his farm this year." "Since that time Lou has decided not to *make any crop*; says he can make more money doing nothing than he can in *making a crop*."

make a horn or spoil a spoon, *v. phr.* To succeed or fail.

make a killing, *n. phr.* To answer all the questions of a teacher correctly. "He asked some hard questions, but Jim *made a killing*."

make faces, *v. phr.* Facetious for "take photographs," "be a photographer." "The Daily quill-pusher at Gravette, who also "*makes faces*," wants the first box of strawberries that come to town."

man, *n.* Husband. "Your *man* said he wanted roun' steak." Common among the uneducated.

mater'al (mə'tīrəl), *adj.* Material. "Does it make any *mater'al* difference when you get this?" Common.

matter of, *n. phr.* Matter with. "What's the *matter of* him?"

maul rails, *v. phr.* To split rails from logs by means of a wedge and a maul. "It's harder than *mauling rails* to cut and sell meat all day."

maybe, *n.* In the facetious retort, "*Maybe*s don't fly this time of year."

me and you both, *pron. phr.* "I agree with you."

mean enough to suck eggs, *adj. phr.* Low-minded, base. Used both of dogs and of men.

meat-house, *n.* Smoke-house; a wooden shed in which smoked and preserved meats are kept.

me too, Pete. "I agree with you."

Mexican salad, *n. phr.* A salad containing green beans, etc. Texarkana.

middlin', *adj.* Pretty well. "How are you?" "I'm just *middlin'*, thank you."

middlin', *n.* Pork. "I'll take two bits' worth of that *middlin'*."

mid-term, *adj.* Mid-year. "The *mid-term* examinations will begin the last of January." Universal in academic circles.

might 'a' not (mait ə not), *v. aux.* Might not have. "I *might 'a' not* done it, if it hadn't ben for you."

mill-end, *n.* Remnant. "Campbell & Bell are having a sale of *mill-ends*."

- mind**, *v. tr., intr.* To like. "I shouldn't *mind* to."
- mirror**, *n.* Often pronounced *m'iró*.
- miss a crop**, *v. phr.* To have a crop fail. "John Patterson says he will fox-hunt this summer if he *misses a crop*."
- mist**, *v. intr.* To drizzle. "It's not raining exactly; it's *misting*."
- monmix**, *v. tr.* To mix, confuse. "He got it all *monmixed* up."
- momsey** } *n.* Dear mother. "A boy's best friend is his *momsey*."
momzey }
- moon-eyed**, *adj.* Used of horses suffering from a peculiar ocular affection. "Horse seems partly blind in the right eye during the increase and up to the full of the moon; also has a light or purplish spot on the sight most of the time. The left one does not seem so badly affected."
- more ways than one to kill a dog besides choking him on butter**, *n. phr.*
- morning**, *n.* Morning or forenoon; any time before evening, which begins at twelve M.
- Moses**, *interj.*
- mosey**, *v. intr.* To move leisurely. "You *mosey* along as if you had all kinds of time."
- mountaneous**, *adj.* Mountainous.
- mounting** (*mauntij*), *n.* Mountain.
- mout** (*maut*), *aux. v. pret.* Might. "Well, I *mout*, and again, I *moutn't*."
- mouth** (*mauð*), *v. intr.* To empty. "Where does Clear Creek *mouth*?"
- mud**, *n.* Plaster, cement. "The masons got their *mud* all over the floor and woodwork."
- mud-cat**, *n.* A small kind of cat-fish.
- mud-dauber**, *n.* A harmless black wasp which builds a nest of mud.
- muff**, *v. tr.* To muffle, to wrap. "He told of once seeing a man *muffed* up in a cloak."
- muggins**, *n.* A card game in which the object of each player is to get rid of his cards before the other players get rid of theirs.
- muscadine**, *n.* A kind of grape.
- mush**, *n.* Boiled Indian meal. The term "hasty pudding" is unknown.
- my belly thinks my throat's cut**. I am very hungry.
- nary** (*næri*) **a red**, *n. phr.* Not a red cent.
- naw** (*nə*) *adv.* "Naw sir, we didn't do it." Common.
- near-by**, *adj.* Neighboring. "They were in a *near-by* field." Universal.
- neck of (the) woods**, *n. phr.* Neighborhood. "I hope he'll stay away from this *neck of the woods*."
- nest-egg gourd**, *n. phr.* A kind of gourd resembling an egg. "A simblin looks like a *nest-egg gourd*."
- never**, *adv.* Not. "I *never* knew you got back from abroad." "I *never* told them all." "They started to strap me but they *never* did." "I *never* touched no bottle."
- New Year's gift**, *n. phr.* Happy New Year.
- New York Store**, *n. phr.* It is common to find in a southwestern town one dry-goods store with this name.

nickel, *n.* Five-cent piece, five cents. "It only costs a *nickel*."
"Light bread's a *nickel* loaf." "Five cents" is rarely heard.

nicker, *v. intr.* To whinny. "Listen at that horse *nicker*."

nigger, *n.* A mechanical contrivance in sawmills for turning and adjusting logs that are being sawed.

nigger-baby, *n.* A ball game, usually played with a rubber ball. If a player fails to hit the ball when thrown to him he must put a stick (*nigger-baby*) into the hole, which he guards.

nigger-head, *n.* Ox-eye daisy. "*Nigger-heads* have a large black centre and yellow petals."

nigger-heaven, *n.* In the verb phrase, "to be in *nigger-heaven*," i. e., to enjoy one's self cheaply and vulgarly. "He's in *nigger-heaven* now."

nigger-heel } *n.* Brazil nut.
nigger-toe }

no-countest, *adj. supert.* Least worthy. "He's the *no-countest* fellow in this township."

non-frat, *n.* A collegiate student who is not a member of a Greek-letter fraternity. "The *non-frats* got all the offices." Not so usual as "barb."

norate, *v. tr.* To announce, spread (a report). "He *norated* it around some."

normal, *n.* (1) A normal school. "He's a graduate of the Peabody *Normal*." (2) A normal department or department of pedagogy in a college or university. "She's the training teacher in the University *Normal*." (3) A normal institute. "A summer *normal* has been ordered here from May 22 to July 6." (4) A private normal school. "Send for a catalogue of the Ozark *Normal*, Green Forest, Arkansas. A thorough normal school and business college."—Newspaper advertisement.

not big enough to whip a cat in, *adj. phr.* (Of a room.) Small, little. "This room's *not big enough to whip a cat in*."

nother (нѳѳ), *pron. adj.* Other. "I see you somewhere or *nother*."

nut-crack(er)s, *n. pl.* Nut-crackers. "Please pass the *nut-cracks*."

nut-wood, *n.* Wood of nut-bearing trees. "We have all kinds of *nut-wood* in Arkansas."

offen(ofn), *prep.* Off. "He fell *offen* the roof."

(old) **squirt**, *n. phr.* A term of contempt.

old witch, *n. phr.* An out-door game. The players circle around one of their number, the old witch, to whom the following is addressed :

"Chickamy, chickamy, crany-crow,

Went to the well to wash my toe ;

When I got back my (black-eyed) chickens were gone.

What time is it, *old witch* ?"

olive oil, *n. phr.* Au revoir. Facetious.

one gallus patched breeches brigade that lives up at the fork of the creek, *n. pl.* Term of contempt.

oneway, *adj.* Single, good in one direction. "It is estimated that, during the past week over three hundred negroes left Springfield, purchasing *oneway* tickets to many different towns."

onliest, *adj.* Only. "These methods are commonly accepted as the *onliest* nowadays."—Fayetteville Daily.

on one's head, *adv. phr.* Beside one's self. "He's *on his head*." "Don't get *on your head*."

ontil, *adv.* Until.

on time, *adv. phr.* On credit, charged. "Shall I get the gloves for you *on time*?"

open a little crack, *adj. phr.* Ajar, slightly open. "The door's *open a little crack*."

open program (pr'ôgrəm), *n. phr.* Meeting of a literary society open to the general public. "The Pericleans will have an *open program* to-night." Common.

opera, *n.* Play, theatrical performance. "Richard III. was the *opera* last night." Pronounced by the illiterate *op'ry* (opri).

Oregon *n.* Pronounced *orign*.

otzickity, *interj.* An exclamation.

ou } *interj.* Cries of pain. The latter is much more common than
ouch } the former.

outbeat, *v. tr.* To beat, outdo. "I *outbeat* him."

outen (autn), *prep.* Out of. "He come *outen* the door."

out of fix, *prep. phr.* Tainted. "I never sell any meat that's *out of fix*."

out of the running, *adv. phr.* Not competing, withdrawn. "Isn't Jack sweet on the girl I saw with that fellow?" "No, he's *out of the running*."

out of the way, *prep. phr.* as *adj.* Not in possession of one's senses, intoxicated. "Them two boys wasn't *out of the way*," (said of boys accused of intoxication).

out of whack, *prep. phr.* Out of repair. "My biscuit (watch) is *out of whack*."

out on the carpet, *prep. phr.* In society to find a wife. "You don't mean to say that old widower's *out on the carpet*?"

outstart, *n.* Outset, start. "This is what was gathered at the *outstart*."

overbit, *n.* A semicircular cut taken from the upper part of an animal's ear. A *right overbit* is taken from the right ear, a *left overbit* from the left ear.

overland, *adv.* In a vehicle or on horseback, but not on railroad cars. "Al Sharp left *overland* east yesterday on his usual rounds for the Fayetteville Grocer Co." "He didn't come on this train; he went *overland*."

pack, *v. tr.* To carry. "What'll you give me for *packing* this coal up to your office?" Common.

pampered up, *pp.* Spoiled.

paper trail, *n. phr.* Hare and hounds.

parcel shower, *n. phr.* A party given in honor of a prospective bride at which she receives presents in parcels. "The *parcel shower* tendered Miss Sykes Monday afternoon was a social success."

parched pindar, *n. phr.* Roasted peanut. Mississippi.

- pardner**, *n.* Partner. "Who's your *pardner* this dance?" "Come on. You're my *pardner*. Help me." Common.
- parson**, *n.* Minister, clergyman. Used by the older generation.
- parze**, *v. tr.* Parse. "Can't you *parze* it?" Natural and usual.
- pass words**, *v. phr.* To converse. "We *passed* a few words."
- patent medicine show**, *n. phr.* A free performance given by travelling patent medicine vendors.
- pay out (of debt)**, *v. phr. tr.* To pay the debt of. "His pretence of *paying* the county *out of debt* is a Jesse James proposition." "He's about *paid out*," i. e., "He has almost paid off his debt."
- peach-hick'ry**, *n.* Peach switch. "They used to use a *peach hick'ry* on me." N. E. Arkansas.
- pecker**, *n.* Woodpecker.
- peckerwood**, *n.* Woodpecker.
- peck on**, *v. phr.* To bully. "What you want to *peck on* him for?"
- pen**, *n.* Penitentiary. "John Ryan was taken to the *pen* by Sheriff Wymore Tuesday to begin a three-year sentence." Common.
- peony**, *n.* Accented on the second syllable, *píóni*.
- perch**, *n.* Pronounced *pírtf*.
- perspire**, *v. intr.* } *Sweat*, both as verb and noun, is becoming rare.
- perspiration**, *n.* } It is felt to be vulgar.
- pestersome** }
pestiferous } *adj.* Bothersome, annoying.
- pet**, *n.* A child or woman's pet-name. "I'm going over to see *Pet*."
- phlegm**, *n.* Pronounced by the older generation *flím*.
- piano**, *n.* Often pronounced *paí'cænə*.
- pie-fruit**, *n.* Canned fruit of an inferior grade. "We carry a full line of *pie-fruit*." "We broke into the dorm pantry, but didn't find anything but *pie peaches*."
- pignut**, *n.* A kind of nut with a bitter kernel and with outside and inside shells so thin that it can be cracked with the teeth.
- pig-tail**, *n.* Boy who stands behind the catcher in a base-ball game, runs after the ball, if it passes out of bounds, and returns it to the catcher. "Who'll be *pig-tail*?"
- pig-tail**, *v. intr.* To run after a ball which has passed out of bounds, and throw it back to a player. "I'll *pig-tail* for you."
- Pi K. A.** (*paí kei ei*), *n. phr.* A member of the college fraternity Pi Kappa Alpha. "The *Pi K. A.'s* are the latest frat in the University."
- pill-driver**, *n.* Physician.
- pinch-bar**, *n.* A straight crowbar.
- piudar** (*pinde*), *n.* Peanut. "I've got a fine *piudar-patch*." "He kept a *piudar-stand*." Used in Mississippi by both whites and blacks.
- pin-oak**, *n.* A kind of oak with small, deeply serrated leaves.
- pippin**, *n.* A person of good ability. "He's a *pippin*."
- pit it here**, *v. phr., imper.* Throw it to me. Used by boys playing ball.
- place**, *n.* A cheap eating and lodging-house. "There was a mouse nibbling a pie in the show-window at Big Jack's *place*."

plain bread, *n. phr.* Corn bread made of meal, salt, and cold water. "Plain bread and cold water bread are the same."

plain view, *n. phr.* A house game. An object is hidden where it can be seen. One person is then called in and searches for it.

plank-road, *n.* A road in a swampy district made by laying planks horizontally after the fashion of corduroy roads.

plant-ation (*t* being distinctly pronounced with the first syllable), *n.*

play whaley, *v. phr.* To make a mistake, do the wrong thing.

pleased as a

| | |
|---|------------|
| } | bag |
| } | box |

of monkeys, *adj. phr.* Delighted.

pleased as a basketful of chips, *adj. phr.* Delighted.

pleased as a basketful of possum-heads, *adj. phr.* Exceedingly well pleased. The possum's grin is proverbial. Rare.

poor man's pudding, *n. phr.* Cottage pudding.

pop one's eye out, *v. phr.* To answer a teacher's questions correctly. "Did you pass Droke's work?" "I *popped his eye out.*" Formerly used at the University of Arkansas, but now obsolete.

popovers to catch meddlers, *n. phr.* An evasive answer to inquisitive children. "What's that?" "*Popovers to catch meddlers.*"

Possum Flat
Possum Hollow (Holə)
Possum Trot

} *n.* Facetious names of imaginary, or remote, insignificant places. Cf. "Squeedunk," "Wayback," "Goose Crick,"

"Punkinville," etc., of the North, as well as "Turkey Run," below.

possum pie, *n. phr.* A game.

post-oak, *n.* A kind of oak used to make fence-posts.

pow'ful, *adv.* Exceedingly, very. "He's *pow'ful* good to me."

preaching, *n.* Church; divine service. "They attended *preaching* here last Sunday."

prep prof, *n. phr.* An instructor in the preparatory school of the University of Arkansas. "Can a *prep prof* stick?"

prescriptionist, *n.* Pharmacist. "Mr. H. B. Mayes has accepted a position as *prescriptionist* for James S. Robinson, one of the most prominent druggists of Memphis."

pretty as a speckled pup, *adj. phr.* Exceedingly pretty. "She's *pretty as a speckled pup.*"

pretty as a spotted pony, *adj. phr.* Exceedingly pretty.

prize, *v. tr.* To pry. "These boys would *prize* open the door and remove the brass knobs and other pieces of machinery."—Fayetteville Daily.

program (prôgrəm), *n.* Dance-order. "Got (gut) your *program* filled up yet?" The only word used in this sense.

program-dance, *n.* A dance at which dance-orders ("programs") are used.

projec' around, *v. phr. intr.* To make visits, make calls. "They can't work for you Sunday; that's when they go *projec'kin' around.*"

projeky, *adj.* Inquisitive and venturesome. "That child's always getting hurt; she's so *projeky.*"

prospect, *v. intr.* To look for a place in which one can settle. "Mr.

Clark is *prospecting* in Fayetteville. We hope that he will decide to locate among us."

pull, *v. tr.* To pick, pluck. "Pull all the flowers you want." One *pulls* corn, grapes, fodder, etc.

pullaway, *n.* A game, also known as "fox and goose," and played in the water.

pulling time, *n. phr.* Time to gather vegetables, etc.

pull-tie, *n.* String-tie. "Let's see if that's a *pull-tie*."

pully-bone, *n.* Wishbone. "Give me the *pully-bone*."

pulpit, *n.* Pronounced *pulp'it*. An exception to the rule that recessive accent is well nigh universal.

pulpiteer, *n.* Preacher. "Rev. Waldrip is one of the most brilliant *pulpiteers* of the Southwest."

pumpkin seed, *n. phr.* A diminutive kind of fresh-water fish. "Looks mighty tough on a fellow to stay on the creek bank all night and catch nothing but a measly little *pumpkin seed*."

punk, *adj.* Poor, bad. "That show was *punk*."

pup, *n.* Expert. "He's a *pup* at that."

pussey-gutted, *adj.* Corpulent. "He's terrible *pussey-gutted*."

put, *v. intr.* To leave on the run. "Now you just *put*, and don't you show up here again."

put it over, *v. phr.* To beat, win from. "They *put it over* us six to two."

put the kibosh (*k'aboʃ*) **over**, *v. phr.* To haze, play a joke on. "They *put the kibosh over* that poor fellow all right."

queensware, *n.* Ordinary crockery. "You can get *queensware* at Hansard's grocery or the ten-cent store." Universal.

quitate, *v. intr.* To leave school or college before the end of the course. Facetious.

rabble-rouser, *n.* A successful demagogue. "He can get votes; he's a *rabble-rouser*."

Rackensack, *n.* Arkansas. Facetious metathesis. We're in *Rackensack* now."

Rackensacker, *n.* Arkansan. "She and I are both *Rackensackers*." Facetious.

rag, *n.* A low-class dance. "Jim Jones had a *rag* at his house last night."

rag, *v. intr.* 1. To dance. "Everybody *rag* as pooty (*puti*) as you can." Negroism. 2. To attend a low-class dance. "I'm going *ragging* to-night."

rag-tag and the bobtail of creation, the, *n. phr.* The lowest social class. "They're *the ragtag and (the) bobtail of creation*."

rain pitchforks and nigger-babies, *v. phr.* To rain copiously. "I can't go out; it's *raining pitchforks and nigger-babies*."

rampant (*ræmp'ænt*), *adj.* In ill humor. "He's *rampant* to-day."

rang, *pp.* Rung. "Has the bell *rang*?"

rank, *n.* Half a cord. "I want a *rank* of wood." Clay Co.

rant around, *v. phr.* To show great excitement in one's actions. "He just *ranted around* when they told him about it."

rapist, *n.* One guilty of rape. "He was appealed to for a pardon but turned the petition down in short order, although he was turning loose boot-leggers, blind tiger keepers and even *rapists* with little or no ceremony."

rar', *v. intr.* To be in a state of excitement.

raw gag, *n. phr.* A rough joke. "Sam Patterson, the merchants' new policeman, was made the butt of a *raw gag* the other night."

razor-back, *n.* 1. A half-wild hog; 2. A rustic boor. "He acts like a sure enough *razorback*." 3. An Arkansan. "The Jayhawkers beat the *Razorbacks* by a close shave."

razor-strap, *n.* Razor-strop.

rear (ræə), *v. intr.* To show great anger. "They would just *rear*, they were so mad."

rearovers (ræərōvəs), *n. pl.* Used as an evasive answer to children. "What's that?" "*Rearovers* to catch meddlers."

red-bird, *n. phr.* Cardinal bird. Well-nigh universal.

red-eye, *n.* Whiskey. Logan Co.

red in the comb, *adj. phr.* Anxious to marry. "That old widower's getting *red in the comb*."

remember on, *v. phr.* To remember. "That's all I *remember on*."

rench } *v. tr.* To rinse. "Go *rench* your mouth out."

rinch }

rescue grass, *n. phr.* A kind of grass, liked by horses and cattle, which comes up in November, grows in winter to a height of two feet, and is not affected by frost. Texas.

re-set, *n.* A tree set out in place of one that has died or been removed. "Eighty-five per cent of the *resets* had sound bodies and roots."

residenter, *n.* Resident. "Mrs. Winters lived here several years ago and is well remembered by our older *residents*."—Fayetteville Daily.

rheumatisms, *n.* Rheumatism.

ride bug-hunting, *v. phr., tr.* To chastise, whip. "If you do that, I'll *ride you bug-hunting*."

ride (the) blind, *v. phr.* To steal a ride on a blind baggage car or on a railway train. "I've spent all my money; I'll have to *ride the blind back*."

right smart, *adj. phr.* Very clever. "He's *right smart*."

ringer, *n.* A hired player on a collegiate athletic team. "They say the Ouachita base-ball team is composed almost entirely of *ringers*."

rip-staving, *adj.* Enjoyable, exceedingly good. "We had a *rip-staving* time."

risk an eye, *v. phr.* To be certain of. "I'll *risk an eye* on it."

roach, *v. tr.* To brush the hair on the edge of the forehead straight back. "I hate to have barbers *roach* my hair."

roast, *n.* A poor entertainment. "I went to that show but found it was a *roast*."

rock along, *v. intr.* To continue unsettled, remain neglected. "So the matter *rocked along* and nothing was done."

Rocky Mountain oyster, *n. phr.* Lamb-fry.

rolly-holy, *n.* A game of marbles in which the players roll from one hole to another in a series of holes.

- roly-poly**, *n.* A game of marbles.
- ros'n-ear time**, *n. phr.* Time when sweet corn is eaten.
- rough feed**, *n. phr.* Corn-husks, straw, etc.
- rough-house**, *n.* Scuffle (in a room). "The room looked like they had had a *roughhouse*." Common slang.
- rough-house** (r'ɛfhauz), *v. tr.* To haze good-naturedly; to mob fiercely. "They *rough-housed* him." "The umpire got *rough-housed*."
- roughness**, *n.* 1. Coarse feed. 2. Green salad, such as lettuce. (Jocose.) 3. Food of any kind. (College slang.)
- rounder**, *n.* Loafer. Common.
- roundin's**, *n. pl.* A term used in playing marbles. The players, if they change their position, must always remain at the same distance from the target or marble aimed at.
- rustle**, *v. tr.* To catch and shake out. "As soon as the dog saw the rabbit he *rustled* it."
- sack**, *v. tr.* To give the mitten to, decline attentions from. "She *sacked* him."
- sad cake is the best cake of all.** Said of soggy cake.
- S. A. E.** (es ei i), *n.* A member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. "The *S. A. E.*'s are going to have a banquet at the Washington."
- sagashuate** } *v. intr.* To get on. "How are you sagashawatin'?"
sagashawate } Negroism.
- salmons**, *n. pl.* Pronounced by the ignorant, *s'aimənz*. Cf. III, 93.
- same (the)**, *pron.* It, they, them. "Abstracts of Title. When in need of *same* call on A. F. Wolf Realty Co." Universal among those who affect legal and grammatical (?) correctness.
- Sam Patch**, *n.* In the expression, "What in Sam Patch?" "What in *Sam Patch* are you all doing?"
- sand-lapper**, *n.* A man from the swamps or low land (as opposed to the "hill-billy"). Randolph County.
- sapsucker**, *n.* A term of contempt. "I'll pay you back, you old *sapsucker*, you."
- sashay around**, *v. phr.* To trifle, to "cut up". "None of your *sashayin' around* here."
- sassafras tea**, *n. phr.* A beverage made by boiling sassafras. "About time to take *sassafras tea*."
- saw, saw, bos.** Command to a cow to stand still when she is being milked.
- say for one**, *v. phr.* To tell one, to order one. "The doctor *said for me* not to eat a pickle."
- say howdy to**, *v. phr.* To greet. Tom Murray and son, Sammy, were *saying howdy to* folks Sunday after being away several months."
- say-so**, *n.* Affirmation, testimony. "You needn't take my *say-so* for it."
- sea'ce** (skeis) }
skirs (skirs) } *adj.* Scarce.
- scald**, *n.* In the phrase, "to get a good scald on," i. e., to do something well. "I got a good *scald* on that job."

scalded bread, *n. phr.* Corn bread made of scalded meal. "Scalded bread tastes better than cold water bread."

scaly-bark, *n.* A kind of hickory tree and its nut.

scan'alous, *adj.* Scandalous, outrageous.

scaret (skæst), *pret., pp.* Scared.

scavenger, *n.* Privy-cleaner; public official who superintends privy-cleaning. In the expression of contempt, "I wouldn't vote for him for scavenger."

school-boy, *n.* College student. "Those school-boys up at the college whooped and yelled like all possessed Hallowe'en night."

school-girl, *n.* College women. "Our school-girls have finally gotten a dormitory."

scoot, *n.* Rascal. "He's an old scoot."

scratch-dance, *n. phr.* A dance attended by members of one social set. The committee in charge prepares a list of young women eligible for the occasion. Each young man "scratches" (i. e., checks) the name of the young woman whom he engages to escort to the dance. "The dormitory scratch dance last night was attended by about fifteen couples."

scratch-pad, *n.* Writing tablet, tablet of writing paper. "Can you let me have a nickel to get a scratch-pad?"

scribulate, *v. tr.* See "inscribulate."

scritch-owl, *n.* Screech-owl.

scrub-bat, *n.* A game of base-ball which may be played by as few as five players, two basemen, a pitcher, a catcher, and a batsman.

scrub(by), *n.* Ball game known in southeastern New Hampshire as "old cat."

second-handed, *adj.* Second-hand. "The only baby-buggy we have left is second-handed."

secon's, *n.* Whole wheat flour.

section marcher, *n. phr.* A monitor in the University of Arkansas who marches a section of preparatory students to chapel.

see stickin' out, *v. phr.* To understand clearly. "I see that stickin' out."

sence (sents), *prep.* Since. "It happened sence then."

set him out, *v. phr.* If one young man stays longer than another when both happen to meet at a young woman's, the former is said to set the other out.

set one back, *v. phr.* To cost one. "How much did it set you back?"

set up, *v. phr. intr.* To set in, begin. "Then tuberculosis sets up and runs its course rapidly."

set up and have some dinner, *v. phr.* Wo'n't you take dinner with us?

shake, *n.* Dismissal, the mitten. "She give him the shake."

shake hands with, *v. phr.* To be introduced to. "Mr. James, (I want you to) shake hands with my friend, Col. Caldwell."

sheep-pen, *n.* A boys' game.

she-wolf, *n.* Shrew. "She's an old she-wolf."

shindig } *n.* An entertainment.
shindy }

shoed, *v. pret., pp.* Shod. "The blacksmith *shoed* my horse."

shotten, *pp.* Shot. "It was all *shotten* up."

shovel-bill cat, *n. phr.* A kind of cat-fish.

show, *n.* Play. "It's the best *show* that's been at the Opera House this year."

showerstick, *n.* Humorous for "umbrella." "Who *borried* my *showerstick*?"

show one a good time, *v. phr.* To entertain one enjoyably. "If you come to see me, I'll *show you a good time*."

shuck-bed } *n.* A bed or mattress filled with corn-husks.
shuck-mattress }

shuckins, *interj.* Pshaw. "O *shuckins*! what's the use?"

shut up like a morning-glory, *v. phr.* To become dejectedly silent.

Sig Alph, *n. phr.* A member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity. Used only by the members of the fraternity.

silk's risin'. Your necktie is above your collar.

sim(b)lin, *n.* Bitter gourd, mock melon, pithy gourd which is sometimes mistaken for a melon.

sim(b)lin head, *n.* A person of inferior mentality.

Simon says wig-wag, *n. cl.* A parlor game.

singing convention, *n. phr.* A festival at which there is singing and the discussion of subjects pertaining to vocal music. "One of the most enjoyable occasions we ever witnessed was at Shady Grove last Sunday in the way of a *singing convention* and dinner on the ground."

skeebald, *adj.* Piebald.

skeezicks, *n.* A term of endearment.

sketch over, *v. phr.* To read superficially. "I didn't read that book really; I just *sketched over* it to see what it was like."

skift, *n.* Any kind of boat or canoe.

skirts, *n. sg.* Girl, young woman. "I ought to be getting a letter from that *skirts* of mine."

skun, *pret. v.* Cheated. "He *skun* me."

skunt, *pp.* Cheated, "skinned." "I got *skunt*."

slang-jang, *n.* A kind of salad containing raw oysters, onions, pickles, peppers, etc. Texarkana.

slayed, *pret. v., pp.* Slew, slain.

sleeves, *n.* A woman's winter undershirt. "I've taken off (my) *sleeves*."

slick as an eel, *adj. phr.* Slippery as an eel.

slingshot, *n.* Slungshot.

slope, *n.* A diagonal cut extending from the tip to about the middle of one side of an animal's ear. A *right slope* is taken from the right ear, a *left slope* from the left ear. An *upper (right or left) slope* is taken from the upper part of the ear, a *lower (right or left) slope* from the lower part.

slush, *interj.* Bosh! "O, *slush*! What nonsense."

slush fund, *n. phr.* Corruption fund. "The military appropriation," he said, "was a *slush fund*."

smart Elecky, *adj. phr.* Impertinent, impudent. "He's too *smart Elecky* for me."

smear-case, *n.* Cf. German Schmierkäse'. Pot cheese, cottage cheese, clabber cheese, curd (Mississippi).

smiler, *n.* A glass of an intoxicating beverage. "Won't you have a *smiler*?"

smoke like a flue, *v. phr.* To smoke excessively. "Does he use tobacco? Why, he *smokes like a flue*."

smoothin'-iron, *n.* Flat-iron.

snaggle-tooth, *n.* A person having missing, broken, irregular, or otherwise imperfect teeth. "You'll be a *snaggle-tooth* before you're twenty, if you don't quit eating so much candy." "He's an old *snaggle-tooth*."

snake, *v. tr.* To appropriate, to filch. "I just *snaked* it."

snakes in one's boots, *n. phr.* Delirium tremens. "I had to help hold that man when he had *snakes in his boots*."

snap-bean, *n.* String-bean; a green beanpod which is broken into short lengths before being boiled for eating.

snatch one's self away in the heat of the day, *v. phr.* To hurry off. "Don't *snatch yourself away in the heat of the day*."

snicker to grin, *v. phr. intr.* To be pleased. "Well, I'll *snicker to grin*."

snuck, *v. pret.* Did sneak.

soak, *v. tr.* To hit, strike, punish. "Soak him one."

soda (sôdi) pop, *n. phr.* An unintoxicating beverage which expels the cork with a pop from the bottle; "pop beer."

some punkin, *n. phr.* Of some consequence. "He thinks he's *some punkin*."

some several, *pron. phr.* Several. "I had *some several* to tell me that."

some stuff, *n. phr.* Something more or less than the truth. "I told him *some stuff*."

somethink, *pron.* Something.

son, *n.* Very commonly used in the vocative case by parents, and (facetiously) by students to each other.

sorry, *adj.* Inferior, despicable, of poor quality. "He's a mighty *sorry* fellow." "The crops are *sorry* this year."

speak up in meeting, *v. phr.* To express one's opinion fearlessly. "He *spoke up in meeting*."

speckled gravy, *n. phr.* Ham gravy.

spellin' baker, *n. phr.* Spelling match. "We used to have a *spellin' baker* at the Lead Hill school every once in a while."

spellin' battle, *n. phr.* Spelling match.

spiel, *n.* Exaggerated speech, a deliberately deceptive account. "He gave him a big *spiel* about why he was there."

spieler, *n.* A crier who stands before the place where an entertainment is being given and advertises it.

spike, *n.* Alcohol, an alcoholic beverage. "This punch has a good big *spike* in it."

spike, *v. tr.* To pledge for a Greek letter fraternity. "The S. A. E.'s have *spiked* him."

spinned, *pret. v. tr.* Spun. "Then I *spinned* my top."

split-bottom chair, *n. phr.* Home-made chair with a cane bottom.

spludge around, *v. phr.* To make a display.

spoon corn-bread, *n. phr.* Soft corn-bread served with a spoon.

spreadin' nadder, *n. phr.* Blowing viper. "*Spreadin' nadders* won't hurt you."

spread the table, *v. phr.* To set the table.

sprig, *n.* Brad, small wire nail. "Nail that quarter-round on with *sprigs*."

spring-'ous, *n.* A shed built over a spring.

sprouting hoe, *n. phr.* A hoe used in digging up sprouts, roots, etc. "He says he wants a new *sprouting hoe* and is going to work."

squeech-owl, *n.* Screech-owl. Hot Springs.

'squire, *n.* Esquire. Sometimes pronounced *skwæ* and *skwâ*.

squirrel-shooter, *n.* An uncouth rustic.

squirrel-tail, *n.* A flourish in writing. Cf. *curleyeu(l)e*.

squirrel-turner, *n.* 1. A man who aids a squirrel-hunter by driving the game around the branches of a tree within range of the hunter's rifle.
2. Uncouth rustic.

squoz (*skwôz*), *v. tr.* Squeezed.

squushy, *adj.* Easily crushed. "I hate lemons; they're so *squushy*."

sranked, *v. pret.* Shrank, did shrink.

sруб off, *v. phr. tr.* To scrub off.

stag lead-out, *n. phr.* A dance-number in which only men who have not brought women dance with the women present. "It's the *stag lead-out* now. The whistle's blown."

stand, *n.* Hive. "I'd like to sell you a fine *stand* of bees."

stand-in, *n.* Favor, influence. "You want to get a *stand-in* with him."

starch, *n.* Face powder. "She put a lot of *starch* on her face and then forgot to wipe it off."

statues, *n.* The name of a game in which children pose.

stem, *n.* Hull. "It's hard to get the *stems* off of these strawberries."

stem, *v. tr.* To hull. "*Stem* these strawberries, please."

stick and mud chimney, *n. phr.* A chimney made of sticks and clay. Cleburne Co.

stick bean, *n.* Pole bean. "I'm going to plant a lot of *stick beans* this year." Common.

sticker, *n.* Thorn, bramble. "There are *stickers* on those vines."

stickman, *n.* Country bumpkin. Mississippi.

stick with a bug on the end of it, *n. phr.* Punishment, whipping, chastisement. "If you do that, I'll give you a *stick with a bug on the end of it*." "I'll take a *corn-cob with a lightning-bug on the end of it* and run you into the Arkansas River."

stinker, *n.* A prisoner in the game of *stinkbase* (prisoner's base).

stob, *n.* A short stake driven into the ground.

- stomper, n.** Stamp used by post-office employees to postmark letters."
- stompin'-ground, n.** A favorite resort.
- stool-bottom chair, n. phr.** A chair, all parts of which, including the seat, are of wood.
- stool chair, n.** Stool.
- storm house, n. phr.** A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. "Mr. Garner and King of West Ludwig are building them a *storm house*."
- story, v. intr.** To lie. "He's *storying*."
- stove in, v. phr., tr.** To knock in. "Let's *stove in* that hat."
- straight up or turned over, interrog. phr.** (Of eggs.) Fried on one side or both sides? "How do you want your eggs? *Straight up or turned over?*"
- strap, v. tr.** To punish with a strap; to punish. "If you don't quit your devilment, I'll *strap* you."
- strawberry fever, n. phr.** A fever said to be caused by the worms in strawberries.
- straw boss, n. phr.** Assistant foreman. "The foreman's away. You can speak with the *straw-boss*."
- streaked and striked, adj. phr.** Striped.
- streakity-strikity, adj.** Striped.
- stubs, n. pl.** Stubble. "I hate to go barefoot in all these *stubs*."
- stud, n.** Stud-horse, stallion. "I have a young *stud* that will be three years old in May."
- stump, v. tr.** To stop, to get the better of. "It's no use trying; you can't *stump* him."
- stunt, n.** A social function. Common among students.
- subscription school, n. phr.** Private school. "Miss Robbie Engles is teaching a *subscription school* here."
- sull, v. intr.** 1. (Of an opossum.) To pretend to be dead. "Just watch that possum *sull*." 2. (Of a person.) To sulk.
- summer grape, n. phr.** A black grape ripe about the last of August.
- summer school, n. phr.** A rural school in session during the summer. "Prof. Cook furnished what money Scroggins could not make teaching *summer schools* to carry him through school."
- summons, v. tr.** To summon. "They *summonsed* me."
- Sunday school words, n. phr.** Oaths, curses. "I felt like going off and saying some *Sunday school words*."
- sun-grins, n. pl.** The seeming smiles of a person whose face is not protected against the sun's rays. "Bring my hat around. I've got the *sun-grins*."
- sup, v. tr.** To sip. "He *supped* his coffee."
- swallow-fork, n.** A triangular incision at the end of an animal's ear leaving two forks resembling the swallow's forked tail. "See the *swallow-fork* on that cow's left ear?" A *right swallow-fork* is made in the right ear, a *left swallow-fork* in the left ear.
- swallow-fork boot, n. phr.** A riding boot cut away at the top in front and behind.
- swallow one's teeth, v. phr.** To retract. "I just made him *swallow his teeth*."

swamp-angel }
swamp-rabbit } *n.* A countryman from the swampy district.
swamp-rat }

swamper, *n.* A man who lives in swampy country. "The *swampers* and the hill-billies don't hit it off very well." Randolph Co.

swan(ee), *v. intr.* In the expression of surprise, "Well, I *swan(ee)*!"

swang, *v. tr., intr. pret.* Swung.

sweatspiration, *n.* Sweat. A facetious crossing of "sweat" and "perspiration." Rare.

sweat worse than a nigger at election, *v. phr.* To sweat copiously.

sweetbread, *n.* White (wheat) bread dipped in a sweetened egg batter and fried.

sweet girl, *n. phr.* Amiable girl. "They're *sweet girls*, of course, but they've never been away anywhere, and they're terribly narrow in their views." In common use among both sexes.

swiggered, *pp.* In the ejaculation, "I'll be *swiggered*."

switched, *pp.* In the exclamation, "I'll be *switched*."

swing onto, *v. phr.* To appropriate. "I'll *swing onto* it."

swivel-tree, *n.* Whiffletree.

swum, *v. pret.* Swam.

syrup (sērōp) stand, *n. phr.* Syrup pitcher.

table-cloth and dish-rag, *ns.* First and second fiddle. In the expression, "If I can't be *table-cloth*, I'm not going to be *dishrag*," i. e., "I'm not going to play second fiddle."

take a fall out of, *v. phr.* To get the better of.

take in, *v. phr.* To open. "School *takes in* early and *takes out* late, seems to me."

taken, *v. tr.* To take. "He *takened* it from him."

take notice, *v. phr.* To look for a wife. "That old widower's *takin' notice*."

take on, *v. phr. tr.* To admit. "The Rebekah Lodge here is *taking on* a large number of new members."

take the roof off, *v. phr.* To applaud violently. "They like to 'a' *taken the roof off*."

take to the tall timber, *v. phr.* To vanish suddenly. "He heard the officers were after him, and so he *took to the tall timber*."

talk like one has one's mouth full of hot mush, *v. phr.* To talk indistinctly.

talk up to, *v. phr.* To court, to woo. "Bud's *talkin' up to* her."

tame huckleberry, *n. phr.* Cultivated service-berry. "You can get three boxes of *tame huckleberries* for two bits."

tan one's hide }
tan one's jacket } *v. phr.* To punish one.

tap, *n.* Nut; a small piece of metal provided with an internal screw thread, used on a bolt or screw.

tarnation, *interj.* Exclamation of anger.

tarrapin, *n.* Shrew. "She's a regular old *tarrapin*."

tassel, *n.* A growth pendent from the neck of a wild turkey gobbler. "Anyone wishing to contest Mr. Warren's claim to the honor of killing the biggest wild gobbler can file his report, accompanied by the *tassel* of the gobbler, in this office."

tear around, *v. intr.* To show violent anger. "When he gets mad he just *tears around*."

tear the bone out, *v. phr.* To work very hard. "You're just *tearing the bone out*, aren't you?"

tear up jack, *v. phr.* To raise a commotion. "He just *tore up jack* when he found out he was fired."

telegram, *v. intr.* To telegraph. "He *telegraphed* as soon as he got there."

telephone, *v. intr., n.* To telephone. "I'd like to know why he *telephoned*." "I got a *telephome* message from him." Uncommon both as verb and noun.

temptation, *n.* Commonly pronounced *tem'teifən*.

ten-cent store, *n.* A bazar. "They have queensware at the *ten-cent store*."

test up, *v. phr. tr.* To test, examine. "Eyes *tested up* here."

that, *adv.* So, to such a degree. "It was *that* hard I just couldn't do it."

that's me. "That's my opinion too."

theatre (*pi'eitə*), *n.* A common pronunciation in spite of the tendency toward recessive accent, in most words.

the Boston Tech., *n. phr.* Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "The best engineering school is Cornell; the next best is Michigan; and the next, Arkansas. *The Boston Tech.* aint in it." Universal among engineering students.

them, *reflex. pron.* Themselves. "They are building *them* a storm house."

thingumadoodle, *n.* What-do-you-call-it? "Reach me that *thingumadoodle* there."

thow (*þò*), *v. tr.* To throw. "Why don't you *th'ow* it?" Rare.

though (*þù*), *prep.* Through. "I can't get *th'ough*." Rare.

thrash, *n.* Thrush; a disease affecting the mouth, lips, and throat of children. "My baby's got the *thrash*."

thresh, *n.* Thrush. "Jes' lis'n at the *thresh* sing."

throw up to, *v. phr.* To twit. "It was *thrown up to* him that he did not have a college education."

tie-ticket, *n.* "To take a tie-ticket," means "to walk the railroad ties," "to walk." "If I get there, I'll have to take a *tie-ticket*."

timberman, *n.* Lumberman. Not common.

tintsy (*tíntsi*), *adj.* Tiny.

tintsy-wintsy (*tíntsi-wíntsi*), *adj.* Tiny.

tireder, *adj. comp.* More tired.

tobacco-worm, *n.* One who uses tobacco to excess.

to beat the cars, *inf. phr.* To the skies, highly. "Tom J. Slaughter is home from a business trip to Texas, and is boosting that country to *beat the cars*."

together, *adv.* Together. *Togather* was found by an instructor in the preparatory school of the University of Arkansas, written in eight themes at one time.

tooth carpenter, *n.* Dentist. Facetious.

tooth-dentist, *n.* Dentist. "I've got to see the *tooth-dentist*."

toot one's bazoo, *v. phr.* To advertise one's self. "That's right. He's got to toot his bazoo." "*Toot your bazoo*."

top-notch, *n.* Something superlatively good. "That was a *top-notch*."

top-work, *v. tr.* To graft at the top of a tree. "The Winesaps were *top-worked* with scions of Ben Davis."

toteh, *v. tr.* To touch, hit. "He never *totehed* the man."

town, *n.* Village. The word *village* never occurs except as a book-word. *Town* is universal.

trading-point, *n.* A hamlet containing one or two stores. "It's not a town; it's a *trading-point*."

tra-la, *v. intr.* To spoon. "No *tra-laing* allowed."

transfer man, *n. phr.* Local expressman, furniture mover. "The *transfer man* won't charge you much for moving your goods." "The *transfer man* hasn't taken your trunk to the depot yet."

tree-frog, *n.* Tree-toad. "Hear the *tree-frogs*?"

trem'lin' ager, *n. phr.* Ague accompanied by violent trembling.

trimmin's, *n. pl.* Costs. "The police judge fined them each a dollar and *trimmin's*."

truth, *n.* A game in which questions must be answered truthfully.

tub, *v. intr.* To wash. "This waist didn't *tub* good." (A washer-woman's term.)

tub o' guts, *n. phr.* Corpulent person. "He's a big *tub o' guts*."

Turkey Run, *n.* Name applied facetiously to an imaginary, remote, or insignificant hamlet or railroad station.

turn loose, *v. phr. tr.* To get rid of, let go. "The marshal toid him to *turn* the hog *loose* and he let it run in his yard."

turn loose of, *v. phr.* To fire, discharge. "Very unwillingly he *turned loose of* the gun."

turn weather, *v. phr.* To become inclement, extremely cold, unpleasant, or stormy. "It's *turning weather* now."

ugly enough to sour milk, *adj. phr.* Offensive to the sight.

underbit, *n.* Semicircular piece cut from the lower part of an animal's ear. A *right underbit* is taken from the right ear, a *left underbit* from the left ear.

underbody, *n.* Corset cover. "I need a pretty *underbody* for this thin dress."

up-ball, *n.* Knocking up flies. "When you play *up-ball* the one that catches the ball gets to knock it up the next time."

use a funnel, *v. phr.* To drink intoxicants to excess. "He don't drink; he *uses a funnel*."

vary, *v. intr.* To deviate, stray, err. "When they drove into the water they *varied* from the ford crossing, it seems, and the wagon was over-turned."

vehicle, *n.* Pronounced with secondary accent on the second syllable.

violet, *v. intr.* To hunt for and pluck violets. "Let's go *violeting*."

volunteer, *n.* Any plant, shrub, or tree which is self-sown. "This tulip-tree is a *volunteer*."

vomik (*vomik*), *n.* Vomit. "His *vomik* smelt like a drunk man's."

want the earth and the moon with two spans of barb-wire fence around it and whitewash the fence, *v. phr.* To desire altogether too much.

warm evidence (*evidents*), *n. phr.* Strong evidence. "There was some right *warm evidence* in that case.

warning order, *n. phr.* A summons to appear in court at a specified time. Universal.

was's nest, *n. phr.* White bread, light bread. Name applied to white bread because its texture suggests the cells made by wasps. Rare.

water-chinkapin, *n.* Yoncopin. See *yonkapin*.

water-dog, *n.* A kind of newt with a doglike face.

water-lizard, *n.* A newt. Called in Morgantown, W. Va., "*alligator*."

water-oak, *n.* A kind of oak growing in swampy places.

water-plug, *n.* Hydrant. "There is no *water-plug* near enough to reach the store."

water-sopped, *adj.* Water-soaked.

water-witch, *n. masc.* A man who uses a forked stick of witch-hazel or peach to find the place where a well should be dug. Common.

wax, *n.* Gum. "Let me chew your *wax* till recess."

weak trim'les, *n. phr.* Trembling caused by physical weakness.

wearied (*wirid*), *pp.* Worried. "He's still *wearied* about his suit."

weatherboard, *n., v. tr.* 1. (Noun) Clapboard. 2. (Verb) To clapboard. "Mrs. Avis Lee has her house *weather boarded* and covered and improved in every way until it looks like a new house." Universal. *Siding* is not much used.

Weenie (*wini*), *n.* Wiener Wurst, sausage. "Hot *Weenies*."

weight social, *n. phr.* A party to which one pays an admission fee proportioned to one's weight.

went, *pp.* Common among the uneducated for "gone." "Jim hasn't *went yet*." "I'd a *went* if I'd ben you."

went and gone and done it, *pp. phr.* "He's *went and gone and done it*."

were there, *v. phr.* Was there. "Were there any vomik on the floor?"

whack, *n.* Lie. "Jeeminy Christmas, that's a *whack*."

whack, *v. intr.* To lie. "He's a-*whacking* all right."

what did you say your name was?
what might your name be?
what mout your name be?

} *inter. cl.* What is your
 } name?

what time is it? "Time all fools were dead. Don't you wish you were sick?" Supposed by some youngsters to be highly facetious.

whetrock, *n.* Whetstone. "Where's the *whetrock*? I want to sharpen the hatchet."

which, *inter. pron.* What?

whip-stitch, *n.* Little while. "She's coming over here every *whip-stitch*."

who in the Sam Hill?, *inter. cl.* Who in hell? "*Who in the Sam Hill* broke my needle?"

whole clabber, *n. phr.* Thick, curdled, unstirred milk.

whole passel, *n. phr.* A large number. "A *whole passel* of folks just went by."

whollop, *v. tr.* To whip. "He got *wholloped* till he didn't know where he was at."

whup (hwup), *v. tr.* To vanquish, to punish, to tire. "That *whups* me." "I'm clean *whupped* out."

wide place in the road, *n. phr.* A hamlet. "It's not a town; it's just a *wide place in the road*." The following is an ascending scale; 1. wide place in the road; 2. town; 3. city.

wiggletail, *n.* 1. Young mosquito. 2. Tadpole. "Those ditches were full of *wiggletails*."

wild goose plum, *n. phr.* A small, sour, salmon-colored plum, extremely common in Arkansas.

winter-fern, *n.* Sometimes pronounced wintə-fæən. A mountain fern.

withdrew, *pp.* Withdrawn. "He's *withdrew* from the race."

without, *conj.* Unless. "I won't go *without* he goes too."

wolf over the river, *n. phr.* The name of a game.

woodchuck, *n.* Woodpecker. (An onomatopoeic word; the woodpecker goes chuck! chuck!).

woods, *n. sq., pl.* Wood. "He was coming through a *woods*."

wool, *v. tr.* To pull one's hair. "I'll *wool* you."

work for a stand-in, *v. tr.* To attempt to get into the good graces of, to ingratiate one's self with. "You want to *work* that prof *for a stand-in*."

working, *n.* Unpaid voluntary and coöperative labor. "There will be a *working* at Mt. Enterprise Saturday for the purpose of cleaning up the cemetery."

work toes and finger-nails off, *v. phr.* To toil.

worser, *comp. adj.* Worse. "He's not better, he's *worser*."

wrack, *n.* Wrack and ruin. "That old house is going to *wrack*." Common.

writ, *pret. v. tr. and intr.* Wrote.

written, *v. pret.* Wrote. "I *written* to him yesterday."

'xac'ly, *adv.* Exactly. "I couldn't tell you *'xactly* what I paid."

yahoo (y'eihâ), *n.* Uncouth person. "Indiana *yahoo*."

Yankeeland, *n.* Country north of that in which the speaker was brought up. People from southern Illinois and southern Indiana are called Yankees, even if they are of pure southern descent and speak a southern dialect. "Mark Twain a southern author? He's from Missouri (Miz'ûrə).

That's *Yankeeland*." Even a North Arkansan is known further south as a Yankee.

yap, *v. intr.* To yelp. "Just listen at that fice dog *yapping*."

yarn, *v. intr.* To lie. "Don't *yarn* to me." Used by the older generation.

yarn sock, *n. phr.* Handknit stocking. "He is leaving the atmosphere of the *yarn sock* and the collarless shirt."

year (yæə and yîr), *n.* Ear. "I'll cut your *years* off." "I grabbed the old sow by the *years*."

yearling, *n.* Pronounced yîrliŋ. Universal.

yere, *adv.* Here. "I couldn't get *yere* in time."

yoncopin (yɔnkəpin), *n.* An aquatic plant with large, broad leaves, a yellow flower, and an edible, nut-like seed in a floating pod; found in swamps. E. and So. Ark.

you bet you (betʃə). "You bet." (Influence of "I bet you.")

you come (with stress on *you*). Call again.

young men and young ladies, *n. phr.* Young men and young women. "*Young men and young ladies* are received here on equal terms." Universal.

young 'un, *n. phr.* 1. Child. "Come along and bring the *young 'uns*." 2. Young bird or animal of any kind. "This egg's got a *young 'un* in it."

your tie's riding your collar. Said to a person whose cravat has risen above his collar.

yowl, *v. intr.* To scold. "Congressman Robinson *yowls* at the Republican party for alleged incompetency."

JOSEPH WILLIAM CARR.

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Orono, Maine.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT
SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the American Dialect Society was held at Haverford, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1905, at 1 P. M., with President George Hempl in the chair. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were presented. The Treasurer's report was audited by Messrs. Mott and Greene, and officers for the ensuing year were then elected.

President, Professor O. F. EMERSON, of Western Reserve University.

Vice-President, Professor GEORGE HEMPL, of the University of Michigan.

Secretary-Treasurer, W. E. MEAD, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct.

Editing Committee, { Professor C. H. GRANDGENT, of Harvard University.
Professor W. H. CARRUTH, of the University of Kansas.
The Secretary, *ex officio*.

The following resolution was unanimously passed: That the hearty thanks of the American Dialect Society be tendered to Professor O. F. Emerson for his devoted and efficient service as Secretary.

C. H. GRANDGENT,

Acting Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

From December 23, 1904, to December 20, 1905.

PERMANENT FUND.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Balance on hand Dec. 23, 1904..... | \$121.28 |
| Interest from July 1, 1904 to July 1, 1905 | 4.48 |
| Total in Permanent Fund..... | \$125.76 |

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Balance on hand Dec. 23, 1904..... | \$560.10 |
| Membership fees and cash..... | 226.15 |
| Sales of Dialect Notes..... | 62.00 |
| Interest from July 1, 1904, to July 1, 1905..... | 20.40 |
| Total receipts | <u>\$868.65</u> |

Expenditures and Credits.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Secretary's expenses, postage, etc. (Vouchers 1, 2, 5) | \$ 27.41 |
| Indexing Vol. ii (Voucher 3)..... | 30.90 |
| Printing Part VI, Vol. ii, Part V, Vol. i (Voucher 4)..... | 337.95 |
| Balance on hand | <u>472.39</u> |
| Total expenditures and credits..... | <u>\$868.65</u> |
| Total balance, Permanent and General Funds..... | \$598.15 |

THE AMERICAN DIALECT DICTIONARY.

The first meeting of the American Dialect Society was held on December 30, 1889, in Sever Hall, Cambridge. This was the result of a tentative plan for a Dialect Society outlined in January, 1889. The first issue of *Dialect Notes*, dated 1890, is a publication of thirty-two pages, of which three pages are occupied by a membership list of 158. The last issue of *Dialect Notes* (III. 1) contains 111 pages and a membership list of 300. As was the case seventeen years ago, the annual membership fee is still one dollar.

In the course of these seventeen years there have been published two complete volumes of *Dialect Notes*, and the first part of a third volume,¹ without counting some special pamphlets and circulars of information,—the whole aggregating not far from eleven hundred pages. Not all of this matter is of the first importance, but a good part of it is of real value as far as it goes, and a permanent contribution to the materials for the study of American English.

But the most ardent admirer of the achievements of the Society must admit that all the investigation that has been done, however thorough for certain districts, is fragmentary in the extreme. Not a single state has been adequately covered, and large dialect districts are not represented at all in our publications or in any other, except possibly in so-called dialect stories.

To one who has reviewed the whole situation it seems clear that the time has come when we should definitely abandon the drifting policy which we have followed and set out on a systematic investigation. If our chief aim is to publish detached studies of a district here and there as chance may offer them,

¹ Vol. I., Parts 1-9, 497 pp.

Vol. II., Parts 1-6, 479 pp.

Vol. III., Part 1, 111 pp.

1,087 pp.

we shall doubtless accomplish something of value—and the better and the more numerous such studies are the greater our satisfaction—but if we cherish the hope that by such means we shall, within a reasonable time, succeed in preparing an adequate dialect map of our vast country and in bringing together a sufficient amount of trustworthy material for an American Dialect Dictionary worthy to stand beside the English Dialect Dictionary, we are optimistic indeed.

One aspect of the case that we cannot overlook is that users of dialect are mortal. In one of our meetings three or four years ago, attention was called to the fact that in the most characteristic dialect centers of New England the oldest inhabitants, who speak the language that was current before the introduction of railroads, are rapidly disappearing, while their language is vanishing without record, and that if we wish still to hear the pronunciations and the phrases of the *Biglow Papers* we must go to the remotest districts of New England. In a few years this typical speech of our New England forefathers will be little more than a tradition—and for the most part an unrecorded tradition.

Much more might be urged, but there will doubtless be general assent to the proposition that the Society should take a definite step forward and endeavor to carry out a comprehensive plan of investigation and of collection of material for the Dialect Dictionary. In order to have an intelligent appreciation of the situation, we should therefore take account of how much work there is to be done; what is the ideal plan for accomplishing it; and, if the ideal plan is beyond our reach, what is, all things considered, the wisest plan to adopt.

The problem before us is a far more complicated one than is the case in England, or in any other country that has had a long and slowly developed history. The great extent of our territory, the thinly peopled districts, the shifting character of our population, and the speech mixture in all of our newer states, to say nothing of the rapid flooding of New England and the entire Atlantic seaboard with hordes of ignorant foreigners from Southern and Eastern Europe—these, and scores of other considerations that might be adduced, make the gathering of trustworthy material a matter of great difficulty.

As for the amount of investigation to be done, there is slight

exaggeration in saying that the work of the Dialect Society must be multiplied twenty-fold before a dialect dictionary can be safely undertaken. Some fields that are richest have been scarcely worked at all, and cannot be until we get more helpers. The great South, for example, notwithstanding some admirable contributions, is still an almost virgin field, which would occupy at least a hundred trained collectors. From the entire Pacific Slope, and indeed from the greater portion of the Middle West, we have yet to receive even tentative lists. And similar statements can be made about several of the oldest states in the Union.

An ideal plan would be to have in each state, or each definitely assigned district, a competent director of dialect investigation, following a plan at least attempted some years ago. He would select his helpers and provide them with printed slips of uniform size,—one for each word,—with blank spaces for definitions, etc. He would prepare, with the aid of his collectors, tentative lists of words, phrases, and pronunciations used in a given district. Such lists might be based in part upon lists printed in *Dialect Notes*, upon Bartlett's collection, or Farmer's, or even upon the English Dialect Dictionary, in so far as the words reappear in America. These tentative lists could be distributed to collectors and could afford a basis for lists more accurately representing the usage of certain districts. Ultimately, of course, every word should be recorded on its own separate slip so as to be readily arranged in its proper place at the central clearing-house. Carefully prepared lists of this sort, serving as suggestions to collectors, would unquestionably yield large results.

But in addition to these large contributions there are multitudes of small contributions that might be made of a half-dozen words accurately noted in a certain district. Such small collections will be welcomed from any quarter.

Now all this work involves a considerable expenditure of money, and, although the treasury is in good condition, there is not a sufficient surplus to enable us to print and distribute the slips that are required in order to make our accumulating material usable.

If, therefore, within any reasonable time we are to accomplish the work for which the Society is organized, it seems evident

we must get assistance from outside. An annual gift of some hundreds of dollars or, still better, a permanent fund affording a substantial increase to our income, would enable the Society to move definitely toward the accomplishment of the important results at which we aim. Is there any sufficient reason why the Dialect Society should not be aided in accomplishing this work, which if not done soon can never be done with the completeness which is still possible? There must be influence enough in this body, we may hope, to enlist the interest of wealthy individuals in the welfare of the Society and in the scholarly and patriotic work it is endeavoring to do. If such assistance can be obtained, we may hope to accomplish a work of lasting importance.

WILLIAM E. MEAD.

It is a matter of regret that the present number of DIALECT NOTES should be so late in making its appearance, but the delay has been unavoidable. There has been an unusual dearth of material suitable for insertion in our annual publication. Carefully prepared contributions will be at all times welcome and will be printed at the earliest moment practicable.

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DIALECT NOTES

Volume III, Part III, 1907.

A WORD-LIST FROM HAMPSTEAD, S. E. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

I.

The contributor of the following word-list spent the first sixteen years of his life (1870-1886) almost exclusively in Hampstead, New Hampshire, some ten miles north of Haverhill, Mass. The next four years he studied at Exeter in the same county as Hampstead, and less than twenty miles away. His Harvard room-mate was from Chester, N. H., a town four miles from Hampstead. Thus for the first twenty-four years of his life he heard the dialect of Southeastern New Hampshire. Its peculiarities have been brought home to him all the more forcibly because of six years recently spent in the South, and because of work done on the dialect of Northwest Arkansas.

Hampstead was originally Timber Lane, the greater portion of which was known as Haverhill District (a part of Haverhill, Mass.), and the smaller portion as Amesbury Peak (a sharp angle of Amesbury, Mass.). All of this territory was included in old Norfolk County comprising all towns of the Massachusetts Bay Colony north of the Merrimac river. Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire chartered and named Hampstead (for the English Hampstead), January 19, 1749.

Hampstead was settled by people of English extraction from Essex County, Mass. "Nine-tenths of their parents" were "from Newbury," Essex County. Cf. Noyes's History of Hampstead, N. H. (Boston, 1899). Their descendants have intermarried to a slight extent with the descendants of the Scotch-Irish, who founded Derry (an adjoining town) and a portion of Chester.

With the exception of very few localisms the following word-list might have been contributed from any part of the district

of which Haverhill, Mass., is the commercial center, and which has found literary expression in the works of Whittier. The Haverhill region, as is well known, is Whittier-land. The circumstances surrounding the Whittier family were typical even as late as 1886 of most families in Hampstead. They were neither rich nor poor, but independent. They lived on small farms, which they worked in summer. In the winter they made hand-sewed shoes (usually *ladies' slippers*) in their own little shoe-shops near or in their dwellings for the *shoe bosses* of Haverhill, who had themselves in most cases *risen from the shoe-bench*.

Many of the following colloquialisms are Americanisms used over a wide area. Others are localisms to a greater or less extent. In other words, the contributor is well aware that the great majority of the following colloquialisms are not confined to either Hampstead or New Hampshire.

Valuable assistance has been rendered the contributor by F. E. Merrill, A.M., for a long time principal of the Hampstead High School, and by Miss Lucia F. Sanborn of West Hampstead. Miss Sanborn has kindly read the manuscript and made many improvements. Especial thanks are also due to Professor H. H. Hanson of the University of Maine, a native of Strafford in Southeastern New Hampshire, and to Mrs. J. W. Carr.

airly, *adv. adj.* Early. Used by old people. "Got breakfast *airly*, aint yer?"

always behind like an old cow's tail, *adv. phr.* Always late; never prompt. "You're *always behind like an old cow's tail*."

ant-bed, *n.* Ant-hill; home of a colony of ants. "Look out! You're stepping on an *ant-bed*."

antiques and horribles, *n. phr.* Masked men, dressed in fantastic or ragged clothing, who parade the streets on the Fourth of July. This designation is usually shortened in colloquial language to *horribles*. "The newspaper says there will be *antiques and horribles* in the Fourth of July parade." Formed after the analogy of "Ancients and Honorables," *i. e.*, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston.

ants' nest, *n. phr.* Ant-hill.

anywheres, *adv.* Anywhere.

as long as, *adv. conj. phr.* As, because, since. "*As long as* you insist upon it I'll try and do it." Universal.

as though, *adv. conj. phr.* As if. "It looks *as though* we'd get rain." Universal. Cf. N. W. Ark. *like*.

attacked, *pret., pp.* Attacked. "The cat *attacked* him."

bachelor, *n.* Bachelor.

barb'ry, *n.* Barberry. "*Barb'ries* pucker up your mouth so."

barge, *n.* Omnibus. "The New York man waited on the wharf for a *barge* as he was told to; but he got left because nothing but a 'bus came."

Barrington beggars } *n. phr.* Basket makers and vendors from
Barrington tribe } "*Leathers City*," Barrington, N. H.

"Here come the *Barrington beggars*."

bar up and bar down, *n. phr.* A boys' outdoor game.

bass-wood, *n.* American linden; known in Arkansas as the *linn* or *linn-tree*.

beaver, *n.* Silk hat.

belly-bump, *adv.* Prone on a sled. "The boys like to slide *belly-bump*."

ben, *pp.* of *be*. Common for *been*. Hampstead is only a few miles from the birthplace and old home of Whittier, who rimed, true to his dialect :

"For of all sad words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these, it might have *been*."

bench, *n.* Shoemaker's bench. "Most of the shoe bosses have risen from the *bench*." "I've been working at the *bench* all day."

best room, *n. phr.* Old-fashioned front parlor, used only on formal occasions, such as the visit of the minister.

biddy, *n.* In children's language, a hen. "Let's feed the *biddies*."

biddy-hen, *n.* In children's language, a hen.

big as all outdoors, *adj. phr.* Very large. "She has got a mouth as *big as all outdoors*."

big as a meeting-house, *adj. phr.* Said of one who feels his importance. "He feels as *big as a meeting-house*."

big as a pint of cider, *adj. phr.* Small, diminutive, tiny. "He's about as *big as a pint of cider*." "He wa'n't *no bigger'n a pint of cider*."

big bug, *n. phr.* An aristocrat.

Big Injun, *n. phr. prep.* Nickname for a coarse, boastful man. "*Big Injun* says he has seen the world."

bimeby, *adv.* By-and-by.

black, *v. t.* To blacken. "He *blacked* his eyes." "*Black* my shoes." "I *blacked* the stove." "The boys *blacked* up as minstrels." Universal.

black-eyed Susan, *n. phr.* Daisy with dark brown centre and orange-colored rays. "There's a whole slew of *black-eyed Susans* over in that field."

black-snaps, *n. phr.* Gaylussaccia; huckleberries. The seeds snap when eaten.

blare, *v. i.* To bellow (used of cows). "I can't stand that cow's *blaring* any longer."

blueberry, *n.* Vaccinium. Low, high, and half-high blueberries ripen in the order named. Blueberries have short stems and tiny seeds. The opposite is true of huckleberries.

blueb'ry, *n.* The usual pronunciation of blueberry. "*Blueb'ries* are ten cents a quart."

Bluenose, *n.* A native of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward's Island, who is not of French extraction. "He married a *Blue-nose*."

boil-dinner, *n.* New England boiled dinner; domestic corned beef boiled with vegetables.

boil-dish, *n.* New England boiled dinner.

boiled-cider apple sauce, *n. phr.* Defined by its name. "Apple butter" not used.

bolóny, *n.* A thick sausage of mixed cooked meat, sold at groceries. Cf. Bologna, Italy.

bolony sausage, *n. phr.* Same as *bolony*.

bone to pick, *n. phr.* Disagreeable subject to discuss. "I've got a *bone to pick* with you."

boogerish (*bugərif*), *adj.* Uncanny; suggestive of bogies.

booger(man), *n.* Bogie man, goblin. "Look out, or the *boogerman* will get you." "There are *boogers* in there."

boom-pike, *n.* The bittern.

bossy, *adj.* Overbearing, domineering.

bossy, *n.* A cow or calf. Child's term.

bossy calf, *n. phr.* In children's language, a calf.

bossy cow, *n. phr.* In children's language, a cow.

boughten, *adj.* Not home-made; ready-made. "It's a *boughten* suit of clothes."

box-wood, *n.* *Cornus florida*; known in Arkansas as *dog-wood*.

bread-cake, *n.* A simple breadlike cake containing raisins and baked in a bread-pan.

brichy, *adj.* Breachy; apt to break out of pasture or any enclosure. "I don't want to buy any *brichy* cattle."

brick-oven, *n. phr.* A bake-oven of brick built in connection with a kitchen fire-place. Called by many of the younger generation *Dutch oven*, *q. v.* "There is a *brick oven* in the John D. Ordway house, and there are two in the Sanborn house in Sandown."

bright as a dollar, *adj. phr.* Mentally alert. "That boy's *bright as a dollar*."

brought up in a saw-mill, *adj. phr.* Badly brought up; uncouth, boorish. "What did you leave the door open for? Were you *brought up in a saw-mill*?" (Saw-mills commonly have no doors.)

Bub, *n. voc. case.* Proper name given jocosely by strangers to a boy. If *Bub* has a little sister, her name is necessarily *Sis*. "Say, *Bub*, hold my horse, wo'n't you?"

bucket, *n.* A large wooden pail or pail-like receptacle, *e. g.*, a well-bucket; a sugar-bucket. Not used indiscriminately, as in the West and South, of pails, buckets, and coal-scuttles.

bulkhead, *n.* Outside cellar-entrance with nearly horizontal doors under which is the upright door leading directly into the cellar. "The barrel rolled down into the *bulkhead* against the cellar-door."

bull-paddock, *n. phr.* Bull-frog. "The *bull-paddock* goes "paddy got dhrunk, paddy got dhrunk."

bull-rake, *n.* The largest kind of hand hay-rake. "He tried to help us with the haying, and he didn't know what a *bull-rake* was." Rare.

butter and eggs, *n. phr.* *Linaria vulgaris*; toad-flax. "You'll find *butter and eggs* up there beside the road." Cf. *snaptagon*.

buttonwood, *n.* Plane-tree; sycamore.

by gorry, *prep. phr.* Used as *interj.* Softened form of *by God*. Cf. *gorry*.

Canuck, *n.* A French Canadian. "The *Canucks* work in the brick-yards and cotton-mills."

Cape, the, *n.* Cape Cod. "She's from *the Cape*."

Cape Codder, *n. phr.* A person from Cape Cod. "He's a *Cape Codder*."

Cape Cod turkey, *n. phr.* Salt codfish. A joke of the same order as Welsh rabbit and Arkansas chicken (salt pork). "The poor old man was told when he came to the county farm that he would learn to like *Cape Cod turkey*. He had been living on it for years!"

carpet-rags, *n.* Strips of cloth used for making carpets and mats (rugs).

carrot-top, *n.* A person with bright red hair. "He's a *carrot-top*."

carry-all, *n.* A light four-wheeled family vehicle, covered, with adjustable curtains and two seats, usually drawn by one horse.

cartoon, *n.* Pasteboard box or carton, such as slippers or shoes are packed in. Cf. *saloon* from *salon*.

cat and dog fight, *n. phr.* Two fire-crackers (*snap-crackers*) are broken on one side in the middle, bent back into a V-shape, and placed apex to apex. The powder overflowing between the two apexes is then ignited. The result is a *cat and dog fight*. Called by New York City children, *scissors* (*sizzers*).

checkermint, *n.* A confection flavored with wintergreen essence but otherwise the same as a peppermint-drop. Word formed after the analogy of *peppermint*. "I'll take half a pound of *checkermints*."

ches'nutting, *vbl. n.* Gathering chestnuts. "School let out early, and we all went *ches'nutting*."

chist, *n.* A box; chest. "The tools are in the *chist*."

cider apple-sauce, *n. phr.* Boiled cider apple-sauce; "apple butter."

cider-drunkard, *n.* A country toper whose principal beverage is hard cider. "Don't you treat that old *cider-drunkard* again, if he comes here."

city boarder, *n. phr.* Summer boarder. "They've got *city boarders* up to Walnut Hill."

clap in, clap out, *v. phr.* as *n.* A house-game.

clever, *adj.* 1. Used of animals in the sense of *gentle, kind*. "That's a *clever* horse you've got." 2. Used of persons who are goodnatured and perhaps a little deficient mentally.

clim, *pret.* of climb. Did climb. "He *clim* a tree."

cly, *v. t.* To cloy. "I've eaten so much I am *clied*."

coarse piece, *n. phr.* A vulgar woman. "She's a *coarse piece*, I can tell you."

cocked and primed, *adj. phr.* Ready for an argument or a fight.

cold as Greenland, *adj. phr.* Very cold.
college-educated, *adj.* Educated at college. "What's the use of being *college-educated*, if you're going into business?"

cologne factory, *n.* Skunk. Highly facetious.

coltsfoot, *n.* Marsh marigold (*Caltha*). The leaves are of such a shape as to suggest a colt's foot. They make delicious greens. "We Hampstead boys used to get fifteen cents a peck for *coltsfoot*." See *cowslip*.

come, *pret.* of *came*. "He *come* back the other day."

come-by-chance, *n.* A bastard.

come off (the perch), *v. phr. imper.* Don't try to deceive me. "O, *come off the perch* ; I don't believe it."

come-up-ance, *n.* Deserts, punishment. "He got his *come-up-ance*, and don't you forget it." Cf. *come up with* below.

come up with, *v. phr.* To overtake ; passively, to be overtaken by punishment, to be punished, to get one's just deserts. "I *come up with* him as he was driving to Haverhill." "He got *come up with* when he tried to skin me."

comf'table, *n.* A wadded bedquilt ; a comforter. "I need another *comf'table* on this bed."

Concord, *prop. n.* Pronounced Cong'cud (*k-oykəd*). Only 'foreigners' say Con'cord'.

consid'able, *adj. and adv.* Considerable ; a great deal.

continental, *n.* Originally, a note of Continental money ; secondarily, something of no value. "I don't give a *continental* if he don't like it."

conversation lozenge, *n. phr.* Lozenge with a sentimental motto printed in red.

coony (rabbit), *n.* Cony. "The cat has caught a *coony rabbit*."

copenhagen, *n.* "A game in which a circle of players grasp a rope while one on the inside tries to strike or touch the hands of some player of the opposite sex in the circle."

copperhead, *n.* A northerner who was opposed to the war for the preservation of the Union, either because he believed in the doctrine of states' rights or because he regarded civil war as too high a price to pay for the abolition of slavery.

corn-barn, *n. phr.* Shed, the floor of which is mounted on posts and in which Indian corn is stored.

corn-beef, *n.* Domestic corned beef. (Unknown in N. W. Arkansas.)

corned, *adj.* Intoxicated. "He was *corned* all right."

cornet band, *n. phr.* A brass band ; a band in which the principal instrument is the cornet. "There was a *cornet band* in Hampstead."

county farm, *n. phr.* Farm maintained by a county as a refuge for its paupers. "I don't see what will save them from going to the *county farm*."

court, *v. t.* At least six synonymous expressions occur : 1. go with ; 2. keep company with ; 3. wait on ; 4. pay attentions to ; 5. buzz ; 6. spark.

cow-barn, *n.* Cow-stable.

cowhides, *n. pl.* Cowhide boots with long legs. "He had on a pair of *cow-hides*."

cow-lily, *n.* Common yellow lily or spatter-dock growing in pools and ponds and bearing some resemblance to the white water-lily. "I wish those *cow-lilies* were pond-lilies."

cowslip, *n.* Marsh marigold (*Caltha*). A yellow flower growing in spring in the swamps of southeastern New Hampshire. Before it blossoms the plant makes very delicate greens. "It's fun to pick *cowslips* and then peddle 'em." Same as *coltsfoot*, *q. v.*

cow-slops, *n.* Facetious for *cowslips* (*Caltha*). An archaic form.

cowy, *adj.* Tainted by unsanitary conditions in a cow-stable. "This milk tastes *cowy*."

cow-yard, *n.* Barnyard.

crack(ed) corn, *n. phr.* Broken Indian corn, fed to live stock and poultry. Cf. N. W. Ark., *chops*.

cracker, *n.* A round brittle biscuit three inches in diameter, consisting of two separable layers. "I bought a barrel of *crackers*." Such crackers are common only in New England. Called in New York City *Boston crackers*.

crackers 'n' cheese, *n. phr.* A common luncheon among New England rustics, as it can be obtained in any grocery. "He went into the grocery store and ate (et) *crackers 'n' cheese*." Always used for lunch at auctions.

critter, *n.* Creature. Older generation.

cross-tag, *n.* In this variety of *tag*, if a third player crosses the path of the pursued player and in front of the pursuer, the latter must try to *tag* the third player. This manoeuvre can be repeated till a third player is tagged and thus becomes the pursuer.

crow-biddy, *n.* Children's language. A rooster.

cry-baby (cripsy), *n.* A child or person who is easily caused to weep. "He's a regular *cry-baby cripsy*."

cussedness, *n.* Moral perversity; wilful unrighteousness. "He did it out of pure *cussedness*."

customer, *n.* Person. In uncomplimentary epithets such as "hard *customer*," "tough *customer*."

cut a $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{big} \\ \text{wide} \end{array} \right\}$ **swath**, *v. phr.* To make a great display.

cut a **dash**, *v. phr.* To make a great display.

cutter, *n.* Shoe cutter; an employee in a shoe factory who cuts out the leather used in the uppers of shoes and slippers. "He makes good pay; he's a *cutter*, you know."

dander, *n.* Anger. "He got his *dander* up."

Dan'el, *prop. n.* Daniel. Universal.

darn, *v. t.* Common in imprecations for *damn*. "*Darn* it all! Why couldn't he have come earlier?"

darnation, *interj. and adv.* 1. Softened form of damnation. "*Darnation!* Why couldn't he stay away?" 2. Exceedingly, very. "I'm *darnation* tired, I know that."

dassent, *neg. v.* Dare not. Conjugated: I *dassent*, you *dassent*, he *dassent*; we *dassent*, you *dassent*, they *dassent*. "I *dassent* tackle it."

daylights, *n. pl.* Eyes. Used in the *v. phr.* to knock one's *daylights* out, *q. v.* Cf. N. W. Ark. *lights*.

dead as a door-nail, *adj. phr.* Entirely dead.

dead as Chelsea, *adj. phr.* Used of a retrogressive community.

dead as Hannah Emerson, *adj. phr.* Entirely dead.

deaf, *adj.* Pronounced *deef* (dîf).

deestric, *n.* District. "School has always kept three terms a year in this *deestric*." This pronunciation of an older generation was very painful to youth trained by a correct school-ma'am.

democrat, *n.* "A high light wagon with several seats and without a top."

Derry Nuisance, *n. phr.* Facetious and undeserved corruption of *Derry News*, a paper circulating in Derry, N. H., and the surrounding towns.

Derry Peaker, *n. phr.* A citizen of East Derry, or Derry Peak.

devil's fiddle, *n. phr.* An unmusical instrument made by passing a waxed end through the punctured bottom of a tin can.

diarrhee, *n.* Diarrhoea.

dingle-toes } *n.* One who stumbles.

ding-toes }

ding-toed, *adj.* Given to stumbling.

dinner-horn, *n.* Horn blown to announce that dinner is ready. "Haven't they blown the *dinner-horn* yet?"

dogwood, *n.* A poisonous tree (*Rhus vernix*); poison sumach; not the southern dogwood. *Cornus florida* is known as *box-wood*. "He got poisoned with *dogwood*."

don't amount to a hill of beans, *v. phr.* See *hill of beans*.

do tell! *interj. phr.* Exclamation of mild surprise on hearing some information. "Do tell! I'd never have thought it."

doughnut, *n.* A kind of cake dough, whether raised or not, cut in the form of a wide ring and fried in deep fat. *Cruller* does not occur.

dove, *pret.* of *dive*. Did *dive*. "He *dove* into the water."

down East, *prep. phr.* Maine. "He comes from *down East*."

Downeaster, *n.* A person from Maine.

down to, *prep. phr.* Down at. "He's lived *down to* Haverhill quite a spell now." "I'll meet you *down to* William Page's."

down where they pry the sun up with a crowbar, *adv. phr.* The Provinces. "He came from *down where they pry the sun up with a crowbar*."

dragged through a knot-hole, *adj. phr.* Exhausted, worn out. "He looks as though he'd been *dragged through a knot-hole*."

driv, *pret. v.* Drove.

drop the handkerchief, *v. phr.* as *n.* A kissing game.

droveyer (dr'ōvyər), *n.* Drover. "The *droveyers* used to go through here with their cattle to Brighton."

Dutch cheese, *n. phr.* Sour milk cheese. Universal.

Dutch oven, *n. phr.* 1. A shallow iron kettle, with a tin or sheet-iron cover, into which bread was put for baking. Burning coals were piled around

it and on top of the cover. Cf. N. W. Arkansas, *skillet and lid*. 2. A portable oven used before an open fire. 3. A brick oven. The compiler has asked members of the younger generation from Michigan, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, and Nova Scotia for a definition of *Dutch oven*. In answer, a description of the *brick oven* was given.

elk, *n.* Yolk of an egg. Cf. *yelk*.

ell-part, *a.* Ell. "She's out in the *ell-part*."

ellum, *n.* Elm. "There's a big *ellum* in our yard."

ellwives, *n.* Alewives. "*Ellwives* are cheap now."

emmet, *n.* Small red ant. "Those nasty little red *emmetts* have gotten into the buttery."

English hay, *n. phr.* Hay, the seed for which was brought originally from England: "tame hay."

et, *pret.* and *pp.* of *eat*. Did eat; eaten. "He *et* it all up." "I haven't *et* my breakfast yet."

everywheres, *adv.* Everywhere.

ex, *n.* Axle. "You need to grease (grīs) this *ex*."

faith you, *n. phr.* An asseveration.

fancy house, *n. phr.* A house of bad repute.

fancy woman, *n. phr.* A kept woman; a harlot.

feel like a boiled owl } *v. phr.* To be nervously exhausted, as from
feel like a fool } loss of sleep. "I *feel like a boiled owl* this morning."

fence viewer, *n. phr.* A town officer who may be called upon by an interested party to require the maintenance of a legal fence.

fish-horn, *n.* 1. Horn blown by a fish-pedler. "There's that old *fish-horn* again; I don't want any fish." 2. Any common horn. "Blow that *fish-horn*, will you?"

fish-man, *n.* Fish pedler. "The *fish-man's* blowing his horn, mother."

flag-root (flæg-rut), *n.* The root of *sweet flag* (*Acorus Calamus*); used for preserving. It makes a delicate tid-bit.

flap-jack, *n.* Griddle-cake, pan-cake. "I can turn *flap-jacks* all right."

flare up, *v. i.* To become angry. "He didn't need to *flare up* about it."

flipper-jack, *n.* Jocular form of *flap-jack*. "I want *flipper-jacks* for breakfast."

forehanded, *adj.* Thrifty. "Gran'sir admired him because he was a *forehanded* man."

fore-room, *n.* Front room. "Come down to-night and we'll have a fire in the *fore-room*."

Freewiller, *n.* Freewill Baptist. "There are lots of *Freewillers* over to Danville."

funnel, *n.* Stove pipe. "The *funnel* got red hot after he filled the stove up."

fur, *adv.* Far.

fur-off, *adj.* Distant. "He's in Pennsylvania, or one of them *fur-off* states." Older generation.

fush! *interj.* Bosh! "O fush! What nonsense!"

fush out, *v. phr.* To fail. "He tried to go into that business and *fushed out* completely."

fuss-budget, *n.* A person who makes a great ado about small matters; a fussy person. "He's a terrible old *fuss-budget*."

gal, *n.* Girl. Older generation.

gape (gáp), *v. i.* To yawn. "You could see he was tired; he *gaped so*." Cf. *gawp*. Both are variant forms of Anglo-Saxon *zeapan*.

gawp, *v. i.* To stare with open mouth. "Who are you *gawping at*, you numskull?" Cf. *gape*.

geogaphry (dʒogəfri), *n.* Geography.

gineral, *n.* General.

girls, *n. pl.* Maiden sisters, even when they are aged, the surname always prefixed. "The Brown *girls* must have been over eighty when they died."

give, *pret.* of give. "I *give* it to him yesterday."

godfrey mighty, *interj. phr.* Softened form of God Almighty.

go in (swimming) } *v. phr.* Go bathing or swimming.

go in all over

go it while you're young, *aphoristic v. phr.* Enjoy yourself in youth.

golden robin, *n. phr.* Baltimore oriole. "*Golden robins* like to hang their nests from the branches of elm trees"—the usual expression; "*hang-bird*" being less common.

gool, *n.* Base; goal. "He's got to touch the *gool* first."

goom, *n.* Gum (of the mouth). "My *gooms* are all red."

gorry, *interj.* Used instead of the name of the deity as an imprecation. Not felt to be an Irish word. Very common.

gorry (gor'ai), *interj.* Emphatic form of *gorry* made by shifting the principal accent to the final syllable, which is then lengthened. *By* is sometimes prefixed, *by gorry*.

go to Brentwood, *v. phr.* Go to the poorhouse. Used in Hampstead and other towns of Rockingham County, N. H., because the county-farm is in the town of Brentwood. "She worked her finger-ends off and then had to *go to Brentwood*."

go to Halifax, *imper. phr.* Go to hell.

grandaddy-long-legs, *n.* An arachnid with a small suboval body and very long legs. "Don't kill that *grandaddy-long-legs*; he wo'n't hurt you."

grandma'am, *n.* Grandmother. "*Grandma'am* knit my mittens."

granny, *n. l.* 1. Grandmother. 2. A fussy person of either sex. "He's a terrible old *granny*."

gran'sir, *n.* Grandfather, grandsire. "*Gran'sir* was in the war of eighteen twelve." "What did you say, *gran'sir*?"

granther, *n.* Grandfather; grand-sire.

grassee', *n.* Artificial bank of earth covered with greensward. "There's a *grassee* now where the Judge Calef house stood."

gravy, *n.* Any warm sauce for meat or vegetables.

grease, *v. t.* To lubricate. Pronounced grees (grīs).

greasy, *adj.* Pronounced greecy (grīsi).

gris'mill, *n.* Gristmill. "Colonel Pressey's gone over to Salem to the *gris'mill*."

ground-squirrel, *n.* Chipmunk.

Guts-ache, *prop. n.* Gazette. Rural wit at the expense of the Exeter, N. H. *Gazette*, and the Haverhill, Mass., *Gazette*. Occurs vulgarly as a common noun for *belly-ache*.

hail Columbia, *n. phr.* A sound scolding. "He give him *hail Columbia*."

half-high blueberry, *n.* A blueberry growing on a bush about two feet high and maturing in August. "You can find *half-high blueberries* on Drew's Hill."

half past kissing time, time to kiss again, *n. phr.* Facetious answer to the question: "What time is it?"

Hampstead Peaker, *n. phr.* A citizen of East Hampstead, or, Hampstead Peak (originally, Amesbury Peak).

hand turns, *n. phr.* Shoes or slippers sewed by hand after being tacked inside-out to a last and then turned right side out and finished.

hang-bird, *n.* Less common name of the Baltimore oriole than *golden robin*. "*Hang-birds* hang their nests from elm trees."

hanging by the gills, *adj. phr.* Untidy, unkempt, slatternly; carelessly dressed. "Why don't you dress more carefully? Here you are, *hanging by the gills*."

hankercher, *n.* Handkerchief.

Hannah Cook, *n.* In the expression "don't amount to a *Hannah Cook*," *i. e.*, is of no account.

Hannah Emerson, *n.* In the phrase, "dead as *Hannah Emerson*," *q. v.*

happy as a clam at high tide, *adj. phr.* Exceedingly happy.

happy as a clam in the mud, *adj. phr.* Very happy. Strafford, N. H.

hasty pudding, *n. phr.* Corn meal mush. "*Hasty pudding* and molasses was about all he got besides Cape Cod turkey." In N. W. Ark. and N. Y. City, *mush*.

Haverhill, *prop. n.* Pronounced hay'verill (h'əvəril). One of the place-names that bother Westerners and Southerners.

hear tell, *v. phr.* To be informed, to hear. "I never *heard tell* of any such thing." "Did you ever *hear tell* of such actions?"

hearth, *n.* Pronounced herth (hērþ).

heft, *n.* Weight. "I'll like to know the *heft* of that box."

heft, *v. t.* To test the weight of by taking in hand and lifting. "Let me *heft* that valise of yourn."

hefty, *adj.* Heavy. "I don't call that a *hefty* crow-bar."

Hen, *n.* In the mild oath, *by Hen*. "*By Hen*, feed her out."

hen fever, *n.* Enthusiasm for and interest (of doubtful permanence) in poultry raising. "Dear me suz, if John hasn't gone and got the *hen-fever*."

he said, says he, *v. phr.* He said. Similarly, *she said, says she.*

hide and coop, *n. phr.* Hide and seek. The latter is a book expression. *Coop* is the warning cry of the player who is "it."

high and mighty, *adj. phr.* Arrogant.

high blueberry, *n.* The most usual kind of blueberry in Hampstead and Derry, N. H. It is in season for about six weeks after the Fourth of July.

high-posted, *adj.* Tall. "She's terrible *high-posted*."

highway surveyor, *n. phr.* A town-officer in charge of the highways in a certain district. He superintended the working out of highway taxes.

hill of beans, *n. phr.* (Negatively.) Not much; very little. "That argument don't amount to a *hill of beans*."

himlock, *n.* Hemlock. Pronunciation of older generation.

hin, *n.* Hen. Older generation.

histe, *v. t.* To hoist.

hitch horses, *v. phr.* To agree well. "They don't *hitch horses* worth a cent." In Austin, Texas, *set horses*.

hog-reeve, *n.* An official (usually the most recently married man) chosen at the annual town meeting, whose duty is to impound stray hogs. "It's a great many years since a *hog-reeve* has had to put a hog in the pound."

hog'set, *n.* Pronunciation of hogshead (a large cask).

hold a candle to, *v. phr.* Be compared with. "He can't *hold a candle to* him."

hold your hosses, *v. phr. imper.* Remain calm.

home, *n.* Pronounced with the New England short o, *hòm*.

homely as a hedge fence, *adj. phr.* Very ill-favored. Cf. N. W., Ark., *ugly as a mud fence stuck with tadpoles*.

homely enough to sour milk, *adj. phr.* Very homely.

homely enough to stop a train, *adj. phr.* Very homely.

honeysuckle, *n.* Wild columbine. *Aquilegia canadensis*. "Pick me a bunch of *honeysuckles*, won't you?"

honeysuckle, *n.* False honeysuckle; American azalea. "Get a lot of big branches of *honeysuckle*; you can have the apples on them, if you find any."

honeysuckle-apple, *n.* A fungus growing on the branches of the false honeysuckle (Azalea). "In texture, juiciness, and acidity it is like an apple."

hope to die, *v. phr.* A boy's oath. Such a clause as "if I am not telling the truth," or "if I do not keep my agreement," is omitted but understood.

hoppin' (mad), *adj.* Very angry. "He was *hoppin' mad*."

hornpout, *n.* Common small catfish. "We got a tub full of *hornpouts*." In Bristol, Ct., *bullhead*.

horribles, *n. pl.* Men, dressed in fantastic or ragged costumes and wearing masks, who parade on the Fourth of July. "The little boy was afraid of the *horribles*; so he hid behind his mother." The full expression is *antiques and horribles*, *q. v.*

horse-barn, *n.* Horse-stable.

horse-jockey, *n.* A horse dealer; horse trader. "What did they elect him to office for? He's nothing but a *horse-jockey*." "The *horse-jockeys* gouged him out of a lot of money."

horse-reddish, *n.* Horse radish.

hoss, *n.* Common pronunciation of *horse*. "Hold your *hosses*."

hoss-marine, *n.* Teamster who before the days of railways used one of the main routes from the North to Boston. One such route passed through Hampstead. The *hoss-marines* were immortalized in the song:

"Captain Jinks of the *horse-marines*
He feeds his horse on corn and beans."

Cf. *Oxford Dict.* s. v. *horse-marine*.

hovel, *n.* A cow-stable. "Isn't the cow in the *hovel*?"

how high's the sun? *interr. cl.* What time is it? Used by the generation born at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

how-i'-ye (hau'aiyə)? *interr. phr.* How are you? Common.

how's that for high? *interr. cl.* Can you beat that? Originally a card players' term?

huckleberry, *n.* Gaylussaccia. The *huckleberry* and three kinds of blueberries occur in Hampstead and Derry, N. H., and are carefully distinguished from each other. Blueberries are never called *huckleberries*, and vice versa. The *huckleberry* begins to ripen later than low and high blueberries in the same situation, but at the same time as half-high blueberries, i. e., in August. *Huckleberries* are found on long stems in small clusters. The seeds are comparatively large and noticeable as compared with those of blueberries. In N. W. Ark. blueberries are always called *huckleberries*, and service-berries are often so denominated.

hurup', *interj.* Hurry up! Addressed to a cow or a horse.

I declare, *interj. phr.* Cf. N. W. Ark. "I'll declare."

Injun bannock, *n. phr.* Johnny cake. The latter the usual name.

Injun pudd'n, *n. phr.* Pudding of corn meal, milk, and apples, commonly baked in a bean-pot.

innards, *n. pl.* Inwards, viscera.

Irisher, *n.* An Irish person. "What did she want to marry an *Irisher* for?"

Irishman's pig, the, *n. phr.* The pig in a story familiar to country-bred people. "You've heard of *the Irishman's pig*? Well, Pat used to feed his pig one day and starve it the next. When they asked him what he did that for, he said, 'Because it's a strake of fat and a strake of lane (lean) that I'm wanting.'" Utilized by Mary E. Wilkins in *The Jamesons*, p. 97.

Irishman's sidewalk, *n. phr.* The street. "I am going to take the *Irishman's sidewalk*."

I snum, *v. phr.* I vow; I swear.

I swan, *interj.* I swear.

I swow, *aff.* I vow; I swear. Derived by crossing *vow* and *swear*. "I wo'n't go to see him, *I swow*."

ivory leaf, *n. phr.* Checkerberry: "ivy leaf."

I vum, *interj.* I vow. "Well, I vum, I never dreamed of such a thing happening."

jaw, *v. t. and i.* To scold. "They jawed and then they fit." Cf. *jaw* in the sense of *importune*, N. W. Ark.

juniper, *n.* An evergreen shrub with spreading branches resting on the ground, the ends of the branches rising one or two feet from the ground. Injurious to pastures because it occupies space where grass would grow. *Juniperus communis*. "It's great fun to burn *junipers* in the spring and fall."

just for greens, *prep. phr.* An evasive answer. "What are you doing that for?" "*Just for greens.*"

Kaiser, *prop. n.* A dog's name. It is interesting to note that the corresponding German dog-name is *Sultan*.

ken, *aux. v.* Can; be able. "I *ken* tell, I guess."

keow (kyæu), *n.* Cow. Now rare.

kerosene', *n.* "A hydrocarbon oil used for burning in lamps." *Coal oil* has never been used in Hampstead.

ketch, *wk. v. t.* To catch. "He *ketched* it when he got home."

kick over the traces, *v. phr.* To become unmanageable, to defy authority or custom. "That woman is bound to *kick over the traces* every time she gets a chance."

kick the bucket, *v. phr.* To die. "He'll *kick the bucket* before morning."

kittle, *n.* Kettle. "Put some water in the tea-*kittle*."

kiver, *n.* Cover. Pronunciation of older generation.

kivy (k'ivi), *n.* Sunfish. "Pumpkin seed" is a book word. "How many *kivies* do you think we caught?"

ki-yi, *v. i.* To cry. "I stepped on the dog's tail and he *ki-yied* well." "I hope the baby isn't going to *ki-yi* to-night."

knock one's daylight out, *v. phr.* To blacken one's eye, to deal one a blow on the eye. "He told him he'd *knock his daylight out*."

knock one's head off, *v. phr.* A threat which is fortunately never to be taken literally. No murder was ever committed in Hampstead.

knows more than all the living, *aff. ct.* Said of a person recently dead.

knub (nʉb), *n.* Knob. Older generation.

lambkill, *n.* Sheep laurel; poisonous to sheep. *Kalmia*.

lamplighter, *n.* A narrow strip of paper rolled to form a taper.

lean as a shad that's been up-river to spawn, *adj. phr.* Greatly emaciated, very thin. "She looks as *lean as a shad that's been up-river to spawn*." Cf. Cape Cod Dialect, *lean as a shotten herring*.

lean on your breakfast, *v. phr. imper.* Don't lean on me.

lean-to, *n.* Pent-house. "He's building a *lean-to* on the north side of the shed."

letter in the post-office, *n. phr. as interj.* Shirt-tail visible in a hole in the seat of a boy's breeches.

levee' (ləv'i), *n.* A public entertainment at night held to raise funds for some purpose. Contributions of cooked food are made by those interested, and a supper is served in order to increase the financial receipts as much as possible. Londonderry and Salem, N. H.

lib'ry, *n.* 1. A public library. 2. A library book. "Did you take the *lib'ries* back, Herbert?"

lickety larrup, *adv.* Driving at full speed. "He was going by *lickety larrup*."

licorish, *n.* Licorice. "*Licorish* cost a penny a stick."

like a stuck pig, *adv. phr.* Vociferously. "The poor fellow yelled *like a stuck pig*."

livs, *adv.* Lief. "I'd as *livs* do it for him as for anybody." Note the adverbial genitive ending as well as the vowel shortening. Common.

loafer rake, *n. phr.* Largest kind of hand hay-rake. Usual.

long, lean, and lank, *adj. phr.* Often said of a tall, thin person, "He's *long, lean, and lank*, and can run like a greyhound."

loom, *n.* Loam. "You want some good *loom* in this gardening."

loony, *adj.* Somewhat crazy; daft. Derived by folk-etymology from loon (cf. "crazy as a loon") rather than from lunatic.

lossenger, *n.* Lozenge, a round dry confection. .

low blueberry, *n. phr.* The smallest kind of blueberry shrub. The low blueberry begins to ripen earlier than other blueberries.

lowery (*laueri*), *adj.* Overcast with clouds, gloomy. "It's a *lowery* day." Universal.

lunkhead, *n.* A stupid fellow.

lyceum, *n.* A literary society. "*Lyceums* flourished in the sixties and seventies." Obsolete.

lyceum course, *n. phr.* A course of lectures under the auspices of a *lyceum*, *q. v.* "They've got some good lecturers in the *lyceum course*." Obsolete.

macker-eel', *n.* Mackerel. Facetious.

mad as a hatter, *adj. phr.* Angry.

mad as hops

mad as a hornet } *adj. phrs.* Very angry.

mad as a wet hen }

mad as a March hare, *adj. phr.* Crazy.

mad enough to bite a ten-penny nail in two, *adj. phr.* Very angry.

mail-man, *n.* Driver of the U. S. mail-wagon. "You can send your trunk by the *mail-man*."

Maltee', *n.* Maltese cat. "I wisht you'd kill that old *Maltee*."

man before your mother, *n. phr.* Rustic wit addressed to a boy. "If you keep on growing, you'll be a *man before your mother*."

March meeting, *n. phr.* Annual town meeting, held in March. "Bad weather for *March meeting* this year."

March meetin' cake, *n. phr.* Simple thin cake sold at town meetings.

ma'sh, *n. phr.* Salt marsh on the coast. There are swamps and meadows, but no marshes in Hampstead.

mat, *n.* A circular or elliptical floor-mat, made of braided strips of cloth.

mayflowering, *vbl. n.* Gathering mayflowers (trailing arbutus). "Whole barge-loads of people would come from Haverhill and go *may-flowering*."

meat-man, *n.* Butcher. "The *meat-man's* come."

medder, *n.* A cleared swamp on which a coarse hay is cut. "Have you cut your *medder* yet?" "The *medder* is frozen over this winter."

medder hay, *n. phr.* A coarse hay cut on cleared swamps, used for bedding and sometimes as feed for cows and horses.

meeting, *n.* Religious service. "He never goes to *meeting*."

meeting-house, *n.* Church. Originally, when church and state were identical, the place of meeting of citizens, whether for an ecclesiastical or a civil purpose. Some *meeting-houses* became *town halls* or *town houses*, as is the case with the one-hundred-and-sixty-years-old structure in Hampstead. Others became churches. Still others are used for both church and town purposes, as is the case in Weathersfield, Vt., where the upper room is the assembly room of the Congregational church and the lower room that in which the town meetings are held.

middlings, *n. pl.* "The coarser part of ground wheat, as distinguished from flour and bran."

mischeev'vous, *adj.* Mischievous.

monkey with the buzz-saw, *v. phr. imper.* Negatively, don't meddle.

month of Sundays, *n. phr.* A long time. "I haven't seen you in a *month of Sundays*."

moo-cow, *n.* Cow. Used in talking to children. "Hear the *moo-cow*."

Möödy apple, *n. phr.* Apple commonly known as the *blue Pearmain*.

mööly, *n.* } Any cow. Used especially in talking to children, and hence by them. "That old *mooty* would hook you." Rimes with *bully*. Cf. *muley* in N. W. Ark. = hornless cow.

mööly cow, *n. phr.* }

mouth as big as a Dutch oven, *n. phr.* An unusually large mouth. "Why, she's got a *mouth as big as a Dutch oven*."

muck, *n.* Swamp muck; decayed vegetable matter in swamps and meadows.

mudworm, *n.* Common earthworm used in fishing. "Get some *mud-worms*, and we'll go fishing." Cf. *eel-worm* in Bristol, Ct., and *fishing-worm*, N. W. Arkansas.

mumma, *n.* Mama. Mama' is a school-room word.

nap of the neck, *n. phr.* Nape of the neck. "The dog grabbed the woodchuck by the *nap of the neck* and shook him out." Universal.

Nashua, *prop. n.* Pronounced Nash'way.

nater, *n.* Nature. Now rare.

Nathan'el, *prop. n.* Nathaniel. Universal.

naytional, *adj.* Pronunciation of national.

nine-pence (n'ainpəns), *n.* Twelve and a half cents. "This gingham cost me *nine-pence* a yard." Common.

oilnut, *n.* Butternut. Not uncommon.

oil of birch, *n. phr.* A whipping. "That young one needs *oil of birch* the worst way."

old cat, *n. phr.* A simple game of ball with two, three, or four players; hence called *two old cat*, *three old cat*, and *four old cat* respectively.

old man, *n. phr.* Father. "His *old man* wo'n't let him go."

old Norfolk County, *n. phr.* That county of the Massachusetts Bay Colony which included all the towns north of the Merrimac river; specifically, Haverhill, Salisbury, Hampton, Exeter, Portsmouth, and Dover.

old rip, *n. phr.* A shrewish woman of bad reputation. "She's an *old rip*."

on, *prep.* Often used where *of* is used by the younger generation. "What are you thinking *on*?"

on the green carpet, *prep. phr. as n.* A kissing game. One player stands inside the ring formed by the other players, who circle round him (or her), singing:

"On the green carpet here we stand;
Take your true love by the hand,
Choose the one that you profess
To be the one that you love best."

The player inside the circle then makes the required selection from among those of the opposite sex. All but this couple then sing:

"O what a horrible choice you've made,
You might have done better, if you had'n't been afraid;
But seeing you can no longer stay,
Give her a kiss and send her away."

Ordway, *prop. n.* Surname, often pronounced Orderway.

paddle one's own canoe, *v. phr.* Take care of one's own business.

pair of bars, *n. phr.* A fenced entrance to an inclosure, consisting of fence-rails that are pushed through holes in two upright posts. "You can drive in through that *pair of bars*."

palmleaf hat, *n. phr.* Hat of split palm-leaf. "Many women in Hampstead and Derry braided *palmleaf hats*."

pancake, *n.* A kind of cake dough, not mixed so stiff as doughnuts, and dropped from a spoon into deep hot lard. "I like *pancakes* better than doughnuts."

patent, *n.* Pronounced paytent.

Pat-lander, *n.* An Irish person. Rare.

partridge, (p'ætridz), *n.* Partridge; ruffed grouse; Bonasa umbellus.

partridge berry, *n. phr.* A small trailing evergreen herb with tasteless, double scarlet berries.

partridge plum, *n. phr.* Partridge berry, *q. v.*

Peak, *n.* Name applied to a village at one of the corners or extreme boundaries of a township. Derry *Peak* is on the eastern boundary of Derry, Hampstead *Peak* (once Amesbury Peak) on the eastern boundary of Hampstead. These two villages are known formally as East Derry and East Hampstead respectively.

peaked (p'ikid), *adj.* Having an emaciated appearance. "You're looking dreadful *peaked*."

- Peaker**, *n.* A citizen of either East Hampstead or East Derry.
- pewee**, *n.* The most usual name of the phoebe. "There's a nest of *pewees* under the eaves of our shed roof."
- picked** (p'ikid), *adj.* Pointed. "He drove a *picked* stick into the ground."
- picker-eel**, *n.* Facetious for pickerel.
- pie-plant**, *n.* Rhubarb.
- Pierce**, *prop. n.* Family name, pronounced the same as *purse*.
- pigeon grape**, *n. phr.* A tiny wild grape. "There are *pigeon grapes* hanging in that tall tree."
- pig potatoes**, *n. phr.* Smallest potatoes, fed to swine or other live stock or poultry. "Those are *pig potatoes*,—they're so small."
- pismire**, *n.* An ant. Usually applied to the red ant common on country sidewalks.
- plantations**, *n.* Feet. Jocose. "Get your old *plantations* out of the way."
- plug**, *n.* A worthless horse. "He's driving a regular old *plug*."
- plum**, *n.* Used generically of the blueberry. "I want to pick some *plums* in your pasture."
- plumming**, *vbl. n.* Gathering blueberries. "I liked nothing better than to go *plumming*."
- poison sumach**, *n. phr.* *Rhus vernix*; a poisonous shrub or tree growing in swamps; *dogwood*, *q. v.*
- pond**, *n.* Lake. "The black bass got into *Island Pond* from *Wash Pond*." (*Island Pond* is a few miles long, and *Wash Pond* is certainly a lake. Some of the *ponds* in Hampstead and Derry have been renamed as lakes within the last generation.)
- pond-hole**, *n.* A stagnant pool. "Look at the frogs in that *pond-hole*."
- pond-lily**, *n.* White water-lily. "*Pond-lilies* are so white and fragrant."
- pooter** (p'utər), *v. i.* To depart speedily. "I told him to git, and he just *pooter*, I can tell you."
- pop-beer**, *n.* An unintoxicating sweet beverage containing carbon dioxide; sold at groceries.
- poppel**, *n.* Poplar, whether *Lombardy poplar* or the common *white poplar*. "There are two old *poppels* in the yard by the Shannon house."
- pop-squirt**, *n.* 1. Any kind of squirt-gun. 2. A pert, conceited man of small physique. "What do I care about that little *pop-squirt*? He's nobody to me."
- Porchmuth**, *prop. n.* Portsmouth, N. H. Common pronunciation.
- port-money**, *n.* *Porte-monnaie*. "I've lost my *port-money*." So pronounced.
- post-office**, *n.* The well-known osculatory game.
- pound-keeper**, *n.* Town officer chosen at the annual meeting in March to have charge of the pound for the detention of stray animals.
- pricker**, *n.* Brier, bramble. "Boys get *prickers* in their feet when they go barefoot."

prisidint, *n.* President. "Any news from the *prisidint*?" Unusual.
prudential committee, *n. phr.* The principal officer of a school district, among whose duties was the selection of a teacher. The old school district system is now abolished.

pummy-stone, *n.* Pumice-stone. "You can get the dirt off of your hands with *pummy-stone*."

puppa, *n.* Papa. The latter is a book word.

pusley, *n.* Purslane. "*Pusley* makes good greens."

puss-in-the-corner, *n.* A game in which the players stand singly in corners while an out-player in the middle endeavors to secure one of the positions. Cf. N. W. Ark., *pussy wants a corner* and *kitty wants a corner*.

pussy (*psi*), *adj.* Corpulent. "He didn't use to be so *pussy*." Rimes with *fussy*.

putter (*p'utər*), *v. i.* To trifle; to potter. Rimes with *gutter*.

put through a course of sprouts, *v. phr. t.* To subject to hard work; to examine thoroughly. "The teacher *put* him *through a course of sprouts*."

quait (*kwēt*), *n.* Quoit. "We always said *quaits* till the high school teacher taught us to say quoits (*koits*)."

quick as chain lightning, *adj. phr.* Exceedingly quick. "I never saw such a man. He's as *quick as chain lightning*."

rag-man, *n.* Tin pedler who exchanges his goods for rags. "Tell me when the *rag-man* comes. My *rag-bag's* full."

ragmuffin, *n.* One of the antiques and horribles. Strafford, N. H.

rag-shags, *n. pl.* Antiques and horribles. Strafford, N. H.

raise Ned, *v. phr.* To make a great disturbance. "He *raised Ned* when he heard about it."

raising, *n.* A gathering of persons for the purpose of erecting the frame of a building. "There was plenty of hard cider at the *raising*."

ramp and tear around, *v. phr.* To act wildly; to show uncontrollable temper. "He *ramped and tore around* like an old bull."

rattan, *n.* 1. Palm-stem used in the frame work of umbrellas. "The boys would go off on the sly and smoke *rattan*." 2. A switch of rattan. "The teacher gave him a good dose of *rattan*."

rattan, *v. t.* To beat with or as with a rattan. "She *rattaned* him well."

rattan syrup (*s'ērəp*), *n. phr.* Whipping. "She gave him a good dose of *rattan syrup*."

readin'-candy, *n. phr.* Lozenge bearing a sentimental motto in red. "We had lots of fun with *readin'-candy*."

real, *adv.* Very. Quite. "You can go, if it's *real* necessary."

red, *n.* Red cent. Used only in the expression, "*not a red*," not a red cent. "*Not a red* will he get from his old man."

rense, *v. t.* To rinse. "He *rensed* his mouth out with warm water."

rheu'matiz, *n.* Rheumatism. "I've got *rheu'matiz* the worst way."

ride shank's mare, *v. phr.* To walk. "I guess I'll have to *ride shank's mare*, if I can't get carried."

right up to the handle, *adv. phr.* In dead earnest. "He's courting her *right up to the handle*."

rile (up), *v. t.* 1. To roil; to muddy. "Don't *rile* this water." 2. To excite to anger. "He got all *riled up* over it."

rily, *adj.* Full of sediment. *Druggy* is the corresponding adjective in N. W. Arkansas. "This water is awful *rily*."

riz bread, *n. phr.* Raised bread.

rosin, *n.* Resin. Universal.

rot-gut (whiskey), *n. phr.* Bad whiskey. "The trouble with him was, he was full of *rot-gut whiskey*."

ruination, *n.* Ruin. "It'll be the *ruination* of him."

rumhole, *n.* A liquor saloon. "Close up the *rum-holes*, I say."

rummy, *n.* A drunkard; one who favors the liquor traffic. "He said not all *rummies* were Democrats."

runseller, *n.* Saloon-keeper; vendor of intoxicating drinks. "I'm not going to vote for any *runseller*."

running evergreen, *n. phr.* Applied to two kinds of evergreen which run on the ground. Used for decoration.

runt, *n.* 1. Stunted animal. 2. Stunted person. Also used as a nickname. "Jim's a little *runt*." "*Runt* Varney is here."

rye 'n' Injun, *n. phr.* Rye meal and corn meal. "The best way to make brown bread is to use *rye 'n' Injun*."

sacree' mogee', *interj.* A French Canadian oath as anglicized by district school boys. In French the uncorrupted expression is *sacré! maudit!* Very common at Plattsburg, N. Y.

salt hay, *n. phr.* Hay from salt marshes on the coast. "He went every year to Salisbury Ma'sh to cut *salt hay*."

saphead, *n.* A silly, effeminate person.

sasparilla (sàsper'ìlò), *n.* Sarsaparilla. "Have a drink of *sasparilla*."

sass (sàs), *n.* Impudence.

sass (sàs) *v. t.* To be impudent to. "She *sassed* him well."

sàss-box, *n.* A saucy or pert woman or child.

sassy (sàsi), *adj.* Impudent, impertinent. "He's dreadful *sassy*, I can tell you."

sauce, *n.* Stewed fruit. "I like dried-apple *sauce*."

sausage, *n.* Highly seasoned, finely chopped, uncooked meat, especially pork, stuffed into clean entrails. The only variety besides *bolony*, *q. v.* "We had *sausage* for dinner."

scallawag, *n.* Rascal. "You want to look out for that old *scallawag*."

scampus, *n.* Playful for *scamp* in speaking to or of a child. Rare.

scarlet runner, *n. phr.* A pole bean with scarlet flower, raised for ornament as well as for food. (*Phaseolus multiflorus*.)

school-mother, *n.* Schoolma'am. Facetious. "How do you like the new *school-mother*?"

Scotch blessing, *n. phr.* A stern reprimand. "When his father heard of it, he gave him a *Scotch blessing*."

set, *pret. set, pp. set.* Set. To sit. "There he *set* out in the rain."

- sett'n'-room, n.** } Living room. "This rag carpet I'm making is for
sitt'n'-room, n. } my *sett'n'-room*."
- shack** { *v. t.* To search for and return a base-ball that has passed
shag } out of bounds. "Go *shack* the ball, will you?"
- shack, n.** One who searches for and returns a base-ball that has passed out of bounds. "Who'll be *shack*?"
- shaver, n.** Lad, boy. "He's a little *shaver*."
- shells, n. pl.** Cocoa shells; the husks of *cacao* seeds. "*Shells* are a cheap and wholesome drink."
- shilling, n.** Sixteen and two-thirds cents. "It was a *shilling* a pound."
- shiner, n.** A common silvery fish used for bait. "You want *shiners*, if you are going to troll."
- shiny, adj.** Mildly intoxicated. "Joe was a little bit *shiny* to-night."
- shire-town, n. phr.** A county capital. "Exeter is one of the *shire-towns* of Rockingham county; Portsmouth is the other."
- shoe boss, n. phr.** Shoe manufacturer. "Most of the *shoe-bosses* have risen from the bench."
- shoe shop, n. phr.** Any kind of structure in which shoes are made, whether by hand in a one-roomed cabin in the country or in an extensive manufactory in the city."
- shut up one's head, v. phr.** To become silent; to cease talking. "He *shut up his head* darned quick when I told him that."
- sick as a horse, adj. phr.** Very sick. I was *sick as a horse* last night."
- sick to one's stomach, adj. phr.** Sick at one's stomach.
- silicmån** (s'ilikm'æn), *n.* Selectman. One of a board of three principal officers of a New Hampshire town. "The *silicmen* had ought to see to it. That's what they're elected for."
- sink-dreen, n.** Sink-drain. "Our *sink-dreen*'s all stopped up."
- Sis, prop. n.** Used by strangers to a little girl. If she has a little brother, he is *Bub*. "Tell your mummy I want to see her, *Sis*." "This is *Bub* and *Sis*."
- skip, v. i.** To fish by causing a baited hook to bound on the surface of the water. "I always use a frog's leg when I *skip* for pickerel."
- skive, v. i.** 1. To scrape the bottom of a shoe. 2. To skimp; to avoid spending money; to drive a sharp bargain.
- skiver** (skaivër), *n.* A shoemaker's knife used to *skive* or scrape the bottoms of shoes and slippers.
- slap-jack, n.** Flapjack, griddle-cake. "*Slap-jacks* are what I like."
- slick as grease, adj. phr.** Very smooth; (as *adv.*) very smoothly, very easily.
- slide** } *v. i.* To coast on a sled. *Coast* in this sense is
slide down hill } purely a book word in Hampstead. "It was great
fun to *slide* a mile or so down from the town hall."
- slippery ellum, n. phr.** Slippery elm.
- sloppy, adj.** Slushy.
- slosh, n.** A mixture of mud and partly melted snow.

slushy, *adj.* Consisting of or like slush.

slow as molasses in January, *adj. phr.* Exceedingly slow.

small end of the horn, *n. phr.* In the expression, "come out of the *small end of the horn*," i. e., to fail in an undertaking.

small potatoes and few in the hill, *n. phr.* Lacking generosity and breadth of mind. "He's *small potatoes and few in the hill*."

smart as a steel-trap, *adj. phr.* Intellectually alert, quick-witted. "She is as *smart as a steel-trap*."

smart as a whip, *adj. phr.* Intellectually alert.

smarty, *n.* "A would-be witty or out-witting person." "Don't be such a *smarty*."

smooch, *n.* A smirch. "You've got a *smooch* on your face."

smooch, *v. t.* To besmirch. "You've *smooched* your face all over."

snake in the grass, *n. phr.* A treacherous person. "He's a regular *snake in the grass*; you want to look out for him."

snap-cracker, *n.* Fire-cracker. "I got me some *snap-crackers* down to Haverhill."

snap-dragon, *n.* A perennial weed with showy yellow and orange flowers; also called *butter and eggs*, *q. v.*

snoot, *n.* Nose. "I'll bust your *snoot*, if you don't look out." Facetious.

snot-rag, *n.* Handkerchief. "I never saw such a dirty old *snot-rag* in all my born days." Vulgar.

sody, *n.* Soda; either bicarbonate of soda or soda water. "Have a glass of *sody* with me?" The normal pronunciation seems affected.

soft-soap, *v. t.* To flatter. "He can't *soft-soap* me."

somerset, *n.* Somersault. The former term is used exclusively, the latter being a book word. "Us boys turned *somersets*."

sopsyvine, *n.* Sops-o'-wine apple; formerly the earliest apple grown in Hampstead and Derry. "My! Didn't those *sopsyvin*es taste good!"

so soft you could run your finger through him anywhere, *adj. phr.* Used of effeminate persons.

so's to be round

so's to be up and around

so's to be up and about

} *adv. phr.* Able to be up. "How's Mr. Drake?" "O, he's *so's to be up and about*."

soup, *n.* Beef stew containing potatoes and other vegetables. "I always use onions and turnips when I make *soup*."

sour-milk cheese, *n. phr.* *Dutch cheese* (N. H.); *pot cheese* (N. Y. City); *cottage cheese* (W. Va.); *clabber cheese* or *smear case* (Ark).

speak out in meeting, *v. i.* To speak one's mind freely. "He *spoke right out in meeting* and told those folks just what he thought about it."

spry as a cat, *adj. phr.* Quick. Alert. "She's *spry as a cat*."

square, *n.* Esquire. "*Square* Ordway was the leading man in West Hampstead." Thus pronounced.

squat-tag, *n.* A game of tag in which a player cannot be tagged when he is squatting.

stake-driver, *n.* The bittern.

standing dicky, *n. phr.* A high shirt-collar. "I hope that *standing dicky* of his is high enough."

standing evergreen, *n. phr.* Ground pine; tree evergreen. Cf. *running evergreen* and *trailing evergreen*.

stent, *n.* Allotted or self-imposed task. "I can't leave the shop and go with you; I haven't got my *stent* done yet."

sticktoitiveness, *n.* Perseverance. "He hasn't got any *sticktoitiveness*."

stone wall, *n. phr.* Neither *stone fence* nor *rock wall*. The New England stone wall is *sui generis*. It is made of unhewn stones of from six inches to two feet in diameter just as they were removed from the land which they inclose. Time has caused the *stone walls* to harmonize picturesquely with the landscape.

store-suit, *n.* Ready-made suit of men's or boys' clothes.

stove-funnel, *n. phr.* Stove-pipe. The former word is often used with the prefix *stove*, to distinguish it from the kind of funnel through which liquids are poured.

stovepipe hat, *n. phr.* Silk hat.

straddlebug, *n.* A woman with a mannish gait. "She's a regular *straddlebug*."

strap-oil, *n.* A whipping. It was once, if not now, a favorite joke among shoemakers to send boys from one shoe-shop to another for *strap-oil*.

streakèd, *adj.* Unwell; depressed. "He looked *streakèd*."

stromp, *n.* A woman with a mannish gait.

Stub, *prop. n.* Common nickname for a short or stocky boy.

sugar punkin, *n.* Small round golden pumpkin, excellent for making pie.

surveyor of weights and measures, *n. phr.* A town officer whose duty it is to inspect the scales, measures, weights, etc., used in trade. "Who are the *surveyors of weights and measures* this year?"

swallow-tail, *n.* A dress coat.

swamphole, *n.* A swampy district. "It's a regular old *swamphole*."

sweet as a pink, *adj. phr.* Very sweet and pretty. "She looked as *sweet as a pink* to-night."

sweetened water, *n. phr.* A beverage made of cold water, sweetened with molasses, and spiced with ginger.

sweet-fern, *n.* A shrub (of the sweet-gale family) about two feet high with fragrant leaves, used by young boys as a substitute for tobacco. "We boys used to smoke *sweet-fern*."

sweet-flag, *n.* *Acorus Calamus*.

tall hat, *n. phr.* Silk hat.

tantrum, *n.* An hysterical fit of anger. "She's had one of her *tantrums* again."

tap, *v. t.* To repair the bottoms of shoes or other foot gear with leather. "He'll *tap* your shoes for seventy-five cents."

tap, *n.* Leather used to repair the bottoms of boots and shoes. "I want new *taps* on these shoes."

tavern, *n.* A farm-house used before the days of railroads as an inn. Several such houses are pointed out in Hampstead as *old taverns*. "That

house is an old *tavern*; that's the reason there used to be so many bedbugs in it."

T. D. (tī dī), *n.* A white clay pipe with the initials T. D. on the bowl. Said to be due to a legacy left by the eccentric "Lord" Timothy Dexter of Newburyport, Mass., in order to perpetuate his name. By extension, *T. D.* means clay pipe. It would be interesting to know over how large an area the expression is common. At Bowdoin College *T. D.* is applied to a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity.

that air, *pron. adj.* That there. "Hand me *that air* pail." Used by the older generation.

thimbleberry, *n.* Black raspberry. "There are some *thimbleberries* down by the woods."

thin as a rail, *adj. phr.* Emaciated, thin, lean. "Jim's getting as *thin as a rail*."

thing-a-ma-jig } *n.* What-do-you-call-it? "Hand me that *thing-a-*
thingumbob } *ma-jig* over by you."

this 'ere, *demonst. adj.* This here. "*This 'ere* rake wo'n't answer."

thread-the-needle, *n.* A kissing game. Players circle under the arch formed by the outstretched arms and clasped hands of a couple standing on two chairs. The stanza is sung:

"The needle's eye that doth supply
The thread that runs so true,
It has caught many a shining lass,
And now it has caught you."

Hereupon a player is caught. The couple standing on the chairs kiss, and the prisoner relieves the player of the same sex on one of the chairs.

three sheets in the wind, *adj. phr.* Partially intoxicated. "That fellow was *three sheets in the wind*."

tight as a mink, *adj.* Drunk, intoxicated. "That fellow was as *tight as a mink* last night."

tight as the bark to a tree, *adj.* Miserly, stingy.

Timber Lane, *n. phr.* Original name of Hampstead, N. H., before it was incorporated.

tip-cart, *n.* Dump-cart; a cart for hauling earth, manure, etc., so made that the body may be detached from the forward wheels and tipped back, thus emptying the load.

tit, *n.* Teat. "The cow's *tits* are sore."

to-do, *n.* Ado, confusion, bustle. "There was a big *to-do* over it."

to home (A. S. tō hām), *prep. phr.* At home. "Is Mrs. Brown *to home*?" (Home is pronounced hōm.)

Tootenhām (tūtənħæm) **Corner**, *prop. n.* Name applied to an un savory neighborhood across the "line" from Haverhill, Mass. "They say he was seen down at *Tootenhām*." Cf. Tottenham Court Road and Tottenham, suburb of London.

toot-horn, *n.* Child's name for a horn.

toot one's own horn, *v. phr.* To praise one's self; to advertise one's self. "Some folks believe the way to get ahead is to *toot* their own horn."

tother, *demonst. adj.* The other. "Why don't you go *tother* way?"

tough cud }
tough nut } *n. phr.* A hard character.

town-house, *n.* Town hall. General.

town-meeting day, *n. phr.* The annual day of meeting of the voters of a town, held in March.

town-meeting gingerbread, *n. phr.* Small, thin sheets of simple cake. "I'll never forget Job Taber's good *town-meeting gingerbread*."

trailing evergreen, *n. phr.* One of two kinds of evergreen plants that run on the ground.

trig, *v. t.* To stop a wheel or a cask with a *trig*—some object such as a stone or a block of wood. "I've got to *trig* this wheel."

trig, *n.* A stop (usually a stave or a block of wood) for a wheel or a cask. "I want a *trig* for this wheel."

tucker, *n.* A dancing game.

tucker out, *v. t.* To tire out; to exhaust completely. "I'm all *tuckered out*." "You can't *tucker* him *out*."

tune the old cow died on, *n. phr.* Used derisively of a piece of music. "That's the *tune the old cow died on*."

tunnel, *n.* Funnel through which liquids are poured. "You will have to use the *tunnel* to fill that lamp."

turn, *n.* A shoe or slipper which is sewed when inside out on the last, and then *turned*.

turnover, *n.* A semi-circular pie made by covering half of a circular crust with fruit and turning the other half over on the top. "He got outside of several *turnovers* at the picnic."

turnup, *n.* Turnip.

turn-up, *n.* A watch. "What time is it by your *turn-up*?"

tush, *n.* A long protruding tooth, whether human or not. "He's got big *tushes*."

two-lip salve (sàv), *n. phr.* Osculatory balm.

umberel' }
umbrel' } *n.* Umbrella. Used by the older generation.
umbril' }

up and coming, *adv. phr.* On the alert, wide-awake; not to be outwitted. "They found he was right *up and coming* when they tried to pull the wool over his eyes."

up to, *prep. phr.* Up at. "He's *up to* Manchester." "You will find him *up to* George Titcomb's."

vendue', *n.* Auction. A word remembered but no longer used by the oldest generation.

walnut, *n.* Hickory-tree; hickory-nut. "There are *walnuts* in Tucker's woods."

walnutting, *vbl. n.* Gathering hickory nuts. "Let's go *walnutting*."

wa'n't, *neg. pret. of be.* Was not; were not. "He *wa'n't* there." "They *wa'n't* to home (hòm)."

want to know, *interj. phr.* Really? Polite exclamation in the way of appreciation of a person's remarks.

Washington pie, *n. phr.* Round layer cake with cream filling. (Somebody has suggested *Booker Washington pie* as an appropriate name for chocolate layer cake.) Universal.

wateh, *v. i.* To sit up with a corpse,—the duty of a *watcher*. The Irish Protestants who settled Derry are said to have held wakes.

waxed end, *n. phr.* Several pieces of shoemaker's thread of equal length placed on top of each other and waxed so that one waxed thread results. "I must have a *waxed end* if I am to sew this shoe."

wha'-do-ye-call'-it, *n.* Applied to any object of which one does not know or remember the name. "Hand me that *wha-do-ye-call-it*."

whale, *v. t.* To flog, to punish. "She *whaled* him well, and don't you forget it."

whaler, *n.* Something big of its kind. "Was it a big calf? Why, it was a *whaler*, I can tell you."

whaling, *n.* Flogging, whipping. "He got an awful *whaling*."

white potato, *n. phr.* Irish potato. The former expression not understood in N. W. Arkansas.

white weed, *n. phr.* The common daisy. Farmers' name.

wiggler, *n.* Young mosquito. "The water in the hogshead is full of *wigglers*."

W. I. goods, *n. phr.* West India goods; tropical products. An obsolete term formerly appearing on grocers' signs.

Windham, *prop. n.* Pronounced Wind-ham (w'indhæm).

wo'n't, *neg. aux. v.* Pronounced wunt (wənt), though the schoolma'am insists upon woant (wənt).

work on the road, *v. phr.* To repair highways; to pay one's highway taxes by repairing highways. "All the neighbors used to turn out and *work on the road*, that is, they were *supposed* to work."

work out one's taxes, *v. phr.* To pay one's highway taxes by repairing highways. "He always *worked out his taxes* with his horse and tip-cart."

worse than the seven years' itch, *adj. phr.* Very bothersome or annoying. "What are you always tagging after me for? You're *worse than the seven years' itch*."

yap, *v. i.* To yelp, bark. 1. "Why is that dog always *yapping* at my heels?" 2. To talk too much. "What are you *yapping* about?"

yap, *n.* Offensive or superfluous talk. "Shut up your *yap*."

yes'm, *adv. phr.* Yes, ma'am.

yip, *v. i.* To utter a small, sharp sound. "He didn't even *yip*."

yis, *adv.* "Yis, yis, I know all about it."

yit, *adv.* Yet.

York shilling, *n. phr.* Twelve and a half cents. "A *York shilling* is the same as our nine-pence."

young one, *n. phr.* Child. Pronounced yung'wun (y-vjwən). Cf. N. W. Ark., *young'un* (y-vjən). Common. Often depreciatory.

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A LIST OF WORDS FROM NORTHWEST ARKANSAS.

IV.

The four following lists of words are common to Northwest Arkansas ; and to Cape Cod, Central Connecticut, Southern Illinois, and Southeastern Missouri respectively. The two contributors (one a New Englander, and the other an Arkansan) have read all the numbers of *Dialect Notes* and checked all words which are common to the localities specified by *Dialect Notes* and to Northwest Arkansas. Words which occur both in New England and in Arkansas must be Americanisms, and are so called in this contribution. Words which are common on the one hand to Northwest Arkansas and on the other to Southern Illinois or Southeastern Missouri, but not to districts settled by Northerners, must be Southernisms. In this connection one must not forget that the dialectal boundaries of the South are further north than its political boundaries. The southern part of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois was settled largely by Southerners, and the Southern dialect is still evident in these three northern states.

More lists of Americanisms and Southernisms occurring in Northwest Arkansas are being prepared for *Dialect Notes*.

Thanks are due John B. Davis, B.S. (University of Arkansas), for most of the illustrative sentences given below.

Americanisms common to Northwest Arkansas and Cape Cod.

Note.—Compare D. N., Vol. II., Part V., pp. 289-303 incl., and Part VI., pp. 423-429 incl., Cape Cod Dialect, G. D. Chase, University of Maine.

all to smash, *adv.* Thoroughly. "My feet slipped and I sat down on the lantern and busted it *all to smash*."

anxious seat, *n. phr.* A state of suspense or expectancy. "He kept me on the *anxious seat*, for I didn't know what to expect."

any way, shape, or fashion, *adv. phr.* In any manner whatever.

bail, *n.* The handle of a pail. "This bucket needs a new *bail*."

beat all, *v. phr.* To be unusual or surprising.

beholden, *adj.* Under obligations. "I have just paid my debts and am not *beholden* to anybody."

bellow (belər), *v. i.* To cry aloud (of a child). "The kid sat in the floor and *bellered* for an hour."

- big as all outdoors**, *adj. phr.* Very large.
- blowhard**, *n.* A braggart.
- boogerman**, *n.* A spirit of the dark that carries off children. "If you don't be good the *boogerman* 'll get you."
- boost**, *v. tr.* To push up from behind. "I can get in through the window if you'll *boost* me."
- born days**, *v. phr.* Lifetime. "I never saw such a mess in all my *born days*."
- bound**, *adj.* Resolved.
- brimming over full**, *adj. phr.* Brim full.
- brogan** (brögæn), *n.* Heavy, rough shoe.
- bunk**, *v. i.* To sleep. Also transitive. "I *bunked* with the Jones boys last night."
- caboodle**, *n.* Crowd.
- carry on**, *v. i.* To be angry and scold.
- case knife**, *n.* An ordinary table knife.
- clutter up**, *v. phr.* To litter up.
- cocoanut**, *n.* Head. "Say that again and I'll bust your *cocoanut*."
- come it on**, *v. phr.* To deceive.
- come it over**, *v. phr.* To get the advantage of. "You may fool some but you can't *come it over* me that easy."
- crackie!** *interj.* Exclamation of sudden surprise.
- eram jam full**, *adj. phr.* Crammed full.
- crazy as a bedbug**, *adj. phr.* Insane. "When the snake struck at her, she went *crazy as a bedbug*."
- crazy as a loon**, *adj. phr.* Insane.
- crossways**, *adv.* Across. "There were four small children laying *crossways* on the bed."
- cupola**, *n.* Pronounced cupalo.
- divil**, *n.* A malicious person.
- divil of a note**, *n. phr.* A strange notion, a predicament.
- drowned rat**, *n.* In the expression, "wet as a drowned rat." "I had been out in the rain all day and was wet as a *drowned rat*."
- dud**, *n.* Old garment.
- dust**, *v. i.* To hurry off out of sight. "If you don't like it, just take your duds and get up and *dust*."
- face as big as a pewter platter**, *n. phr.* Large, round face.
- ferment**, *n.* A state of excitement and confusion. "We are expecting company and the women folks are all in a *ferment*."
- frustrated**, *pp.* Confused.
- folderol**, *n.* Foolishness.
- gap** (gæp), *v. i.* To yawn.
- ginger!** Exclamation upon touching something hot.
- glare**, *n.* In the expression, a "*glare of ice*," a surface of glare ice.
- hand over fist**, *adv. phr.* Easily, readily. "For a few months after I started in business I made money *hand over fist*."
- het**, *pp.* Heated.
- howsomever**, *adv.* Howsoever.

kettle of fish, *n. phr.* Situation, state of things. "Here's a pretty *kettle of fish*. The fence is down and the cows and calves are out together."

kite it, *v. phr.* To run fast. "As soon as we saw the old man we left the melon patch and went *kiting* home."

lickety-cut, *adv.* "The old man went down the hill *lickety-cut*, with the bear about four feet behind him."

like a house afire, *adv. phr.* Fast and furious. "We had considerable hay down, when it commenced raining and we had to work *like a house afire* to save it."

like all possessed, *adv. phr.* As if bewitched.

likes, *n. pl.* In the expression, "the *likes* of that."

like Sam Hill, *adv. phr.* Like hell!

maul, *v. tr.* To maltreat animals; figuratively of people.

mess with, *v. phr.* To make a mess of.

nicely, *adj.* Well. "He has been real sick but is *nicely* now."

nubbin, *n.* Poorly developed ear of corn. "This has been a powerful bad crop year. My corn is all *nubbins*."

overhauls, *n.* Overall. "If you are going to town I wish 't you 'd fetch me a pair of *overhauls* and some chewing tobacco."

pesky, *adj.* Troublesome.

pester, *v. tr.* To tease, to plague.

plaguey, *adj.* Bothersome.

purpose, *n.* In the expression "a-purpose," "on purpose." "He says it was an accident but I think he did it *a-purpose*."

raise Cain, *v. phr.* To indulge in noisy disorder. "There are very few places here that will raise oats, but you can *raise Cain* everywhere."

round, *n.* Rung.

sakes alive, *interj.* Exclamation of surprise.

saphead, *n.* A weak-minded person.

save one's gizzard, *v. phr.* No matter how hard one tries. "I tried to, but couldn't make it to *save my gizzard*."

shackely, *adj.* Rickety.

shake a stick at, *v. phr.* A phrase used to express a large number or quantity. "I have more chickens than you can *shake a stick at*."

shimmy, *n.* Chemise.

shingle, *v. tr.* To cut short (of the hair): "My hair is getting long. I'll have to have it *shingled*."

sleep cold, *v. phr.* To have insufficient bed-covering.

sleep warm, *v. phr.* The opposite of *sleep cold*. "Did you *sleep warm* last night?" Asked by a hotel proprietor.

slick as a whistle, *adj. phr.* "He was so hungry he lit in on the chicken and et it up *slick as a whistle*."

smithereens, *n.* Bits, fragments.

sposen, *pp.* Supposing. "*Sposen* you was a mule and a man was to hit you that way, what 'ud you do?"

staving, *adj. adv.* Excellent. "We had a [rip] *stavin*[g] time at the dance."

steer clear, *v. phr.* To keep away. "You want to *steer clear* of the dives if you expect to get to Heaven when you die."

stick-in-the-mud, *n.* A slow person. "He ought to be back, but he's such a *stick-in-the-mud* you can't depend on him."

stick to, *v. phr.* To insist upon.

strip, *v. t.* To milk dry. "Be sure to *strip* the cow if you want lots of cream."

tarnal, *adj.* Confounded.

them, *adj.* Those. "Where are your trunks?" "*Them's them.*"

tight, *adj.* Drunk. "He had been drinking all day and when he got home he was *tight* as a tick."

undos, *v. i.* 3 sg. of *undo*. Pronounced *vnd-üz*.

whereabouts, *adv.* Where?

where to, *adv. phr.* Whither? "*Where* are you going to?"

work like a charm, *v. phr.* To be a perfect success.

Americanisms common to Northwest Arkansas and Central Connecticut.

Note.—Compare D. N., Vol. III., Part I, pp. 1 to 24 incl., A Central Connecticut Word-List, by Profs. W. E. Mead and G. D. Chase.

about right, *adv. phr.* Very well.

above par, *adj. phr.* Better than the average.

account, *n.* Value.

across lots, *adv. phr.* More commonly *cross lots*.

ahead, *adv.* Onward, forward.

all-fired, *adj., adv.* Exceeding, excessive.

allow, *v. t.* Declare, assert.

any how you can fix it, *adv. phr.* In any way.

apple brandy, *n.* Brandy distilled from cider.

apple jack, *n.* Brandy distilled from cider.

argufy, *v. i.* To argue.

argufying, *n.* Arguing.

around, *adv.* Near.

ary or airy, *adj.* Any.

as, *rel. pron.* That, who (m).

as long as, *adv. phr.* Since, as.

at, *prep.* By, in.

at that, *adv. phr.* As it is.

aunty, *n.* A familiar term applied to elderly women.

awful, *adj.* Ugly, disagreeable.

awful, awfully, *adv.* Exceedingly.

back, *adv.* Ago.

back and forth, *adv. phr.* Backward and forward.

backbone, *n.* Moral stamina.

back down, *v. phr.* To withdraw a charge or from a certain position.

back-house, *n.* A privy.

back out, *v. phr.* To refuse to keep a promise.

backward, *adj.* Bashful.

back water, *v. phr.* To withdraw.

- backwoods**, *n.* Partially cleared regions.
- backwoodsman**, *n.* An inhabitant of the backwoods.
- bad**, *adv.* Badly, very much.
- baggage-smasher**, *n.* One who handles baggage.
- bald as a billiard ball**, *adj. phr.* Entirely bare; quite bald.
- barbecue**, *n.* A gathering at which an entire ox or other animal is roasted.
- bay**, *n.* A piece of land partly surrounded by woods. N. E. Ark.
- beat**, *v. t.* To excel.
- beat**, *n.* Superior.
- beat out**, *adj. phr.* Tired, fatigued.
- beautiful**, *adj.* Excellent.
- beautifully**, *adv.* Very well.
- bed-spread**, *n.* Bed coverlet.
- bee-line**, *n.* The straightest course.
- being**, *conj.* Because—usually bein' 's (being as).
- bench**, *n.* A long seat with a back.
- big bug**, *n.* A person of consequence.
- big head**, *n.* Conceit.
- bitters**, *n.* Liquor mixed with bitter herbs.
- black bass**, *n.* A lake fish.
- blazes**, *n.* In the expression, "like *blazes*," furiously.
- block**, *n.* A continuous mass of buildings bounded by streets, or a single building in the business part of a city.
- blooded**, *adj.* Of choice breed.
- blow**, *v. i.* To brag.
- blower**, *n.* A braggart.
- blue**, *adj.* Gloomy (of a person).
- bluff**, *v. t.* To deceive.
- bob**, *v. i.* To fish with a bob, or, knot of worms.
- bones**, *n.* Castanets.
- boodle**, *n.* 1. The whole. 2. Slang for money.
- boo-hoo**, *v. i.* To bawl, cry aloud.
- booze**, *n.* Slang for intoxicating liquors.
- booze**, *v.* To drink to excess.
- boozy**, *adj.* Drunk. Slang.
- boss**, *n.* An employer of laborers.
- boss**, *v. t.* To rule over.
- bossy**, *n.* A calf or a young cow.
- boughten**, *adj.* Bought. Used by persons from Illinois.
- breakdown**, *n.* A dance.
- brown**, *adv.* Completely.
- brung**, *pp.* Brought.
- bully**, *adj.* Fine, excellent.
- bumper**, *n.* Part of the frame of a railway car.
- bunk**, *n.* A kind of bed.
- bunk**, *v.* To share a bed in phrase 'to bunk with.'
- buster**, *n.* A big one; also a dashing fellow.

- by and by**, *adv.* Pronounced *baimbai*.
eachunk, *adv.* Describes the sound made by the fall of a heavy body.
cantaloupe, *n.* A kind of musk melon.
cant-hook, *n.* A wooden lever with a hook at one end for rolling logs.
cap the climax, *v. phr.* To surpass everything.
carry on, *v. phr.* To frolic.
carryings-on, *n.* Frolicks.
case, *n.* A queer character.
catch, *n.* A haul of fish.
caution, *n.* Unusual.
chalk, *n.* In the expression, "not by a long *chalk*," a great deal.
Cheshire cat, *n.* In the expression, "to grin like a *Cheshire cat*."
chicken-hearted, *adj.* Faint-hearted.
chills and fever, *n.* Fever and ague. The phrase is heard in Arkansas, but is not common. The usual expression is *chills*.
chipmunk, *n.* The striped squirrel.
chock-full, *adj.* Entirely full.
chuck-full, *adj.* The same as chock-full.
chunk, *n.* A short, thick piece.
chunky, *adj.* Short and thick.
circumstance, *n.* In the expression, not a "circumstance to," not to be compared with.
cloud up, *v. phr.* To grow cloudy.
clutter up, *v. phr.* To fill with things in confusion. To put things out of order.
coast, *v. i.* To slide down hill. (In S. E. New Hampshire and Eastern Maine *coast* is a book-word.)
coasting, *n.* Sliding down hill.
cobble stone, *n.* A round stone of about half the size of one's head.
codd, *v. t.* To deceive. Slang.
come out, *v. phr.* To succeed.
come out, *v. phr.* In the phrase, "to *come out* at the little end of the horn," to fail.
common, *adj.* Usual.
concerned, *adj.* Greatly, deduced. Pronounced *consarned*.
couniption fit, *n.* A tantrum.
considerable, *adv.* A great deal.
continental, *n.* In the expression "not a *continental*," not at all.
coon, *n.* 1. Raccoon. 2. Negro. Slang.
copperhead, *n.* A kind of snake.
corn-crib, *n.* A building with open slats, raised from the ground, in which corn (maize) is kept.
cornshuck, *n.* The leaves around an ear of corn.
corn-stalk, *n.* A stalk of maize.
corner, *v. t.* To get the advantage of.
corner-grocery, *n.* A grocery on the corner of two streets.
count, *v. i.* To receive consideration.
cowhide, *n.* A whip made of strips of rawhide.

- cowhide**, *v. t.* To flog.
- cowhides**, *n. pl.* Heavy boots.
- cranky**, *adj.* Queer, crotchety.
- croaker**, *n.* One who forebodes.
- crock**, *n.* An earthen jar. Usually an earthen bowl holding two or more quarts.
- crooked**, *adj.* Dishonest.
- crooked stick**, *n. phr.* A dishonest person.
- cruller**, *n.* A sweetened cake, not raised, either round with a hole in the middle, or in figure-eight shape, fried in lard or fat.
- cuss**, *v.* To curse.
- cut didoes**, *v. phr.* To be frolicsome.
- cut [up] monkey shins**, *v. phr.* To play tricks
- cute**, *adj.* Sharp, keen. (Fig.)
- cuteness**, *n.* Acuteness.
- cutter**, *n.* A light sleigh or a sled.
- dander**, *n.* Temper.
- dangerous**, *adj.* In danger.
- darn**, *v. t.* A substitute for damn.
- dead broke**, *adj. phr.* Penniless. Slang.
- deadhead**, *n.* A person travelling, or receiving admission to games, theatres, etc., without charge.
- death**, *n.* "To be *death on*," to be opposed to. This phrase is also used to denote greatness, fondness for something, or great ability in something.
- devil's darning-needle**, *n.* Dragon fly.
- dicker**, *n.* Barter.
- dig**, *n.* To study.
- digging**, *n.* Studying hard.
- dock**, *n.* Wharf.
- dog gone**, *pp.* A facetious oath. Slang.
- donate**, *v. t.* To contribute.
- donation**, *n.* Gift.
- done**, *v. pret.* Did.
- don't count your chickens before they are hatched**, *prov.* Don't depend upon future success.
- don't cry till you are hurt**, *prov.* Don't anticipate trouble.
- doughnut**, *n.* A small cake in the shape of a ball fried like a cruller, but raised.
- dove**, *v. pret.* Did dive, dived.
- dreadful**, *adv.* Very.
- dress to death**, *n. phr.* To overdress. A woman's phrase.
- dress to kill**, *v. phr.* Same as *dress to death*.
- drinking man**, *n. phr.* A toper. A woman's or clergyman's euphemism.
- drive at**, *v. phr.* "What are you *driving at*?" What do you mean?
- dump**, *n.* A dumping ground where the refuse of a community is thrown.
- Dutch, beat the**, *v. phr.* To be astonishing.

- easy**, *adj.* Easily deceived. Slang.
- elephant**, *n.* "To see the *elephant*," to view the sights in a city.
- engage**, *v. t. and i.* To hire.
- engineer**, *v. t.* To manage.
- enjoy**, *v. t.* To experience. (Of the health.)
- ever[y] once in a while**, *adv. phr.* Every now and then.
- eyes peeled**, *phr.* "To keep one's *eyes peeled*," to be on the alert.
- face the music**, *v. phr.* To receive blame, or to ensure an unpleasant situation which cannot be avoided; to do something unpleasant.
- fast**, *adj.* Dissipated.
- feather one's nest**, *v. phr.* To make a good profit. To turn to one's own advantage the misfortune of others. A merchant who goes into bankruptcy may *feather his nest* at the expense of his creditors. A dishonest servant or salesman may do the same.
- fence**, *n.* In the expression "to be on the *fence*," to be neutral.
- fire**, *v. t.* To fling with the hand.
- first class**, *adj. phr., adv. phr.* Very good, very well.
- first rate**, *adj. phr., adv. phr.* Very good, very well.
- fits**, *n.* "To give one *fits*," to punish, to vituperate.
- fix**, *n.* Dilemma.
- fixings**, *n.* Trimmings.
- fizzle**, *n.* A ridiculous failure.
- fizzle out**, *v. phr.* To prove a failure.
- flat as a pancake**, *adj. phr.* Very flat.
- flimsy**, *adj.* Weak.
- flummux**, *n.* A failure.
- flunk**, *n.* A failure.
- flunk**, *v. i.* To fail.
- fly off the handle**, *v. phr.* To become excited, to fly into a passion.
- folks**, *n. pl.* People, especially one's family.
- foot it**, *v. phr.* To walk.
- fork over**, *v. phr.* To hand over.
- fork up**, *v. phr.* To pay up.
- forks**, *n.* A place where a road parts into two.
- foxy**, *adj.* Shrewd. Slang.
- fresh**, *adj.* Forward, bold.
- gab**, *n.* Prating. Slang.
- gad**, *v. i.* To go about continually.
- gal**, *n.* Girl.
- get around**, *v. phr.* To get the better of.
- get one's back up**, *v. phr.* To become enraged.
- get out**, *v. phr. imp.* Let me alone.
- get religion**, *v. phr.* To be converted.
- gin**, *v. t.* Gave, given.
- give one the go by**, *v. phr.* To leave one in the lurch.
- given name**, *n. phr.* Christian name.
- go ahead**, *v. phr.* To advance.
- gobbler**, *n.* A male turkey.

- go in for**, *v. phr.* To advocate.
gone eoon, *n. phr.* A man past recovery.
goneness, *n.* A weakness. Used by women.
gouer, *n.* One past recovery.
good as gold, *adj. phr.* Excellent.
go to grass, *v. phr. imp.* Be off! Get out!
go under, *v. phr.* To perish.
grand, *adj.* Excellent.
grass widow, *n. phr.* A divorced woman.
grave-yard, *n.* A cemetery.
great big, *adj. phr.* Very large.
green, *adj.* Inexperienced.
grind, *n.* A hit upon any one.
grit, *n.* Courage. Slang.
gritty, *adj.* Courageous.
grumpy, *adj.* Cross, ill-natured.
gulp, *v. t.* To swallow voraciously.
gush, *v. i.* To go into ecstasies.
hail from, *v. phr.* To come from.
haint, *v. neg.* Have not.
half-cock, at, *prep. phr.* Without due preparation.
handle, *v. t.* To manage.
hang, *n.* Knack.
hang around, *v. phr.* To loiter about.
happen in, *v. phr.* To go or come in accidentally.
hard case, *n. phr.* A dissipated person; an intractable person.
hard pushed, *adj. phr.* Hard pressed.
hard row to hoe, *n. phr.* A difficult matter to accomplish.
hard up, *adj. phr.* Short of funds.
haw-haw, *v. i.* To laugh heartily.
head off, *v. phr.* To intercept.
help, *n.* Servants and operatives.
high as a kite, *adv. phr.* Equivalent to *sky high*.
highfaluten, *adj.* High flown.
hoe one's row, *v. phr.* To do one's own work.
hold on, *v. phr. imp.* Wait! stop!
hook, *v. t.* To steal. Slang.
hook, *n.* Account.
hookey, *n.* To play *hookey*, to play truant.
hopping mad, *adj. phr.* Exceedingly angry.
house, *n.* Used in the names of various out-buildings, as *wash-house*, *hen-house*, *milk-house*, etc.
how, *interr. pron.* What?
hull, *adj.* Whole.
hum, *n.* Home. Rather infrequent in Arkansas. It does occur, especially with facetious intent.
hunk, *n.* A big lump.
hush up, *v. phr.* To be still.

- Indian turnip**, *n.* Jack-in-the-pulpit.
- jag**, *n.* A great deal.
- jibe**, *v. i.* To agree. Always in negative. "They don't jibe."
- jig**, *n.* Game.
- jug full**, *n.* "Not by a *jug full*," by no means.
- keel over**, *v. phr.* To upset, to fall over.
- keep a stiff upper lip**, *v. phr.* To keep up one's courage.
- keep company with**, *v. phr.* To court.
- kerchug**, *adv.* Onomatopoeic, describing the noise made by dropping a heavy body into the water.
- kick up a row**, *v. phr.* To create a disturbance.
- kid**, *n.* A child.
- kink**, *n.* Accidental knot in a rope, thread, etc.
- knee-high to a grasshopper**, *adj. phr.* Short in stature.
- knock about**, *v. phr.* To go about rather aimlessly.
- knock down and drag out**, *n. phr.* A fight carried to extremities.
- knock-down**, *n.* An introduction. Slang.
- knockdown**, *v. phr.* To sell at auction.
- knocked into a cocked hat**, *adj. phr.* Knocked out of shape. Also, destroyed or proved to be without foundation. A man's theories may be *knocked into a cocked hat*.
- knock off**, *v. phr.* To deduct.
- know-nothing**, *n.* A fool.
- lambast**, *v. t.* To beat.
- lambasting**, *n.* A beating.
- larrup**, *v. t.* To beat thoroughly by way of punishment. *Lærrup*—*larrup*—both pronunciations.
- larruping**, *n.* A beating.
- lengthy**, *adj.* Long.
- let be**, *v. phr.* To let alone.
- let on**, *v. phr.* To disclose.
- let-up**, *n.* Relief.
- licks**, *n.* Exertions.
- life everlasting**, *n.* An herb.
- lines**, *n.* Reins for driving.
- little end of the horn**, *n. phr.* "To come out the little end of the horn," to get the worst of a bargain.
- loaf**, *v. i.* To lounge idly.
- loafer**, *n.* An idle lounging.
- locate**, *v. i.* To take up one's residence.
- loony**, *adj.* Crazy.
- lots**, *n.* A great deal.
- love**, *v. t.* To like.
- lummo**, *n.* A stupid, awkward fellow.
- mad**, *adj.* Angry.
- mad as a wet hen**, *adj.* Very angry.
- make one's mark**, *v. phr.* To distinguish one's self.
- make one's self scarce**, *v. phr.* To depart.

- make tracks**, *v. phr.* To go, to run.
- mash**, *v. t.* To make a sentimental impression upon. Usually, however, in the verb phrase, *make a mash on*.
- mate**, *n.* One of a pair.
- mean**, *adj.* Worthless, despicable.
- measly**, *adj.* Inferior, poor.
- meeting**, *n.* A religious assembly.
- meeting house**, *n.* Church.
- mercy sakes alive**, *interj. phr.* An exclamation.
- mighty**, *adv.* Very.
- mind**, *v. t.* To take care of.
- mind**, *v. i.* To object.
- mistake**, *n.* "And no *mistake*," certainly.
- mitten**, *n.* "To get the *mitten*," to be jilted.
- mixed up**, *adj. phr.* Confused.
- mosey**, *v. i.* To be off, to depart.
- most**, *adv.* Almost.
- move**, *v. i.* To change one's residence.
- muss**, *n.* A corruption of mess.
- muss**, *v. t.* To disarrange, to mess.
- neighborhood**, *n.* "In the *neighborhood* of," near, bordering on.
- nip and tuck**, *n. phr.* Nearly an even thing.
- nohow**, *adv.* By no means.
- notional**, *adj.* Fanciful.
- notions**, *n.* Small wares or trifles.
- no use crying over spilt milk**, *n. phr.* A common proverb.
- occasion**, *n.* Reason.
- of**, *prep.* (1) Used in the phrases "to feel *of*," "to taste *of*," "to smell *of*," etc., to signify a voluntary act. (2) Used after a verbal noun.
- old man**, *n. phr.* (1) One's father. (2) In the vocative case, friend.
- ourn**, *pers. pron.* Ours.
- outlandish**, *adj.* Strange.
- over and above**, *adv. phr.* Excessively.
- over the left**, *adv. phr.* An expression giving the words it accompanies a meaning directly opposite to that which they would otherwise have.
- partly**, *adv.* Nearly, almost.
- peaked**, *adj.* Emaciated, thin.
- peewee**, *n.* Boys' name for a small marble.
- pesky**, *adj.* Confounded.
- pick**, *v. t.* Of a banjo, to play on the strings.
- pile**, *n.* Fortune.
- place**, *v. t.* To remember where a person lives or was born.
- plaguey**, *adv.* Horribly.
- plank**, *v. t.* To lay, put; usually to plank down.
- play possum**, *v. phr.* To deceive.
- plumb**, *adj.* Straight.
- poke**, *n.* A lazy person.

- poke fun at**, *v. phr.* To ridicule.
polite as a basket of chips, *adj. phr.* Very polite and smiling.
pony up, *v. phr.* Pay up.
possum, *n.* Opossum.
post, *v. t.* To bring one's knowledge up to date.
pot-pie, *n.* A meat pie.
prickly-heat, *n.* A rash appearing in warm weather.
prime, *adj.* Of the first grade.
proud as a peacock, *adj. phr.* A common comparison.
prouder than Lucifer, *adj. phr.* Very proud.
pull up stakes, *v. phr.* To remove.
pull wool over the eyes, *v. phr.* To deceive.
put the licks in, *v. phr.* To exert one's self.
put through, *v. phr.* To accomplish.
quicker than you could say Jack Robinson, *adv. phr.* Very quickly.
raft, *n.* 1. A float. 2. A crowd.
reckon, *v. i.* To think, believe.
red cent, *n. phr.* Copper cent.
resurrect, *v. t.* To restore to use.
rich, *adj.* Entertaining.
right off, *adv. phr.* Directly.
rile, *v. t.* 1. To roil. 2. To make angry.
rip, *v. t.* To tear. "Let her rip," let it go.
rip out, *v. phr.* To utter with vehemence.
risky, *adj.* Dangerous, hazardous.
rock, *n.* A stone. *Rocks*, dollars.
room, *v. i.* To occupy a room with.
rooster, *n.* The male of the domestic fowl.
rope in, *v. phr.* To decoy.
rough and tumble, *n. phr.* A good-natured scuffle.
rounder, *n.* Frequenter of saloons, etc. Slang.
rounds, *n.* In the expression "To go the rounds."
rowdy, *n.* A riotous, turbulent fellow.
row to hoe, *n. phr.* Task to perform.
rubbage, *n.* Rubbish.
rub out, *v. phr.* To obliterate.
run around like a hen with its head cut off, *v. phr.* To go hither and thither without any apparent aim or reason.
run into the ground, *v. phr.* To overdo.
run one's face, *v. phr.* To make use of one's credit.
scallawag, *n.* A scamp. Used especially of Southern-born men who held office under the reconstruction régimes.
scare or skeer, *n.* A fright.
scare-up, *v. phr.* To pick up, to find.
scary skeery, *adj.* Timorous.
school-ma'am, *n.* A school-mistress.
scoot, *v. i.* To run.

- scratch**, *v. t.* To strike from a political ballot.
- scratched ticket**, *n. phr.* An election ticket with one or more names of candidates erased, or others added.
- scrimping**, *adj.* Scanty, close.
- scrumptious**, *adj.* Nice, excellent, fine.
- see the elephant**, *v. phr.* See the sights.
- seen**, *pp.* for *pret.* Saw. "I *seen* him when he done it."
- sence**, *adv., prep., conj.* Since.
- set**, *adj.* Fixed in opinion, firm, obstinate.
- shake a stick at**, *v. phr.* "More than you could *shake a stick at*," a great number.
- shaky**, *adj.* Wavering.
- sheepskin**, *n.* A diploma.
- shell corn**, *v. phr.* To remove the grains of Indian corn from the cob.
- shimmy**, *n.* A chemise.
- shingle**, *n.* A sign-board.
- shin up**, *v. phr.* To climb a tree by aid of hands and legs only.
- shuck**, *v. t.* To strip off the husks.
- shucks**, *n.* Not worth *shucks*, good for nothing.
- shut up**, *v. phr.* To stop talking.
- shy**, *v. t.* To throw a light substance.
- sidle out**, *v. phr.* To get out sideways, to back out.
- sight**, *n.* A great many.
- siree**, *n.* Sir, in the phrases "no, *siree*" and "yes, *siree*." Emphatic.
- siss**, *n.* Sister.
- six-shooter**, *n.* A revolver with six chambers.
- sizzle**, *v. i.* To hiss from the action of fire.
- skin of one's teeth**, *n. phr.* Narrow escape.
- skipper**, *n.* The cheese mite. Also used of mites appearing in cured meat.
- skunk**, *n.* A vile or good-for-nothing fellow.
- skunk**, *v. t.* To defeat utterly. To whitewash in a card game.
- sky-high**, *adv. phr.* High as the sky: into the air.
- slam-bang**, *adv.* Recklessly.
- slick**, *adj.* Sleek.
- slick as a whistle**, *adv. phr.* Very smoothly or adroitly.
- sling**, *v. t.* To swing, throw.
- small potatoes**, *n. phr.* Petty, contemptible.
- smudge**, *v. t.* To blacken with dirt.
- snap**, *n.* In the expression *cold snap*, a period of cold weather.
- snapping turtle**, *n. phr.* A common kind of edible turtle.
- sneaking notion**, *n. phr.* A suspicion.
- sneeze at**, *v. phr.* "Not to be *sneezed at*," not to be despised.
- snoop**, *v. i.* To spy slyly around.
- snort**, *v. i.* To laugh out loudly.
- snorter**, *n.* Something unusually good. "Its going to be a *rip-snorter*."

- snowball**, *n.* A jeering appellation for a negro.
snum, *v. i.* "I *snum*," I vow, I declare.
sorter, *adv.* Somewhat.
sot, *pret.* of set.
sour grapes, *n. phr.* Envious disappointment.
span, *n.* Two horses hitched side by side.
spat, *n.* 1. A slap. 2. A quarrel.
speck, *n.* A bit.
specs, *n. pl.* Spectacles.
spook, *n.* A ghost.
spooky, *adj.* Uncanny.
spoon, *v. i.* To show foolish fondness, even in public.
spoony, *adj.* Demonstratively fond.
spot, *v. t.* To identify.
spree, *n.* A drunken debauch.
spring fever, *n. phr.* A listless feeling in the spring.
spry, *adj.* Lively.
spunk, *n.* Mettle, spirit, temper.
spunky, *adj.* Mettlesome.
squawk, *v. i.* Used of the cry of a hen when caught.
squirm, *v. i.* To wriggle or twist about.
squush, *v. t.* To crush.
stag dance, *n. phr.* A dance attended by men only.
stag party, *n. phr.* A party consisting of men only.
stampede, *n.* A general flight.
stamping ground, *n. phr.* A favorite resort.
stocking feet, *n. phr.* The feet with only stockings on.
stock, *adj.* Short and thick.
stone-bruise, *n.* A hurt on the bone of the foot.
stop, *v. i.* To abide temporarily.
straight, *adv.* and *adj.* Undiluted.
straight spoken, *adj. phr.* Candid.
strain, *n.* A slight sprain.
strap, *n.* Strop.
stretch, *n.* In the phrase, "on a *stretch*," without cessation.
stub, *v. t.* To strike on the end, especially of one's toe in walking or running.
stuck, *adj.* 1. Unable to proceed. 2. Cheated in trade.
stuff, *v. t.* To fool, deceive.
stuff, *v. i.* To gormandize.
succotash, *n.* Corn and beans boiled together.
sucker, *n.* 1. A kind of fresh-water fish. 2. A person easily duped.
3. A mean fellow.
supposing, *pres. part.* Pronounced "*sposen*".
sure, *adv.* Surely.
surprise party, *n. phr.* A party supposed to be a surprise to the person or persons in whose honor it is held.
swan, *v. i.* "I *swan*," I swear.

- swap, n.** An exchange.
swap, v. t. To exchange or barter.
swat, n. A knock, a spank.
swat, v. t. To smite.
swelled head, n. phr. Conceit.
switch, n. A separate tress of hair worn on the head by women.
tackle, v. t. To lay hold of; attempt.
taffy, n. 1. A kind of candy. 2. Flattery. Slang.
tag, n. A game in which one player has to touch one of the others.
tain't, v. neg. It is not.
take on, v. i. To grieve.
tarnation, interj. An oath.
tax, v. t. To charge.
ten-pins, n. A game.
thousand of brick, n. phr. A heavy weight.
throw in, v. phr. To add gratis.
tight place, n. phr. Straits.
tight squeeze, n. phr. A difficulty.
toe the mark, v. phr. To come up to one's obligations.
top notch, n. phr. The highest point.
touch-me-not, n. The sensitive plant.
tow-head, n. A light-haired person.
truck, n. 1. Produce, as garden *truck*. 2. Worthless trumpery.
tuckered out, adj. phr. Tired out.
tuk, pret. v. Took.
ugly, adj. Ill-tempered.
use up, v. phr. To exhaust.
walk the chalk (line), v. phr. To walk straight, to be strictly disciplined.
walking papers, or walking ticket, n. phr. Orders to leave, dismissal.
wallop, v. t. To beat.
wa'n't, v. neg. Was not.
ways, n. Way, distance.
ways, n. pl. In the expression "There's no two *ways* about it," i. e., the fact is just so, and not otherwise.
whale, v. t. To flog.
whaling, n. A flogging.
whittle, v. t. and i. To cut with a knife.
whole-souled, adj. Noble-minded.
whopper, n. 1. Anything uncommonly large. 2. A great lie.
wiggle, v. i. To wriggle.
wild-cherry, n. phr. A common tree bearing clusters of an acrid fruit.
wilt, v. i. To droop.
wind up, v. phr. To close.
wipe out, v. phr. To exterminate.
wool over one's eyes, n. phr. Deception, imposition. "To draw the *wool over one's eyes*" is to deceive one.

- wrapper**, *n.* A loose dress for women.
wrathy, *adj.* Angry.
yaller, *adj.* Yellow.
yank, *n.* A jerk.
yank, *v. t.* To jerk.
yellow jacket, *n. phr.* A small wasp with yellow stripes.
yourn, *pron. adj.* Yours.

Southernisms Common to Northwest Arkansas and Southern Illinois.

Note.—Compare D. N., Vol. II, Part IV, pp. 225 to 249 inclusive, The Pioneer Dialect of Southern Illinois by Mr. William O. Rice, Anna, Union Co., Ill.

- afearred**, *ptcpl. adj.* Afraid.
atter, *prep.* Often in phrases like "half *after* ten."
after night, *prep. phr.* After dusk.
aint got right good sense, *vbl. phr.* Non compos mentis; you are too kind.
aknew, *vbl. phr.* Have known. The *a* is used here, as in many other similar combinations, as a slurring of *have*.
ambecr, *n.* Tobacco juice.
ambitious, *adj.* Mettlesome; full of animal spirits.
angry, *adj.* Inflamed.
as, *conj.* Than.
ashy, *adj.* In a passion.
back, *v. tr.* To address (an envelope).
back-water, *n.* Overflow of a stream. Water from a river that backs into the creeks and other streams emptying into it.
bar off, *v. phr. tr.* To plow with a diamond plow by running the land-side, as *bar*, next the row.
be a doin', *v. phr. i.* To pass the time.
bear, *v. i.* To turn.
bid, *n.* Invitation.
big, *adj.* Large (which is rarely used).
big-road, *n.* The main road.
biscuits, *n.* The singular not often used collectively.
bitch, *v.* The female of any small animal.
bite, *n.* A luncheon; a regular meal.
blackguard (blæggard), *v. i.* To use obscene language.
bloom, *v. i.* To blossom.
bluff, *n.* A hill with precipitous sides; a precipice.
boar, *n.* The male of a small animal.
dog fox, *n. phr.* Male fox.
board, *n.* A hewn board.
bound, *adj.* Determined; constrained; obliged.
brad, *v. t.* To rivet.
break, *v. t.* To plow ground for a crop with a turning plow.

- brier**, *n.* The small thorn of a shrub, vine, or tree.
- briers**, *n.* Blackberry briers.
- brier-patch**, *n.* A patch of wild blackberries.
- bubbies**, *n.* The breasts.
- buck**, *v. i.* To jump stiff-legged (used of a horse).
- bugger** (bugər), *n.* Bogie ; spectre.
- bull-frog**, *n.* A full-grown frog.
- burying** (beri-in), *n.* Funeral.
- bust out**, *v. phr. t.* "To bust out the middles," to plow the balks, throwing the earth back to the row.
- call off**, *v. phr. i.* To prompt figures in a square dance.
- captain**, *n.* A leader in mischief or fun.
- catarrh** (k'ætar), *n.* An inflamed and purulent sore, generally on the hand, and caused by a bruise.
- cave**, *v. i.* To get into a passion.
- chamber**, *n.* Chamber vessel.
- chap**, *n.* A baby ; a child ; a boy until he is eight or nine years old. Used almost wholly by men.
- chist**, *n.* Chest.
- chore around**, *v. phr. i.* To do odd jobs.
- civil**, *adj.* Polite.
- clapboard**, *n.* Pronounced klæbærd.
- comb**, *v. t.* The expression "*comb the head*" is frequent.
- complected**, *adj.* Complexioned.
- corruption**, *n.* Pus.
- couldn** (kudn), *v.* Couldn't. So didn, hadn, shouldn, wouldn.
- cover**, *v. t.* Pronounced often kivər.
- cover**, *n.* Often pronounced kivər. A blanket or quilt. In the plural, bed-clothes.
- crack loose**, *v. i.* 1. To execute a threat. 2. To proceed against. 3. In a command, to act instantly.
- crop**, *n.* Often pronounced kræp.
- crow**, *n.* The gullet of a fowl. Crop is never used.
- creek**, *n.* Pronounced in N. W. Arkansas as spelled.
- cripple**, *v. t.* To wound ; to disable by wounding.
- culls**, *n. pl.* Refuse or inferior stock.
- cup**, *v. i.* To warp.
- cur-dog**, *n.* A mongrel dog.
- cuss-word**, *n.* Profane word.
- cut loose**, *v. i.* The same as *crack loose*, *q. v.*
- 'cut up**, *v. phr. i.* To frolic.
- cuttin'**, *n.* A personal encounter in which knives are used.
- dance**, *n.* A party for dancing. The word *ball* is never used.
- decent**, *adj.* The least demanded by good society.
- despise** (d'ispaiz), *v. t.* To hate, detest, dislike.
- devil around**, *v. phr. i.* 1. To seek mischief. 2. To try to annoy.
3. To lead a loose life.
- diamond**, *n.* Pronounced daimənt.

diamond-plow (daimən(t)-plau), *n.* The one-horse turning plow, for cultivating crops, being diamond-shaped.

didy, *n.* Diaper.

dinner-time, *n.* Twelve o'clock.

dirt, *n.* Used instead of *earth* and *soil*.

dod-durn, *interj.* An emphatic expletive.

doggone, *interj.* An emphatic expletive.

dogtake, *interj.* An emphatic expletive.

doldern, *interj.* An emphatic expletive.

done, *pret.* and *pp.* of *did*.

dope, *n.* 1. Any kind of lubricator, emulsion, or salve. 2. Face-tiously for medicine.

dope, *v. tr.* To smear or lubricate. 2. To put salve on a wound. 3. To take medicine. "To dope up on quinine." Reflexively, to take an excessive amount of medicine.

dose, *n.* Pronounced frequently with excrement *t*.

draw-bars, *n.* Ordinary fence-bars for the retention of live-stock.

drip, *n.* Eaves of a house.

driv, *pret. v.* Did drive.

dusk, *n.* Twilight.

eat, *v. i.* To taste. "How does it eat?" How far is it suitable for food?

egg-yaller, *n.* The yolk of an egg.

elements, *n. pl.* The general aspect of the earth and sky.

expect, *v. i.* To suppose or presume.

fallin' out, *n.* Disagreement; quarrel.

fallin' weather, *n. phr.* Rain or snow.

faze, *v. t.* To affect slightly; to disconcert.

fodder-time, *n.* The terms "chores" or "chore time" are not used.

feller (felə), *n.* Fellow; one; one's self.

ficety, *adj.* Irritable; testy.

find a calf (colt), *v. phr.* To calve (foal).

foalded, *pret. v.* Did foal.

frail, *n.* Flail.

frail, *v. t.* To thresh.

freestone-spring, *n.* Soft-water spring.

fruit, *n.* Cooked or preserved fruit on the table.

funked, *pp.* Molded or mildewed.

further, *adv.* Farther. The latter not used in unaffected speech.

fuzz, *n.* Down; fine, short hair; nap of cloth.

gang lin, *adj.* Ungainly. (Pronounced syllabically as divided.)

garden, *n.* Always a vegetable garden.

gears, *n.* Harness, particularly wagon-harness.

gearins, *n.* Harness, particularly wagon-harness.

gentlemen, *interj.* Exclamation of astonishment.

getherin, *n.* 1. An assembly. 2. A boil.

give, *guv*, *pret. v.* Did give.

give out, *v. t.* To announce.

good, *adj.* Possessing extraordinary physical strength or powers of endurance.

go over, *v. phr. t.* To repeat; to reiterate.

ground, *n.* Soil.

grub yerself, *v. phr.* To eat. Used facetiously.

gum, *n.* A beehive.

half a quarter, *n. phr.* A furlong.

hand, *n.* A person in service.

handle (hænl), *n.* Handle, as ax-han'l'.

handrunning (hænrenin), *adv.* Consecutively. [Cf. the phrase "Three times right-handrunning." Mohawk Valley, N. Y.]

handkerchief, *n.* Pronounced hænket'fif.

hawky (or *hockey*), *v. i.* Child's word for go to stool.

hawky, *adj.* Filthy.

heard, hîrd, hîrn, hërn. Preterite forms of hear.

hit, *prn.* It. So pronounced in emphatic, while *it* is used in unemphatic, position.

hole, *n.* A pool, formed by the widening and deepening of a stream in its course.

holler, *v. i.* To sing, whistle, chirp, or croak, as a bird, insect, or frog.

honey, *n.* Term of affection.

honk, *n.* The cry of a goose.

hoptoad, *n.* The common toad.

how are you? Pronounced haryi.

hull, *n.* Pod or calyx, when persistent on fruit.

hurtn, *n.* A pain.

hush, *interj.* Exclamation denoting astonishment or incredulity.

idea ('aidi), *n.* Purpose, design.

in fix, *prep. phr.* In running order.

in good fix, *prep. phr.* 1. In good condition, as live stock. 2. Well to do (in phrase, he is well fixed).

insure (inf'úr or inf-ôr), *v. t.* 1. To assure. 2. To guarantee.

invite ('invait), *n.* An invitation.

island, *n.* Pronounced sometimes 'ailent.

jaw, *v. i.* To converse.

job (or jab), *v. t.* To thrust, strike.

keen, *adj.* 1. Eager. 2. Eagerly desirous. 3. Fresh, bright, buoyant, spirited; applied only to persons and animals.

kin, *n.* Relative; relationship.

knowed, *pret. pp.* Did know.

kope (kô-ôp, kô-ôep), *interj.* A call to horses.

lay, *v. i.* To cease blowing (used of the wind).

lead-pipe (lid-paip), *n.* Any small pipe for conveying water.

lead-trough (lid-trəf), *n.* Any small trough, especially an eave-trough.

leader, *n.* Tendon, exclusive use.

larn, *v. t.* To teach.

- length**, *n.* Often pronounced lenþ. Strength, similarly.
- lessn**, *conj.* Unless.
- let on**, *v. phr. i.* To feign; to pretend; to talk to an ostensible purpose.
- level pull**, *adv. phr.* Even pull.
- lick**, *n.* A blow or stroke.
- look for**, *v. phr. t.* To anticipate.
- lope**, *n.* A canter.
- lope**, *v. i.* 1. To canter. (2. To mount. 3. To leap upon. 4. To assail.)
- lot**, *n.* Herd or drove. The latter word not commonly used.
- low-lived**, *adj.* Mean, base, dishonorable.
- lumber**, *v. i.* To make a noise, as by moving things about.
- ma** (mæ), *n.* Mother.
- make a crop with**, *v. phr. t.* To raise a crop with somebody else, as on rented land.
- make out**, *v. i.* To give the appearance of; to look (as if).
- make sure**, *v. i.* To regard a sequence as certain. "If you do this you must make sure that conditions are favorable."
- meanness**, *n.* Devilishness, malice.
- mectin'**, *n.* An assembly for worship.
- middles**, *n. pl.* The balks between rows in *barring off* a crop.
- mild**, *n.* Common pronunciation of mile, both singular and plural.
- mind**, *v. t.* To wait on; to be attendant on.
- mischief**, *n.* Sometimes pronounced mist'if with the stress on the last syllable. (The adjective accented on this syllable is common.)
- mistakened**, *pret. pp.* Mistook and mistaken.
- mammy**, *n.* Mama. Used by children.
- mowing-blade**, *n.* A scythe.
- nag**, *n.* A horse; particularly a woman's saddle-horse.
- new-ground**, *n.* Newly cleared land.
- nigh**, *adj.* Near.
- nigh on to**, *adv. phr.* Nearly.
- notion**, *n.* A liking or fancy.
- nurse** (often nʌs), *v. t.* 1. To fondle or coddle. 2. To dress a wound or eruption.
- n't**, *adv.* The contraction of *not* in didn't, hadn't, wouldn't, etc., is pronounced without final *t*.
- o' (v)**, *prep.* Of.
- one**, *pron.* Pronounced ʌn, especially when preceded by an adjective, as young 'un.
- or'nary** (orn'ry), *adj.* 1. Refractory, disobedient. 2. Of poor quality.
- overly**, *adv.* Above measure, very.
- oxens**, *n. pl.* For oxen. The word *steer* used instead of *ox*.
- 'pa** (pæ), *n.* Father.
- panel**, *n.* 1. A single tier of rails in a fence. 2. The portion of a picket fence included between two successive posts.
- pap**, *n.* Father.
- patch**, *n.* Field.
- pert** (pirt), *adj.* Sprightly, lively, intelligent.

- pester**, *v. t.* To tease ; to bother.
- pet**, *n.* A boil.
- pick**, *v. i.* To graze (used of a horse or a cow).
- piddle**, *v. i.* 1. To potter. 2. To eat daintily.
- piece**, *n.* 1. A short distance. 2. One who disregards common proprieties. 3. A wanton.
- pile in**, *v. phr.* 1. To make an entrance in haste or confusion. 2. To occupy impudently.
- pile out**, *v. phr.* To make an exit in haste and confusion.
- place**, *n.* Farm or homestead.
- place**, *v. t.* To locate, as a person.
- plague on**, *interj. phr.* An expletive.
- plait**, *v. t.* Pronounced plæt.
- poo-wee**, *interj.* A call to hogs.
- plum**, *adj., adv.* Complete(ly).
- point-blank** (pain(t)-blænk), *adj., adv.* Downright.
- pole**, *v. i.* To move ; to travel leisurely.
- polecat**, *n.* The skunk.
- pop** (pəp), *v. t.* To crack (as a whip).
- poppy** (pəpi), *n.* Papa ; used by children.
- powerful**, *adj.* Extraordinary ; immense ; out of common.
- preacher**, *n.* A clergyman.
- pretties**, *n. pl.* Flowers or flowering plants. 2 Jewelry.
- pretty**, *n.* Any small object of pleasing appearance, such as a flower, a toy, or a jewel.
- prize**, *n.* A lever.
- projectin'** (pr'ædzikin), *pres. p.* 1. Pottering ; doing little chores. 2. Prospecting. 3. Scheming to do work in an unusual manner.
- purge**, *v. i.* To vomit.
- put**, *v. t.* Pronounced put and put.
- quality**, *n.* Person of quality.
- quittin-time**, *n.* The time to cease labor for the day.
- racket**, *n.* A violent altercation or personal encounter.
- rank**, *v. t.* To lay up in regular tiers or courses.
- rant**, *v. i.* To talk and act in anger.
- rattle**, *v. i.* To ring or jingle.
- rattle it off**, *v. phr.* To repeat or speak with ease and fluency.
- reach**, *v. t.* To hand.
- religious**, *adj.* Pious.
- rheumatiz**, *n. pl.* Used as a plural.
- rick**, *n.* A long, rectangular pile of hay, grain, or wood.
- rid** (red) (up), *v. phr.* To tidy up.
- rig**, *v. t.* To construct.
- right sharply**, *adv. phr.* Exceedingly.
- rig up**, *v. i. and t.* 1. To dress up. 2. To harness. 3. To repair. 4. To adjust. 5. To fix.
- roach**, *n.* A mode of dressing the hair by parting it on each side, and turning the intervening hair in a large curl down the top of the head.

- road-wagon**, *n.* Light, spring wagon.
- rotnin'**, *p. pr.* Rotting.
- round dance**, *n. phr.* Waltz, polka, or schottisch.
- ruin**, *v. t.* To soil or spoil; to render unfit for use.
- rukus** (rûkus), *n.* A violent altercation or personal encounter.
- run in**, *v. phr.* To pierce or prick.
- runnin' off**, *n. phr.* Diarrhœa or dysentery.
- sallit**, *n.* Salad; greens.
- saw-log**, *n.* A log for use in building.
- scare**, *v. t.* To frighten.
- scare**, *n.* A fright.
- scrimmage**, *n.* 1. Skirmish. 2. Scramble. 3. Altercation. 4. Fight.
- scruff**, *n.* Scurf.
- see, seen, seed**, *pret. v.* Did see.
- seemlike**, *v. phr.* It seems as if.
- settlement** (setlmënt), *n.* Neighborhood.
- share**, *n.* Pronounced *fîr*.
- sharp**, *v. t.* To sharpen.
- shatter**, *v. i.* To shell out by dehiscence, as over-ripe grain.
- shivered**, *adj.* Splintered.
- shock**, *n.* A cock (of corn or wheat).
- show**, *n.* Any kind of public spectacle, circus, theater, or museum.
- shrub**, *v. t.* To clear land of small growth by cutting it off at the ground.
- shuck**, *v. t.* To husk. (The latter word not used.)
- skeep**, *v. t.* 1. To hew or shave off a thin portion of anything. 2. To skin a small place by a glancing blow; to skin an animal.
- slide**, *n.* Sleigh or sled.
- slip around**, *v. phr. i.* 1. To approach cautiously. 2. To go secretly.
- slip up**, *v. phr. i.* 1. To fail in a scheme. 2. To be disappointed in any expectation.
- smother**, *v. i.* To suffocate; to be shortwinded.
- smotherin' spell**, *n.* Congestion or palpitation of the heart where there is difficulty in breathing.
- sook, cafe** (sûk kêf). A yodel; "co-bos." (The latter expression not used.)
- soon** (sûn), *adv.* Early.
- sort of** (sortə), *adv. phr.* To a slight extent; bearing a resemblance not very close to what the following phrase would mean.
- split**, *v. i.* To go with speed.
- sproutin**, *p. pr.* 1. Grubbing. 2. Cutting young sprouts out of a new ground crop with a hoe.
- square-dance**, *n.* A cotillion or quadrille.
- stable-lot**, *n.* Barnyard.
- stand**, *n.* The amount of a sowing or planting that comes up and grows.
- stand-table**, *n.* Stand (article of furniture).
- stand-off**, *n.* A holding at bay.

- stand off**, *v. phr. t.* To hold at bay.
- stare**, *v. i.* To act violently.
- steer**, *n.* An ox.
- stick**, *v. t.* To prick.
- stob**, *n.* 1. A stub. 2. A short stake driven into the ground.
- stob out**, *v. t.* To hitch out or picket, as a horse or cow, with a long rope hitched to a *stob*, for the purpose of grazing.
- store**, *adj.* Manufactured; not domestic.
- stout**, *adj.* Strong.
- strike**, *v. t.* To apply to.
- strike in**, *v. phr. i.* To penetrate or permeate.
- strop**, *n.* A strap.
- stuff**, *n.* Medicine, liniment, etc. (Latin *res.*)
- sundown**, *n.* Sunset.
- sunup**, *n.* Sunrise.
- supple**, *adj.* Pronounced *sûpl.*
- sure, surely.** Often pronounced *fôr, fôrli*, the former being both *adj.* and *adv.* and more common than the latter.
- take on**, *v. phr. i.* To grieve.
- take out**, *v. t.* To unhitch a team from wagon or plow.
- tale**, *n.* An anecdote or joke; a malicious lie.
- talk**, *v. i.* Always used instead of speak.
- tasted**, *adj.* Tasting.
- tater**, *n.* A potato.
- teacher**, *n.* Never schoolmaster or schoolma'am. Also used in personal address.
- tell on**, *v. phr. i.* To inform against.
- tend**, *v. t.* To cultivate, as a crop.
- that'll do to tell.** Expression of incredulity.
- that's what**, *interj. phr.* Exclamation of affirmation or assent.
- thicket**, *n.* Copse or undergrowth.
- this here** (*ðisy'êr* or *ðisy'âr*), *pron.* This; this thing at hand.
- three square**, *adj. phr.* Three-cornered; triangular.
- thump**, *v. i.* To throb or beat, as the heart or pulse.
- tollable**, *adj., adv.* Pronunciation of tolerable or tolerably.
- touchy** (*tetfi*), *adj.* Touchy; irritable.
- trash**, *n.* 1. Refuse or sweepings. 2. A worthless person or worthless people.
- travel**, *v. i.* To migrate, as wild-fowl or birds.
- trick**, *n.* Personal property; equipment; part of a machine, commonly used in the plural. Accoutrements; ornaments.
- tramp**, *v. t.* To tramp on.
- truck**, *n.* Business; friendly relation; association; communication.
- triflin'**, *adj.* Worthless (person).
- tuck**, *pret. v.* Did take.
- Tuesday**, *n.* Pronounced *tʃûzdi.*
- twelve**, *n.* Twelve o'clock.
- tyke**, *n.* A child.

- ugly**, *adj.* Homely.
- use**, *n.* In the expression, "I hain't got no use for him," in token of aversion.
- vilify**, *v. t.* To abuse by calling names.
- waist**, *n.* Blouse or surtout for men's wear.
- washcomb**, *v. phr. i.* To wash the face and comb the hair.
- watch**, *v. t.* To look, look at, see.
- well-fixed**, *adj.* Well to do.
- whang-leather**, *n.* Leather from which to make thongs.
- whicker**, *v. i.* To whinny.
- whopper**, *n.* A lie.
- wife**, *n.* Sweetheart or fiancée.
- wood(s)-lot**, *n.* A tract of woods.
- wood(s)-pasture**, *n.* A tract of woods.
- work**, *v. t.* To cultivate or till.
- yan** (yæn), *adj.* Yon.
- yander** (yændə), *adv.* Yonder.

Southernisms common to Northwest Arkansas and Southeastern Missouri.

Note.—Compare D. N., Vol. II., Part V., pp. 304 to 337 incl., The Dialect of Southeastern Missouri, by D. S. Crumb.

- a**, *art.* Often used for *an*; *a* apple; *a* icicle.
- about**, *prep. adv.* Near at hand, not far off. "I hear the dogs barking. There must be someone *about*."
- about to die**, *adj. phr.* Seriously ill.
- ager**, *n.* Ague.
- aig**, *n.* Egg.
- allow**, *v. i.* To remark; to opine.
- ambeer**, *n.* Tobacco juice. "He had *ambeer* all over his shirt front."
- amen corner**, *n.* Seats near the pulpit in church. "He goes to church every Sunday and sits way up in the *amen corner*."
- angry**, *adj.* Inflamed (as applied to boils, sores, etc.).
- asked**, *pt. and pp.* Pronounced *ast* (*aest*).
- at**, *prep.* Near.
- at himself**, *adj. phr.* Conscious.
- audacious**, *adj.* Pronounced *oudacious*. Outrageous.
- auntie**, *n.* An old negress.
- ax**, *v. tr.* Ask.
- Babtis'**, *n.* Baptist.
- baby**, *n.* The youngest member of a family.
- bad man**, *n.* A high tempered man.
- banter**, *v. tr.* To propose a trade. "I'd like to *banter* you for a horse swap."
- barlow**, *n.* A one-bladed pocket-knife of peculiar shape.
- beatinest**, *adj. superl.* Most surprising. "He's the *beatinest* fellow I ever saw."

- bedfast**, *adj.* Bedridden. "He is old and *bedfast* now."
- bee-tree**, *n.* A forest tree in which bees have deposited honey.
- better**, *adj. comp.* More.
- bid**, *n.* Invitation. "Did you get a *bid* to the reception?"
- big-head**, *n.* Conceit.
- big-meeting**, *n.* A series of revival services.
- big-road**, *n.* Public road, main road.
- big way** (to get in a), *v. phr.* To become excited.
- bilin'**, *n.* All of a number.
- bit**, *pp.* Cheated. (Sometimes Yankee-bit.)
- blate out**, *v. phr.* To speak out.
- blind side**, *n.* In the expression, "to get on the blind side of," *i. e.* to take advantage of.
- bogged (up)**, *pp.* Mired, mired down.
- bound**, *pp.* Obligated, beholden.
- boy** (applied to a negro), *n.* A negro of any age.
- box house**, *n.* A house built of boards ("plank") standing upright not framed.
- break and run**, *v. phr.* To set out on a run. "When they saw the police they *broke and ran*."
- break**, *v. i.* 1. Always used instead of plow. 2. To change, as the weather. 3. To show the approach of age.
- broken dose or doste**, *n.* A little (medicine) at a time.
- brush** (often bresh), *n.* and *v. tr.* Switch.
- bulge** (buld), *n.* Advantage.
- bull-tongue**, *n.* A kind of plow.
- burying**, *n.* Interment.
- butternut-color**, *n.* A home-made dye obtained from white walnut or butternut leaves.
- care**, *n.* and *v.* Pronounced keer (kír).
- care**, *v.* In the negative "not to care," denoting consent.
- cattair**, *n.* A carbuncle or abscess on the hand. [Cf. catarrh.]
- cave**, *v. i.* To rave or ramp. He was *cavin'* mad.
- cavort**, *v. i.* To curvette, to prance.
- chair**, *n.* Pronounced cheer (t/ír).
- chanst**, *n.* Chance.
- chills**, *n.* Fever and ague.
- Christmas is coming**, *coll. prov.* An expression of impatience at delay. "Git a wiggle on you, *Christmas is coming*."
- clear** (klar), *adj.* Quite, entirely.
- claybank**, *adj.* Yellow or cream-colored. Applied to a horse. "He has a calico pony and a pair of *claybank* mares."
- close** (a mortgage), *v. t.* To foreclose.
- clum**, *pret.* and *pp.* Climbed.
- collogue**, *v. i.* To conspire.
- colonel**, *n.* A title very commonly bestowed on men of any prominence.
- complected**, *adj.* Complexioned.

cork, *n.* Calk. "That horse *corks* itself." Also to make oneself ridiculous. "A feller only *corks* hisself that jaws a man while hot."—J. W. Riley.

cornododger, *n.* A kind of cornbread baked in a skillet.

corners, *n.* In the expression, "to keep the corners up," to keep in repair. Applied particularly to farms.

corruption, *n.* Pus.

cotel, *v. pret. and pp.* Caught.

couldn, *v.* Couldn't. Also mightn, oughtn, etc.

cover, *n. and v.* Pronounced kiver.

cows come home, till the, *adv. phr.* A long time.

crack a smile, *v. phr.* To smile slightly. "He told the tale clear through and never *cracked a smile*."

crap, *n.* Crop. "How's *craps*?"

crawfish, *v. i.* To decline to keep an agreement.

crystal, *n.* Noun.

cuckie-burr, *n.* Cockle-burr.

cup, *v. i.* To warp. "The shingles are *cupped* on the roof, and it leaks like a sieve."

cut one's eyes, *v.* To glance furtively.

cypress, *n.* A group of cypress trees.

cypress-kneec, *n.* A peculiar upward growth from the roots of cypress trees.

deceive one's looks, *v. phr.* To be better (or worse) than one appears.

demean, *v. tr.* To degrade.

despise, *v. tr.* To dislike.

devil's-horse, *n.* The praying mantis.

dip (snuff), *v. t.* To smear snuff on the gums with a brush made by chewing the end of a small stick.

dodger, *n.* A loaf of corn bread baked in a skillet.

(bleached) domestic, *n.* Cotton cloth. Originally used to distinguish the domestic from imported cloth. It is a plain, smooth, bleached or unbleached cotton cloth, without any woven or printed design. Also called *factory*.

doste, *n.* Dose.

double-trouble, *n.* A negro dancing step.

drap, *n.* Drop.

dray, *n.* A wagon or cart used for hauling about town.

dry so, *adv. phr.* Plainly, just so. "The first conscious thing you ever did was to smile—you cried just *dry so*." A sermon.

dugout, *n.* A canoe made from the trunk of a tree. In Oklahoma, a *dugout* is an underground habitation.

dumb ague (ager), *n.* Fever and ague, unaccompanied by shaking.

early candle-lighting, *n. phr.* Early in the evening. "Preaching will begin at *early candle-lightin'*, no Providential hendrance preventin'."

easy, *adv.* Gently.

end (ind), *n.* End.

- evidently**, *adv.* Evidently (when used emphatically).
- falling weather**, *n.* Rain or snow. "It looks like we might have falling weather."
- fambly**, *n.* Family.
- favoraite**, *adj.* Favorite.
- faze**, *v. tr.* To harm slightly.
- feesh**, *n.* Fish.
- fire-dogs**, *n.* Andirons.
- fitified**, *adj.* Subject to fits.
- fit to kill**, *adv. phr.* Heartily, "within an inch of his life."
- fly the coop**, *v. phr.* To leave suddenly; to run away.
- fly-up-the-creek**, *adj.* Foolish, light-minded.
- fodder**, *n.* Corn leaves cured by drying in the air.
- foalded**, *pp.* Foaled.
- fool**, *adj.* Foolish. "He like to run his *fool* self to death."
- fool-self**, *pron. reflex.* Foolish self.
- foreigner** (*fériner*), *n.* A person from a distance.
- fotch**, *pret. and pp.* Fetched.
- frazzle**, **frazzling**, *n.* A remnant or shred.
- fruit**, *n.* Sauce; preserves. Seldom applied to fresh fruit.
- galded**, *pp.* Galled.
- gee** (*i*), *v. i.* To agree.
- gert**, *n.* Girth.
- get religion**, *v. phr.* To become converted.
- give out**, *v. phr.* 1. To announce. 2. To give up; to decline.
- go** (to do), *v. i.* Intend.
- good man**, *n.* A man who is solvent financially. [Universal in England. Cf. *Merch. of Venice*.]
- greasy**, *adj.* Pronounced *g'eazy* (*grízi*).
- ground-hog case**, *n. phr.* An unavoidable situation.
- grits**, *n.* Corn grated from the corn when soft. Used for making bread. Also applied to a kind of cracked corn or hominy.
- guinea**, *n.* Guinea fowl.
- hack**, *n.* Stage; any two-seated vehicle, "Moses Tharp has got the best ten-cent *hack* in town."
- half a quarter**, *n. phr.* One-eighth of a mile.
- handwrite**, *n.* Handwriting.
- happen to** (an accident), *v. i.* To suffer an accident.
- hardshell Baptist**'s, *n. phr.* General Baptist; one of a sect of Baptists.
- havers**, *n.* Half and half.
- heerd**, *pret. and pp.* of hear. Heard.
- held**, *pret. and pp.* of hold. Held.
- hem and haw**, *v. phr.* To hesitate.
- hen-fruit**, *n.* Eggs. Used seriously by many country people. Also Shangai (or Hangshai) berries.
- hickory**, *n.* Gait; a good hickory, a rapid gait.
- hike** (out), *v. i.* To set out. Facetious.

hit, *pron.* It (emphatic, or when used at the beginning of a clause). "Hit don't do no good nohow."

hoc-cake, *n.* A kind of corn-bread baked on a board or in an open vessel before a fire.

hog, *n.* Universally pronounced hawg (hog). All swine except pigs are so called.

hog and hominy, *n. phr.* Corn-bread and pork. Facetious.

hog-meat, *n.* Pork (a word seldom used in Arkansas).

holler, *v.* Of the note of a frog, the chirp of an insect, etc.

holp, *pret.* and *pp.* of help. Helped.

hoof (huf), *n.* Head of cattle.

hunker (down), *v. i.* To squat down. "As soon as I saw him coming I went down on my *hunkers* in a fence corner."

hurt, *v. i.* To suffer.

idle, *adj.* Disengaged.

insulted, *adj.* Annoyed, displeased.

invite, *n.* Invitation.

itch, *n.* Pronounced itf.

jaundice, *n. pl.* Pronounced janders. There are "yaller *janders*" and "black *janders*."

jaw, *v. i.* To converse. (Not to scold.)

judge, *n.* and *v.* Pronounced jedge.

just to be a-doing, *adv. phr.* Just for fun.

kin, kinfolks, *n.* Relatives.

knock around, *v. phr.* To walk about.

knowed, *pret.* and *pp.* Knew, known.

lane, *n.* That part of a road, whether public or private, which is fenced on both sides.

larrup, *v. tr.* To whip.

lay by, *v. phr. tr.* To cultivate completely. "His craps are all *laid by*."

lay for, *v. phr.* To lie in wait for.

lay out, lie out, *v. phr. intr.* (Of cows.) Not to come home at night.

lent, *pret.* and *pp.* of lean. Leaned.

lessun or nessen, *conj.* Unless.

levee (levi), *n.* A turnpike road; an embankment for protecting land from the overflow of a river.

license, *n. pl.* Pronounced laisenz.

lick, *n.* A stroke, a blow.

lid, *n.* Pronounced led.

lift (on the), *adv. phr.* Just able to be up.

lift of, *v. phr.* To rob of, to deprive of.

lift (a note or mortgage), *v. tr.* To pay off indebtedness.

light, *v. i.* To alight. "Light and rest your hoss."

light out (*pret.* and *pp.*, lit out), *v. phr. i.* To set out rapidly.

line out, *v. phr. tr.* To read hymns from the pulpit, one or two lines at a time, the congregation singing them after the minister.

- log-rolling**, *vbl. n.* Piling logs for burning when land is being cleared.
- look over**, *v. phr.* To overlook.
- love**, *v. tr.* To like. "I love sweet potatoes."
- low-down**, *adj.* Low, vile, mean.
- major**, *n.* Pronounced mēdʒə. Most common among the educated.
- make a pass at**, *v. phr.* To strike at.
- male-hog**, *n.* Boar.
- mash**, *v. tr.* To push down; not necessarily to crush.
- me and you**, *pron. phr.* You and I. Common.
- mend**, *v. i.* To improve, to grow thriftily.
- mend, on the**, *adj. phr.* Improving in health.
- Methodis'**, *n.* Methodist.
- middlings**, *n.* Sides of bacon.
- mighty**, *adj.* Very.
- mighty right**, *adj. phr.* Quite right. Also you're *mighty come a-shouting*."
- mild spoken**, *adj.* Pleasant, gentle.
- milk and bread**, *n. phr.* Bread and milk.
- mind**, *v. tr.* To remember.
- misdoubt**, *v. tr.* To suspect.
- mislick**, *n.* A false blow.
- missionary Baptis'**, *n. phr.* One of the leading denominations of Baptists in the South.
- mitt**, *n.* Mitten. Usually a mitten, open at the end, which covers only the lower part of the hand.
- monstous, monstrous**, *adv.* Very. "Yes'm, I'se *monstrous* hungry."
- moonshine liquor**, *n. phr.* Illicitly distilled whiskey.
- mosquito-hawk**, *n.* Dragon-fly, devil's darning needle.
- mostly**, *adv.* Generally.
- mourner**, *n.* A person "under conviction" at a religious revival.
- mourner's bench**, *n. phr.* Seat reserved for those who are seeking religion.
- mover**, *n.* Emigrant carrying his goods by wagon.
- mowing-blade**, *n.* Scythe.
- muck of sweat**, *n. phr.* Wet with sweat. Cf. *Vicar of Wakefield*.
- mushroom**, *n.* Pronounced musharoom.
- nachully**, *adv.* Actually.
- needcessity**, *n.* Necessity.
- ueighbor**, *v. i.* To be on visiting terms with.
- neighborhood road**, *n. phr.* A byroad.
- new-ground**, *n.* Newly cleared land.
- nigger in the woodpile**, *n. phr.* Something concealed. Cf. "There's a *bug under the chip*."
- night**, *n.* Nightfall.
- notion, to my**, *adv. phr.* In my opinion.
- notionate**, *adj.* Notional.
- nubbin**, *n.* A small ear of corn.
- numbers** (of land), *n. phr.* Description of land as given in a deed.

O (prefixed to the name of a person), *interj.* Used in calling a person at a distance.

obleege, *v. tr.* Oblige.

off(en) his box, *adv. phr.* Mistaken. "Yes, he said so, but he's off his box."

old-field, *n.* Land formerly in cultivation, but now abandoned.

old-man, *adj.* Used without disrespect in speaking of elderly men.

old-woman, *n.* Wife (of any age).

one-horse farmer, *n. phr.* A poor farmer who does all his plowing with one horse or mule. Hence, a one-horse crop is a small crop.

orphant, *n.* Orphan. "Little *Orphant Annie* came to our house to stay."—J. W. Riley.

outdone, *adj.* Perplexed, nonplussed.

outfit, *n.* Number, party.

overly, *adv.* Exceedingly.

oxen, *n. sg.* Ox.

pack news, *v. phr.* To tattle.

painter, *n.* Panther.

pomper, *v. tr.* To pamper.

panel, *n.* One tier of a rail or picket fence.

pap, *n.* Father.

pass the time of day, *v. phr.* To greet.

pat, *adj.* Pertinent.

patching, *n.* In the expression, "not a patching," not comparable. "A rack-rabbit *ain't a patching* to an antelope when it comes to speed."

partridge (pætridʒ), *n.* Quail.

pawnded, *pret. and pp.* Pawned.

'pears like, *v. phr.* Appears as if.

pecan, *n.* Universally pronounced pik'on.

peck, *v. tr.* To rap, to tap.

pedigree, *n.* Personal history; biography.

pen, *n.* Crib (for corn, etc.).

pert (pirt), *adj.* Lively, bright. "Yes, I'm like the nigger's rabbit, poor but *peart*."

persuade, *v. tr.* To urge.

peruse (p'ruse), *v. tr.* To read.

pester, *v. tr.* To annoy.

pet, *n.* 1. A favorite. 2. A boil or sore. "I have a *pet* on my thumb and can't cut wood."

pin-headed, *adj.* Of inferior mentality.

plum-peach, *n.* Clingstone peach.

pneumoni' (fever), *n.* Pneumonia.

pointblank, **pintblank**, *adj.* Direct, downright.

poor, *adj.* Pronounced pōr.

poorly (pōrli), *adj.* Sick, very ill.

poor whites, *n. phr.* The lowest class of southern whites.

pooy, **poowee**, *interj.* The common call for hogs. Also "*Pig, piggo, pigawee*."

- portly**, *adj.* Thrifty, lusty.
- possum-fruit**, *n.* Persimmons. Also possum apples. "These frosts will ripen up the *possum apples*."
- punkin-custard**, *n.* Pumpkin pie.
- quarters**, *n.* Houses occupied by negro farm-hands (or other farm hands).
- queer**, *adj.* Pronounced quare (kwær). Objectionable.
- quince-apple**, *n.* Apple.
- racket**, *n.* Disturbance; fight.
- raise**, *v. tr.* To start. To find.
- raisin(g)**, *n.* Bringing up.
- range**, *n.* Place where cattle roam.
- rank**, *v. tr.* To lay side by side, as cordwood.
- rare** (rear), *v. i.* To rant; to talk abusively.
- rather**, *adv.* Pronounced ræðər.
- rattler**, *n.* Rattlesnake. "He killed a *rattler* that had ten rattles and a button."
- red-liquor**, *n.* Whiskey.
- renig**, *v. i.* To back out.
- reverent**, *adj.* Extraordinary; distinguished. Generally, however, used in a bad sense and preceded by right. "He's a right *reverent* scoundrel.
- ridiculous**, *adj.* Outrageous, indecent.
- rip out**, *v. tr.* To utter violently. "He *ripped out* an oath and said he could whip the whole caboodle of us."
- riz**, *pret.* of rise. Rose.
- roas(t)in(g)-ears**, *n.* Green sweet corn. Also *ros'in years*.
- rock**, *n.* Stone, pebble.
- rock road**, *n.* Macadamized road.
- romance** (r'omænts), *v. i.* To talk extravagantly; to talk in delirium.
- rottening**, *pr. p.* Rotting.
- rucas**, *n.* Quarrel.
- ruction**, *n.* An outbreak; a row.
- ruint**, *pp.* Injured; not necessarily spoiled; also *ruinated*.
- run off**, *v. phr.* To survey (land).
- sad-iron**, *n.* Flatiron.
- safte** (sêft), *adj.* Safe.
- sage-grass**, *n.* Sedge-grass.
- (broom)-sage**, *n.* Sedge-grass.
- sage-field**, *n.* An old field grown up with sedge-grass.
- sallet**, *n.* Greens.
- sang**, *n.* Ginseng.
- sashay**, *v. i.* To set out. "I reckon I better *sashay off* some."
- sawder**, *n.* Solder.
- scan(dal)ous**, *adj.* Unreasonable.
- scare**, *v. tr.* Pronounced skir.
- scary, skeery**, *adj.* Frightful, terrible.
- scorpion**, *n.* A small lizard.
- scrape** (cotton), *v. tr.* To hoe cotton.

scrouge, *v. i.* To crowd; to push. "Said the ant to the elephant 'Quit yo' scrougin'."

seed, *pret.* and *pp.* of see. Saw, seen. "I see'd him yistaday."

seed-tick, *n.* The common wood-tick. "I went into the woods and got covered with *seed ticks* and yearling *ticks*."

segaciate, *v. i.* To fare; to get on. Facetious. "How does your caparistis seem to gashuate?"

sense, *v. tr.* To comprehend; to understand. "I can sorter *sense* the Dago, but I can't talk it any."

sermint, *n.* Sermon.

set-line, *n.* A long fish-line to which short lines are attached, and which is usually set over night.

settlement, *n.* Settlement.

shake, *n.* Earthquake.

she, *pron.* Used of many inanimate things.

shiver, *v. tr.* To split.

shrub off, *v. phr. tr.* To clear land superficially.

shuck, *pret.* and *pp.* of shake. Shook, shaken.

shucking, *n.* A husking party.

side-meat, *n.* Bacon.

sifter, *n.* Sieve.

singin', *n.* Singing-school.

size the pile, *v. phr.* To guess the amount of one's money.

skift (of snow), *n.* A light snow.

skint, *pret.* and *pp.* of skin. Skinned.

skulduggery, *n.* Rascality; underhand plotting.

slash, *n.* Wet bottom land.

slide, *n.* Sled.

slough, *n.* Pronounced slû. A sluggish stream, generally the channel of a swamp, and always dry in long continued dry weather.

smothering spell, *n. phr.* Difficult respiration.

snag-boat, *n.* A steamboat fitted up for the removal of snags from a river.

snub, *v. i.* To sob.

so, *adv.* Without addition, without change. (Accented.)

soft-peach, *n.* Freestone peach.

soon, *adv.* Early. "I'll start *soon* in the morning.

sort of, *adv. phr.* Pronounced sorter. Somewhat.

speakin', *n.* A political meeting.

spike-nail, *n.* Spike.

spleen, *n.* An enlarged spleen.

split the blanket, *v. phr.* Of a married pair, to part, to separate.

square, *n.* The triangular flower-bud of the cotton plant.

stall, *v. i.* To stick fast in the mud.

stalled, *pret.* of stall. Stuck fast in the mud.

stand, *n.* The growth of grain or other crops after sowing. "I have a good *stand* of onions and about a half *stand* of beans."

staple, *n.* Pronounced steeple (stipl). "I must get some *steeples* and fix the fence."

- stob**, *n.* Stake. "We drove *stobs* at the corners of the lot."
stold, *pret.* of steal. Stole.
store-house, *n.* A house in which goods are sold.
store-tea, *n.* Tea.
such, *pron.* Pronounced sech or sich.
suddenly, *adv.* Suddenly.
sundown, *n.* Sunset. The latter word not used.
sunup, *n.* Sunrise. The latter word not used.
sunk lands, *n.* Lands that settled during an earthquake.
supple, *adj.* Pronounced supl.
sure, *adj., adv.* Pronounced shore.
swag, *v. i.* To sag.
swimming-hole, *n.* A deep place in a small stream suitable for swimming or bathing.
take in, *v. phr. tr.* To add newly-cleared land to a farm.
take out, *v. phr. tr.* To unhitch (horses).
take to the brush, *v. phr.* To run away.
tale, *n.* A scandalous report.
tar, *n.* Pronounced tair (tær).
tarpaulin, *n.* Pronounced tarpoleon (tarpolion).
tell (good-bye), *v. phr.* To bid good-bye.
terrier, *n.* Pronounced tarrier.
there, where, *advs.* Pronounced by old-fashioned people *ðar*, whar.
'thouten, *conj.* Without, unless. Also, *nessen*.
throw out, *v. phr. tr.* To evict, to eject.
timber, *n.* Forest, woods.
to-do, *n.* Entertainment. "There's going to be some sort of a *to-do* at the schoolhouse to-night."
toch, *pret.* of touch or tech.
tolerable, tollable, *adj.* The usual reply to the salutation, "How do you do?" or "fair to middlin'."
tossel, *n.* Tassel. The spike at the top of a corn-stalk.
touch, *v. tr.* Pronounced tech.
touchous, *adj.* Pronounced techous. Querulous.
tour, *n.* Pronounced tower (tauə).
trash, *n.* Worthless people.
trash, poor white, *n. phr.* The lowest class of whites.
tricks, *n.* Small articles. "Buy your Christmas *tricks* at the Racket Store."—Newspaper adv.
trifflin(g), *adj.* Worthless.
troft, *n.* Trough. "I made a horse *trought* this morning."
trot-line, *n.* A long fish-line to which short lines are attached and which is usually set over night. Hooks are attached to the short lines.
truck, *n.* Produce; crops, including grain, cotton, etc.
tuck, *pret.* of take. Took.
tuekin'-comb, *n.* A woman's back-comb.
Tuesday, *n.* Sometimes pronounced Chewsday (tʃiuzde).
tune, *n.* Sometimes pronounced chune (tʃun).

- tupelo-gum**, *n.* Swamp tupelo.
- turkle**, *n.* Turtle.
- turn**, *v. tr.* To stop or "head off" cattle.
- turn of the night**, *n. phr.* "The depressing hour of the night when those who are sick are supposed to be most likely to die. Some hour after midnight."
- turn out** (ground), *v. phr.* To abandon wornout land.
- undermined**, *pp.* Undermined; taken advantage of.
- uneasy**, *adj.* Pronounced oneasy. Also, onpleasant, onwell.
- unsighted**, *adj.* Unexpected; unforeseen.
- up and about**, *adv. phr.* Able to be up.
- vamoose**, *v. i.* To disappear suddenly.
- vigorous** (vaigrəs), *adj.* Fierce, vicious.
- wallow, waller**, *v. tr.* To throw in wrestling.
- watermillion**, *n.* Watermelon.
- water, hold**, *v. phr.* Bear investigation. "His story won't hold water."
- water-haul**, *n.* A fruitless effort. From a failure to catch any fish in drawing a net in.
- water-hole**, *n.* A deep place in a stream of water.
- (gum)-wax**, *n.* Chewing gum.
- weapon**, *n.* Pronounced wipən.
- weeding-hoe**, *n.* Common hoe; garden hoe.
- wench**, *n.* Negress.
- (nigger)-wench**, *n.* Negress.
- white-walnut**, *n.* Butternut (tree).
- winding, to knock**, *v. phr.* To give a staggering blow.
- woods-colt**, *n.* A horse of unknown paternity; a person of illegitimate birth. Cf. *blackberry (patch) baby*.
- wrop**, *v. tr.* To wrap. "Wrap up your years before you go out."
- Yank**, *n.* A Union soldier during the Civil war.
- yap**, *n.* A noisy, worthless fellow.
- yarb**, *n.* The old-fashioned pronunciation of herb.
- yarb-doctor**, *n.* Herb-doctor.
- yaller**, *adj.* Yellow. Also yellor. "Cats are of all colours in daytime, but at night every one is a sort of a 'yeller.'" "
- yellow-yam**, *n.* A kind of sweet potato.
- yit**, *adv.* Yet. "Have you lived here all your life?" "Not yit."
- yonder**, *adv.* Pronounced yander, and often with an aspirate.
- you-uns**, *pron.* Plural of you. Used only by illiterate people, but always in addressing two or more persons.

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A WORD-LIST FROM EASTERN MAINE.

I.

The following word-list was compiled in Orono, Maine, the seat of the state university of Maine. Student language has purposely been excluded, but will be reported later. The early settlers of the Penobscot valley were predominantly of English extraction. Some words in this region, however, are of Indian, French or Scotch-Irish origin. New Brunswick and other Canadian provinces have not been without influence on the vocabulary of Eastern Maine, as thousands of eastern Canadians have migrated hither. Local color in abundance will be found in the following list. Lumbering, one of the most important industries of Eastern Maine, is responsible for the woodsmen and their characteristic vocabulary, which appears not a few times below. Compare, for instance, bateau, bean-hole, bob, bob-sled, box up the dough, bunk and rave, a burn, cant-dog, cantdog wood, a chopping, cookee', to cut roads, a cutting, deacon seat, dingle, duffle, a fallow, a go-devil, gundalow, head-works, hovel (horse-stable), jumper (a kind of sled), a landing, to limb a tree, lumber-jack, Mackinaw coat, a mogee, peavey, pickpole, river-driver, to sack the rear, first lunch, second lunch, third lunch, sled-tender, sour dough biscuit, stumpage, swamper, tote, tote-sled, tote-team, wongin, woodsman, and yard (heap of logs).

The long winter of Eastern Maine is connoted by many localisms. The prohibitory law of Maine has resulted in the creation of a peculiar set of words. The games noted point unmistakably to English origin. Proximity to Canada and the presence of Canadians have occasioned the use of such terms as P. I., Canuck, Bluenose, jumping Frenchman, and New Brunswicker. Naturally, there are peculiar food, plant, and animal names. Folk-etymology and folk-lore appear in several instances. The vocabulary, as a whole, is that of a vigorous, intelligent, public-schooled people, by no means lacking humor. The most striking phonetic weakness of the spoken English

of this region is the tendency to follow vowels with r. Thort, cort, and Emmer often replace thought, caught, and Emma. Students of Latin write armo for amo. That this tendency is not confined to Maine, however, is shown by the form Arkansas for Akansas (plural of Akansa) and Lener, written by an Arkansan for Lena.

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acrost, *prep.* Across. "He's got pains right *acrost* him."

anchor ice, *n. phr.* Detached ice (for the most part, *surface ice*) which floats down a river. "A jam of *anchor ice* now fills the river for two miles."

back back, *v. phr.* To back (usually, a horse). "*Back back*, won't you, so I can get out of here?" "He *backed* the horse *back*."

backen around, *v. phr.* Of the weather, "The wind is *backenin' around*," i. e., "It is going to storm."

baker sheet, *n. phr.* A shallow tin pan for baking cake.

B. & A. (bī vnd ē), *n. phr.* Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. "The *B. & A.*'s making lots of money."

Bangor (bæŋgɔr), *n. prep.* Bangor, Maine. Said to be named for the well-known church hymn.

bannock, *n.* Corn bread. Woodsmen's term.

barberry bush, the, *n. phr.* A ring game. During the chorus all join hands and dance in a circle. The stanzas are accompanied by appropriate movements.

Refrain: Here we go round the barberry bush,
The barberry bush, the barberry bush;
Here we go round the barberry bush,
So early in the morning.

1. This is the way we wash the clothes,
Wash the clothes, wash the clothes.
This is the way we wash the clothes
All on a Monday morning.
2. This is the way we iron the clothes, etc.,
All on a Tuesday morning.
3. This is the way we mend the clothes, etc.
All on a Wednesday morning.

4. This is the way we bake the bread, etc.
All on a Thursday morning.
5. This is the way we sweep the house, etc.
All on a Friday morning.
6. This is the way we scrub the floor, etc.
All on a Saturday morning.
7. This is the way we go to church, etc.,
All on a Sunday morning.

bateau, *n.* Long, flat river boat, sharp at both ends, used by loggers.

bean-hole, *n.* A hole in the ground in which beans are baked in live coals and over which there is usually a log shed or other rude shelter. A feature of logging camps.

beanwater, *n.* In the expression, "to be right on one's *bean-water*," to be overflowing with animal spirits.

bill, *n.* Bill of divorce. "As soon as he got his *bill*, her engagement was announced."

birch edgings, *n. phr.* Edgings or other refuse parts sawed at a mill in lengths of four feet from a birch log or plank. *Birch edgings* are tied together with hempen cords and sold for kindling wood.

Bluenose, *n.* A native of New Brunswick who is not of French extraction. "The *Bluenoses* come from New Brunswick." The connotation is uncomplimentary.

bluet, *n.* *Houstonia caerulea*; innocence.

bob, *n.* A drag for hauling logs on dry ground, made of two bent logs fastened together.

bob, *n.* Double runner, used for sliding down hill.

bob-sled, *n.* A stout sled about a foot high and of the length and width of a sleigh or pung, used to haul wood and loads of various kinds.

boot, *v. i.* Go afoot. "I booted down town in a hurry."

boot it, *v. phr.* To walk. "I booted it to town."

bough (a house), *v. t.* To lay branches of evergreen trees against the underpinning of a house as protection against the inclemency of winter and for embellishment during the winter.

box(er)ry, *n.* Checkerberry.

box up the dough, *v. phr.* To cook. Woodsmen's slang. Not common.

brush, *n.* Branches of evergreen trees. "The one who buys the boughs never knows he's cheated till the *brush* is thrown off."

bristles, *n. pl.* Bristles. In the expression, "He's got *bristles* on his back," i. e., "He's a hog;" "he's a miser."

Buck and Bright, *proper nouns.* The inevitable names of a yoke of oxen.

bunk, *n.* 1. A piece of timber placed across a lumberman's sled to support the ends of logs. 2. A lumberman's sled thus arranged. Linneus, Aroostook Co.

bunk and rave, *n. phr.* A lumberman's sled across which is a *bunk* (a piece of timber supporting the ends of logs) and which has vertical side-pieces (*raves*). Linneus.

bunk and toggle fence, *n. phr.* A heavy log fence. Linneus.

bunk fence, *n.* A heavy log fence. Same as *bunk and toggle fence*. Linneus.

bunk-sled, *n.* A lumberman's sled across which is a piece of timber supporting the ends of logs. Linneus.

burn, *n.* A tract of woodland which has been burned over, usually after the trees have been cut down and removed.

cal'late, *v. t.* To intend. "He *cal'lated* to go up, but his health was too poor."

candlelighter, *n.* A narrow strip of paper rolled to form a taper. "All those records are good for is to make *candlelighters*." Now rare.

cant-dog, *n.* A short, stout pole shod with an iron point and hook, used by river drivers. "You can get Orono *cantdogs* in Bangor."

cantdog wood, *n. phr.* Fuel consisting of the ends of logs from which *cantdogs* have been made. "Why don't you burn *cantdog wood*? It's the cheapest going."

canthook, *n.* A hook and lever for handling logs. Same as *cant-dog*.

Canuck, *n.* A French-Canadian.

carry, *n.* A path over which canoes, goods, etc., are carried from one navigable body of water to another.

catridge, *n.* Cartridge.

cellar-way, *n.* Outside cellar entrance with nearly horizontal double doors beneath which is the upright door opening directly into the cellar. "We lowered the barrel into the *cellar-way*, and then rolled it through the cellar-door into the cellar." Not so common as *roll-way*, *q. v.* 2. Stairway leading from the kitchen or any other room down into the cellar. "The mop's hanging in the *cellar-way*."

chopping, *n.* A piece of timber-land where the trees have been felled.

co, bos, *interj. phr.* Used in calling cows.

cold tea, *n. phr.* Beer.

comforter, *n.* 1. A quilt filled with cotton-batting. "I need a *comforter* on my bed." 2. A long, heavy knit scarf for the neck. "His neck was all wrapped up in a *comforter*."

cookee', *n.* Boy who assists the cook in a logging camp and does odd jobs.

coon-cat, *n.* Folk-loristic name for the hybrid cat which has the long, soft fur of the Angora and the short tail of the Manx cat. Even intelligent people (who are ignorant of zoology) contend that the *coon-cat* is half cat and half raccoon.

cornish, *n.* Cornice. Used by carpenters.

cut roads, *v. phr.* To make roads in the woods by felling and removing trees so that lumbering can be carried on. The duty of a *swamper*.

cutting, *n.* Woodland the trees of which have been cut out and removed. "You see that old spruce *cutting*."

deacon seat, *n. phr.* A log the upper side of which is hewn, mounted on stakes thrust into auger-holes, and placed alongside woodsmen's bunks as a bench.

dingle, *n.* A lean-to attached to the cook's quarters in a logging camp. In it the provisions are stored.

dinner kettle, *n. phr.* Dinner pail.

dite, *n.* A very small amount, a little bit.

div, *v. i. pret.* Preterite of dive. "He *div* right into my woodshed."

dod gum, *v. t.* Mild form of *God damn*.

doing, *n.* Condition of the roads. "It's good *doing* now."

Dominec, *n.* Dominique fowl. Probably associated in folk-etymology with *neck*.

done, *v. inf.* To do (after a compound tense). "I shouldn't have let him *done* it." Common.

don't know as, *v. phr.* Don't know that. Almost universal. "I *don't know as* I should recommend this to my students."

double bobsled, *n. phr.* Two connected stout sleds used to haul wood and other loads.

Downeaster, *n.* A person from the easternmost part of Maine or from New Brunswick. "He's a *Downeaster*; he lives in *Machias*."

doze, *v. i.* To decay; to soften. Used of wood. "That wood was cut last summer; so it ain't *dozed* any."

duffle, *n.* A woodsman's luggage. "The woodsman had his *duffle* with him."

earlapper, *n.* Ear-lap of a cap or hat. "Why don't you have *ear-lappers* put on your cap?"

eeny (ini), *n.* Formula for *counting out* or determining before playing a game who shall be *it*. Three *eenies* follow:

1.

Eeni meenÿ, mōny, my,

Pīstil, leenÿ, bōnÿ, sty,

Ágy, dágý, walk

ō—ū—t

Spells *out goes she*.

2.

Eeny, meenÿ, mynÿ, mō,

Catch a nigger by the toe,

If he hollers, let him go,

Eeny, meeny, myny, mō.

3.

Red, white, and blue,

All out but you.

ellum, *n.* Elm.

fail up, *v. phr.* Stop. "My cow has *failed up* eating hay."

fallish, *adj.* Autumnal. "One of the signs of the times that is unmistakably *fallish* is the loads of brush that are to be seen on East Market square now-a-days."—Bangor newspaper.

fallow, *n.* A piece of ground where the trees are felled. Linneus.

fantastics, *n. pl.* Antiques and horrors, *n. phr.* Belfast, Me.

farm chunk, *n. phr.* A kind of horse. "35 head of horses will be offered at this sale, including several *farm chunks*." Rare.—Bangor newspaper.

farmer's in the dell, the, subst. cl. A ring game with one player, the *farmer*, in the center at the beginning; then the *wife*, the *child*, the *nurse*, and the *doll*. Finally the *doll* becomes the *farmer*, etc.

The farmer's in the dell,
The farmer's in the dell,
Heigh-ho, bor-ne-o,
The farmer's in the dell.

The farmer takes a wife, etc.
The wife takes a child, etc.
The child takes a nurse, etc.
The nurse takes a doll, etc.
The doll stands alone, etc.

finny haddie, n. phr. Finnan haddie. Doubtless an instance of popular etymology.

first lunch, n. phr. Woodsman's early breakfast, eaten at 5 A. M.

fog-mull, n. Thick bank of fog. Used on the Maine coast.

forelay, v. i. Provide for in advance.

forfeits, n. pl. Game in which forfeits are imposed. An example of such a forfeit is this:

"Kneel to the prettiest,
Bow to the wittiest,
Kiss the one you love the best."

four feet underground, n. phr. Dead and buried. Woodsman's slang. "The man is *four feet underground* that can beat him."

fresh, adj. New-milch. "He has bought several *fresh* cows lately."

freshen, v. i. Calve. "His cow will *freshen* next month."

fuddy-duddy, n. and adj. A fussy man; a mature man who lacks masculinity. "He's an awful old *fuddy-duddy*."

gaffle on to, v. phr. Possess oneself of hastily, or without formality. "I *gaffled on to* that in a hurry."

garding, n. Garden. Common pronunciation.

give one Hes-se, v. phr. To reprimand sternly. "He gave him *Hesse*." Linneus.

go-devil, n. Same as *bob*, *q. v.*

gool, n. Base in the game of round base; goal. "The striker ran to the *gool*."

goold, n. Form of *gool* (*q. v.*) with adventitious *d*.

goomb, n. Gum of the mouth. *Goom* with adventitious *b*.

goose-b'ry (g'ûsbri), n. Gooseberry. "I've set out *goose-b'ries* in my garden."

goshdarn it, imper. v. phr. as interj. Softened form of *God damn it*.

gundalow, n. A flat boat or scow. Perhaps corruption for gondola; cf. *cupalō* for *cupola*.

haish, interj. Whoa! Used to horses. "Whoa, haish!"

half and half, n. phr. A beverage consisting of equal parts of alcohol and water. Connotes the prohibitory law of Maine.

Hamden, *prop. n.* Hampden. The former is the universal pronunciation of this town-name.

hark, *v. i.* Keep quiet, to children, who are making a noise.

headworks, *n. pl.* Boat or raft of logs with a winch, used for pulling logs across a lake. The boat is anchored during the operation.

hellum, *n.* Helm.

hern, *poss. pron.* Hers.

hey, *v. t.* To attract one's attention by using the interjection "hey!" "Who are you *hey*ing?"

Hessian, *n.* Term of reproach. "You old *Hessian*, you!" "You stop that, you little *Hessian*."

hide, *n.* A place of storage and concealment for intoxicating beverages sold contrary to the prohibitory law of Maine. "The Sturgis deputies found the *hide* and confiscated the liquor."

hike, *v. i.* Walk. "The cars didn't run, so I *hiked* home."

hisn, *poss. pron.* His.

hoe out, *v. phr.* Sweep out. "I'll have to *hoe* that room *out* now." Facetious.

horse and team, *n. phr.* Horse and vehicle. "A *horse and team* just went by."

hovel, *n.* Horse-stable in a logging camp.

huf, *n.* Hoof. Pronunciation of the older generation.

huf it, *v. phr.* To walk. "He *huffed* it all the way to Bangor."

hurrap', *interj.* Used in driving a cow. From "hurry up!" Accent on the last syllable.

innocence, *n.* *Houstonia caerulea*. Auburn, Maine.

instid', *prep.* Instead.

ivory leaf, *n. phr.* Checkerberry. Corruption of *ivy leaf*.

ivory plum, *n. phr.* Checkerberry. See *ivory leaf*.

jigger, *n.* A dray, with the body hung under the axles.

junper, *n.* 1. A woodsman's sled. "Jumpers and pungs for sale." 2. A short jacket. 3. A nervously weak person who is easily caused to jump. "They say the *jumpers* come from small places where the people have inter-married."

junper sled, *n. phr.* A woodsman's sled with an elevated crosspiece on which the end of a log rests when dragged from the stump to the "yard."

jumping Frenchman, *n. phr.* A nervously weak French Canadian who is easily caused to jump. In Arkansas and Texas such a person (usually a negro) is called *goosey*, and to excite such a person is to *goose* him. Cf. the last number of D. N. under *goose* and *goosey*.

kick the stick, *v. phr.* as *n.* An outdoor game played after the season for marbles as soon as there is dry ground enough.

king, *n.* The player who is *it* in the game of *king's land*, *q. v.*

kingdom-come, *n.* Destruction, ruin, hell. "If you don't look out, you'll go to *kingdom-come* before your time."

king's land, *n. phr.* An outdoor game. A certain limited space is the *king's land*, guarded by the *king*. If the other players venture upon the

king's land, the king attempts to catch them. He is taunted with the following stanza:

"I'm on the king's land,
King's not at home.
King's gone to Boston
To buy a honeycomb."

know beans when the bag's untied. *v. phr.* To be sophisticated.
"I guess I know beans when the bag's untied."

lalligag, *v. i.* To make love in a silly and demonstrative manner.
"It's getting down to business when a couple begin to lalligag."

landing, *n.* A heap of logs beside a stream or on its ice, ready to be floated down stream.

lay out, *v. phr. i.* Used of farm animals in the sense of *spend the night in the pasture*. Secondly, of human beings in the sense of *spend the night outside of a house and a bed*. "We slept on a hay-mow that night; when we got home the boys spotted us and said, 'We knew you laid out last night.'"

leather-head, *n.* Block-head. "Don't know that, do you, leather-head?"

lib'ary, *n.* Library. Common pronunciation.

limb (a tree), *v. t.* To chop the limbs off a tree, in part, if it remains standing; wholly, if it has been felled.

linkumsloos, *n.* Fabulous creature in woodsmen's lore, arboreal in its habits, apt to drop upon a person out of a tree.

lōgin, *n.* A stretch of still water in a river or bay. An Indian word. De Vere gives *pope-logan*.

logy, *adj.* Sluggish; dull; heavy. Like a *login*, *q. v.*

long-necker, *n.* Round quart whiskey-bottle.

loose collection, *n. phr.* Money not in envelopes, collected at church.
"The loose collection will go to foreign missions."

louse cage, *n.* Hat or cap. Slang.

lumber-jack, *n.* A woodsman. Term imported from the West.
"The lumber-jacks often go to sleep while they are turning the winch."

Mackinaw coat, *n. phr.* A short, heavy, double-breasted plaid coat, the design of which is large and striking. Worn particularly by woodsmen, and, to a slight extent, by students of the University of Maine.

mare'ries, *n.* Poison ivy plants; "mercuries." "Look out for the mare'ries." Heard near Auburn, western Maine.

Miss Jenny Jones, *n. phr.* In this game one player crouches behind a second player, who stands opposite a line.

Line advancing: We've come to see Miss Jenny Jones,
Miss Jenny Jones, Miss Jenny Jones,
We've come, etc.
Is she at home to-day?

Second player: Miss Jenny Jones is washing,
Is washing, is washing,
Miss Jenny Jones is washing,
And can't be seen to-day.

Line advancing: We've come, etc.
 Second player: Miss Jenny Jones is starching, etc.
 Line advancing: We've come, etc.
 Second player: Miss Jenny Jones is ironing, etc.

Substitute: mending,—sweeping,—cooking.

With refrain; also, Miss Jenny Jones is ill,—dying,—dead.

The one crouching falls. Then follows the funeral.

mōgee, *n.* Same as *bob*, *q. v.*

mosquito fire, *n.* A smouldering fire designed to keep mosquitoes away. "We used to have to keep *mosquito-fires* going up there in Aroostook." Rare. Usually *smudge*.

move over one, *v. phr.* Move one seat further. "I came in late to the meeting and had to ask a man to *move over one* before I could get a seat."

moxie, *n.* A trailing plant which covers the ground with a thick mat of little leaves.

my daughter Jane, *n. phr.* A game. A line of players and a single player, the *courtier*, stand facing each other. As the dialogue progresses the original line is depleted, until at the end it is, with the exception of one player, over on the side of the single player.

Courtier: Here comes a courtier out of Spain
 Inquiring for your daughter Jane.

Line: My daughter Jane is yet too young
 To be betrothed to anyone.

Courtier: Be she young or be she old,
 It is for money she must be sold.

Line: Come through my parlor and through my hall
 And take the fairest one of all.

Courtier: The fairest one that I can see
 Is ———: come to me.

Here the chosen one joins the *courtier*, and the game progresses as before.

my land, *interj. phr.* Common oath among women for *My Lord*.

New Brunswicker, *n. phr.* A native of New Brunswick.

new-milks, *adj.* New-milch. "I want a *new-milks* cow."

nicely, *adj.* Very well. "Have you got *nicely* again?"

nigh horse, *n. phr.* The left horse, between which and the driver is the *off* horse. This nomenclature is borrowed from that applied to oxen, which is perfectly appropriate.

no need, *n. phr.* as *v.* Did not need. "He *no need* to have climbed that tree."

off horse, *n. phr.* The horse on the right and next to the driver.

one, two, three, scooch where you be, *v. phr.* as *n.* Children's game. The player who is *it* shuts his eyes and repeats the following rime, at the end of which all are supposed to remain exactly where they are until they are found by the player who is *it*, and who still has his eyes closed:

"One, two, three,
 Scooch where you be.
 No fair moving,
 For I can't see."

on the hip, *prep. phr.* In the hip-pocket. "He's got something *on the hip*," i. e., "He has a bottle of whiskey in his hip-pocket;" or, "He's under the influence of liquor." The latter the usual signification.

ourn, *poss. pron.* Ours.

pair of bobs, *n. phr.* See *double bob-sled*.

peavey, *n.* Cantdog. The former name is derived from the surname of the inventor of the *cantdog*.

perked up, *adj. phr.* Improved in spirits or health. "She's been sick, but when I saw her to-day she looked quite *perked up*."

perky, *adj.* Feeling well.

P. I. (*pī ai*) *n.* A person from Prince Edward's Island (P. E. I.) or from Nova Scotia. "The *P. I.*'s come from Prince Edward's Island and Nova Scotia." An epithet of uncomplimentary connotation.

pickpole, *n.* A wooden pole with a sharp iron point, used by river drivers to direct the floating of logs down a stream.

piecen out, *v. phr.* Piece out.

pie punkin, *n.* Small round pumpkin which makes excellent pie.

pillow, *n.* An indoors game.

plunkus, *n.* A mythical creature of Maine woodsmen's lore, thus described in the *Bangor Commercial*:

"The plunkus is about as large as a six months' old hog and its body is shaped considerably like that of a hog. The head resembles that of an otter and it has wicked looking teeth. The most important item in the make-up of the plunkus, however, is the tail. This appendage is about six feet long and as thick through as a man's arm. At the end of this tail is a huge lump of bony gristle as large as an ordinary football. This is the plunkus' chief weapon of defence. This ball of gristle is as hard as gutta percha and when wielded with all the strength of the powerful tail is a dangerous weapon." Formerly called *ding-maul*.

puff, *n.* A bed covering filled with cotton. Recent.

pung, *n.* A sleigh with long, low body for carrying produce, groceries, merchandise, etc. "Our grocer's got a new *pung*."

push one's face, *v. phr.* To strike one in the face. "He *pushed his face*." Not *Yankee* slang.

racing, *adj.* In heat, of a cow.

rattle one's slats, *v. phr.* To give a blow or blows in the ribs. "He *rattled his slats*." Not *Yankee* slang.

red eye, *n. phr.* Whiskey.

red flannel hash, *n. phr.* Beet hash.

red hash, *n. phr.* Beet hash. "There'll be a *red-hash* supper at the vestry to-night."

river-driver, *n.* A man employed by lumbermen to direct the floating of logs down a stream and prevent them from lodging.

road, *n.* Pronounced *ròd*. The New England short *o* is almost universal in Eastern Maine.

roadmaster (*r'òdmæstər*), *n.* Public official superintending the repairs of roads.

rock, *n.* Stone. "Us boys were throwing *rocks* at each other to-day."

- rode**, *pp.* of *ride*. Ridden. "She has never *rode* on the cars."
- rollway**, *n.* An outside cellar-entrance with nearly horizontal double doors. "They laid planks from the top of the *rollway* down through the cellar-door into the cellar; then they rolled the hoghead in."
- rosb'ry**, *n.* Raspberry. Common pronunciation.
- round base**, *n.* Primitive game of baseball, such as the present standard game seems to have been developed from. Among the players were the *thrower* (pitcher), *catcher*, *striker* (batsman), and two *tenders*, one of whom assisted the *catcher* and one the *thrower*. The bases were called *goals*. Linneus.
- sack off**, *v. phr.* Carry off surreptitiously. "Somebody has *sacked* your team *off*," *i. e.*, has run away with your horse and carriage.
- sack the rear**, *v. phr.* (Of river-drivers.) To follow an entire drive of logs and see that none are left behind.
- scat**, *p. p.* Scared, afraid of. "I ain't *scat* the rain."
- scooch**, *v. i.* To crouch, to squat. "He *scooched* down and I couldn't see him."
- scoot**, *n.* Same as *bob*, *q. v.*
- scoot (train)**, *n.* Suburban railway train. "He was killed by the *scoot* as he was crossing the track."
- scut**, *n.* The tip of an animal's tail.
- second lunch**, *n. phr.* Woodsmen's second breakfast, eaten at 9 A. M.
- sharpen** (a horse), *v. t.* To provide (a horse) with sharp shoes. "It was long into the night before some of the horses were *sharpened*."
- sheet**, *n.* A thin loaf. A sheet of cake or cream of tartar biscuit.
- sheet of biscuit**, *n. phr.* Several cream of tartar biscuit baked together in a shallow pan.
- shoo-fly**, *n.* Suburban railway train. Appellation now replaced by *scoot*, *q. v.*
- side hill badger**, *n. phr.* A fabulous creature which belongs to woodsmen's lore. Its legs on one side are longer than those on the other. Hence it can travel unimpeded only on a sidehill and in one direction. Formerly called *side-winder*.
- skimptum**, *n.* Same as *dite*, *q. v.*
- skin one's teeth for one**, *v. phr.* To cheat. "He'd *skin* your teeth *for you*."
- skin out of one's eye-teeth**, *v. phr.* To cheat. "Why, he'd *skin* you *out of your eye-teeth*."
- sled-tender**, *n.* Woodsman who accompanies a wood-sled, which he often has to turn by carrying on his shoulders, and who helps load logs on and unload them from the wood-sled.
- slungbody**, *n.* A dray, the platform of which is hung beneath the axles; a jigger. "A *slungbody* saves lots of work." Linneus.
- smith**, *n.* Same as *dite*, *q. v.*
- smooth as a smelt**, *adj. phr.* Of pleasing address. "He's *smooth as a smelt*."
- smother**, *n.* Pot roast. "This beef will make a beautiful *smother*."
- snug as the skin of your teeth**, *adj. phr.* Miserly. "He's as *snug as the skin of your teeth*."

somewheres, *adv.* Somewhere. "There's a skunk *somewheres* near."
so that, *conj. phr.* As if. "It feels *so that* a pin was stuck in my foot."

sour dough biscuit, *n. phr.* Biscuit mixed with fermented dough. The bread provided woodsmen in the logging camps.

spayed, *pp.* Spayed.

specie (spɪʃi), *n.* Species. "It's a different *specie* of animal."

split, *n.* A beverage consisting of alcohol and water.

sport, *n.* A sportsman who hunts or fishes in the Maine woods.

sriek, *v. i.* Shriek.

srink, *v. i.* Shrink.

started and sprung, *ptcpl. adjs.* In the early stage of intoxication. "He's *started and sprung*."

storm-door, *n.*

storm-entrance, *n.*

storm-house, *n.*

striker, *n.* Batsman in the game of *round base*, a primitive form of baseball. Linneus.

stumpage, *n.* 1. Standing timber. "He paid high for that *stumpage*."
 2. Price paid for converting standing timber into stumps. "I've got to pay *stumpage*."

stump fence, *n. phr.* A fence made of the uprooted stumps of trees.

sucker, *n.* A kind of hard candy held by a small wooden stick and sucked. "Let's buy *suckers*."

supervisor, *n.* Superintendent of schools.

supper, *n.* Woodsmen's dinner or heartiest meal, eaten at 5 P. M.

swamper, *n.* A woodsman who makes roads where lumbering is to be done by felling and removing trees.

swamp out, *v. phr.* To clear up. Used of a room, yard, garden, etc., that is badly cluttered up. "You'll have to *swamp it out*."

tack, *v. t.* Fasten together with worsted knots. "I've *tacked* a puff."

team, *n.* A horse and vehicle; or a vehicle. Nearly universal. "Somebody's sacked your *team* off." "We drove several miles in a *team*."

telephone, *n. and v.* Telephone. Also reported from N. W. Arkansas.

tender, *n.* Assistant to the catcher or the *thrower* in the game of *round base*, a primitive form of baseball. Linneus.

tend out on, *v. phr.* Attend to. "I'll *tend out on* the ice cream." Also, to attend. "Are you going to *tend out on* the meeting to-night?" Universal.

theirn, *poss. pron.* Theirs.

thick-winded, *adj. phr.* Having retarded respiration. Used of horses.

third lunch, *n. phr.* Woodsmen's third meal of the day, eaten at 1 P. M.

thrower, *n.* Pitcher in the game of *round base*, a primitive form of baseball. Linneus.

tin kettle, *n. phr.* A tin pail, particularly a dinner pail.

toggle fence, *n.* A heavy log fence. Linneus.

tossel, *n.* Tassel.

tote, *v. t.* To carry on one's shoulder or person; to transport.

tote-road, *n.* A road in the Maine woods used for the transportation of provisions.

tote-sled, *n.* A sled used to "tote" or convey provisions and supplies in the Maine woods. "J. W. Gould makes *tote-sleds*."

tote-team, *n.* Horse or horses and conveyance for provisions and supplies in the Maine woods.

very coarse veins, *n. phr.* Varicose veins. Common folk-etymology among the older generation.

wale, *n.* Whale.

wangin (*wóy-gin* or *wom-gin*), *n.* A supply boat used in the woods on a stream. An Indian word. Spelled by de Vere *wangan*.

weathered, *adj.* Acclimated.

white-eye, *n. phr.* A beverage consisting of alcohol and water.

wickerby, *n.* A shrub the bark of which is used for thongs; moose-wood. *Direa palustris*.

wicket, *n.* An outdoor game played by boys.

wild-lander, *n.* Owner of wild land. "The *wild-landers* ought to pay higher taxes, ought they?"

wite, *adj.* White.

women folks, *n. phr.* Wife. "Your *women-folks* told me I could go ahead and put up the ceiling."

wood-sled, *n.* A sled on which logs are hauled, particularly by woodsmen.

woodsman, *n.* One who works for lumbermen in the woods. "The *woodsman* had on a Mackinaw coat."

woods-pung, *n.* A sleigh with a long, low body for carrying supplies, etc., in the Maine woods. "They make *woods-pungs* in Old Town."

wopple-jawed, *adj.* Having a protruding square jaw.

yard, *n.* A heap of logs not far from the section of woods in which they were cut.

yard, *v. t. and i.* To haul logs from where they were cut to one place and pile them up there. Later in the season they are hauled to the *landings* on the rivers.

yard tender, *n. phr.* A woodsman who heaps up logs at the yard.

yeast bread, *n. phr.* Ordinary white bread (light bread) as distinguished from cream of tartar biscuit.

young ivies, *n. pl.* Young checkerberry plants. "Let's pick *young ivies*."

yourn, *poss. adj.* Yours.

JOSEPH WILLIAM CARR.

GEORGE DAVIS CHASE.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE,
Orono, Maine.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT
SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the American Dialect Society was held in Lampson Hall, Yale University, on Friday, Dec. 28, 1906, at 1.40 P. M. In the absence of President O. F. Emerson, Professor E. S. Sheldon took the chair. The Treasurer's report for 1906 was read and accepted.

The report of the Secretary was then presented. This recommended that decisive action be taken to secure material for the American Dialect Dictionary. Discussion followed, resulting in the following motions, which were passed :

1. That the Secretary be instructed to solicit aid from the Carnegie Institution for the systematic investigation of American dialects.
2. That in case no aid is secured the publication of Dialect Notes be suspended for 1907.

An amendment to the Constitution, making the Treasurer a separate officer, was proposed and signed by ten of the members present.

The following officers were then elected for 1907 :

President, Professor O. F. EMERSON, of Western Reserve University.

Vice-President, Professor J. W. CARR, of the University of Maine.

Secretary, Professor W. E. MEAD, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Treasurer, Professor R. H. FIFE, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Editing Committee, { Professor C. H. GRANDGENT, of Harvard University.
 { Professor E. S. SHELDON, of Harvard University.
 { The Secretary, *ex officio*.

WILLIAM E. MEAD,
Secretary.

[The application to the Carnegie Institution proved unsuccessful, but by written application to a majority of those present at the December meeting, authorization for the publication of *Dialect Notes* was obtained.]

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

From December 20, 1905, to December 26, 1906.

PERMANENT FUND.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Balance on hand, Dec. 20, 1905 | \$125.76 |
| Interest from Feb. 1, 1906, to Nov. 1, 1906 | 3.80 |
| Total in Permanent Fund | <u>\$129.56</u> |

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| From O. F. Emerson, Retiring Treasurer, Jan. 16, 1906 | \$620.25 |
| Membership fees | 154.00 |
| Sale of Dialect Notes | 20.80 |
| Interest from Feb. 1, 1906, to Nov. 1, 1906 | 10.56 |
| Total receipts | <u>\$805.61</u> |

EXPENDITURES AND CREDITS.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Printing <i>Dialect Notes</i> , Vol. iii, Part 1 | \$362.22 |
| Transportation, and bill from O. F. Emerson | 8.99 |
| Secretary's expenses, postage, stationery, printing, etc. | 28.98 |
| Balance on hand | 394.86 |
| Interest from Feb. 1, 1906, to Nov. 1, 1906 | 10.56 |
| Total expenditures and credits | <u>\$805.61</u> |
| Total balance, Permanent and General Funds | \$405.42 |

WILLIAM E. MEAD, *Treasurer.*

PROGRESS ON THE AMERICAN DIALECT DICTIONARY.

A year ago attention was called by the Secretary of the Dialect Society to the importance of taking active steps in the collection of material for the Dialect Dictionary. We must not forget that the lists of words from various parts of the country, however carefully gathered and however complete, are only the foundation for the comprehensive dictionary of Americanisms which is the goal of our endeavor.

At the last annual meeting of the Society the Secretary was authorized to expend a portion of this year's income for the purpose of increasing the amount of dictionary material in the possession of the Society. The sum is necessarily a modest one, but large enough to warrant the issue of a circular of directions to collectors of dialect words and the printing of some thousands of cards of uniform size, with spaces indicated for pronunciation, locality, etc. These circulars and cards will be sent to any collector on application to the Secretary. It is hoped that a large number of workers will volunteer in different parts of the country, particularly in the South and West, and enable the Society to push this great undertaking to a conclusion.

One way in which contributions can be made with but slight effort on the part of a collector is to run through the articles in this (or any other) number of *Dialect Notes*, jotting those words and expressions that are characteristic of some district other than the one represented in the article. The words can then be transferred to the cards and sent to the Secretary. There may be no more than ten or a dozen words in such a list, but they may serve as a starting point for some other collector. Everything trustworthy is good as far as it goes.

Another matter of much importance is to call the attention of the Secretary to possible collectors and workers for the Society.

Not infrequently some teacher or clergyman has gathered a number of expressions used in out-of-the-way districts and might be induced to place the accumulations at the disposal of the Society. Names sent to the Secretary with an indication of what to ask for will be gladly followed up.

Lastly, it is hardly necessary to add that a great enterprise of this sort cannot be carried through without a considerable expenditure of money. The chief workers of course give their services freely, but to accomplish the work rapidly and effectively there must be a reasonable allowance for printing, postage, typewriting, and various forms of clerical service. Excellent use could be made of \$500 during the present year. Is there no member of the Dialect Society who could contribute that amount, or, at least, influence some man of means to do so? A contribution of \$20 will provide twenty thousand cards for collectors.

WILLIAM E. MEAD.

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DIALECT NOTES

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ON THE GERMAN DIALECT SPOKEN IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

The following paper, prepared under the direction of Professor James A. Harrison of the University of Virginia, is designed to give a general idea of the language once in common use throughout the northern part of the Valley of Virginia and which is still spoken to some extent by the older inhabitants. The Germans who settled in the Shenandoah Valley came chiefly through Pennsylvania from Bavaria and Switzerland, at least one hundred and fifty years or more ago. Hence their language is a South German dialect. It has suffered much of late years by the dropping out of German words and the substitution of English words in their stead.

For all of the material of this paper I am indebted to my mother, Mrs. D. Hays, who was born and spent most of her life in the Forestville neighborhood of Shenandoah County. Not only was this dialect her mother tongue, but she continued its use with much frequency for more than thirty years and still speaks it very well.

The paper has been divided into three parts: first, pronunciation; second, inflections; third, a vocabulary of common words. To these has been added a short narrative specimen of the language. As the dialect has no written existence, the question of spelling has been a perplexing one. In general the German spelling has been retained, except when the pronunciation deviates too much to be recognized. In a few cases English equivalents have been given in parenthesis.

PART I.—*Pronunciation.*

Vowels :

a=*a* in calm, as : Band, Bank, Hand.

=*aw* in law, as : Blatt, Grab, sage. In composition the preposition *an* loses *n* and *a* has this sound, as : *afange*.

- a*=*o* in no, as : brate, da, mal, nach.
 =*u* in but, chiefly in lasse, hast, hat and gebracht.
aa=*a* in calm as : Paar ; or *o* in no, as : Haar.
ä=*a* in fate, as : dät, Mätel.
 =*e* in met, as : Bänk, Blätter, Dächer, hätt.
e=*e* in met, as : Bett, des, eng.
 =*a* in fate, as : bete, Dege, drehe.
 =*e*-final has an obscure *u* sound.
ee=*a* in fate, as : leer, Schnee.
i=*i* in pin, as : bis, bringe, Licht.
o=*o* in no, as ; Bohn, Brod, Floh.
 =*u* in but, as : Bode, Donner, hocke.
 =*oo* in bloom, in wo.
ō=*a* in fate, as : Schö, Öl, Löb.
 =*e* in met, as : könne, Löcher.
u=*oo* in bloom, as : Blum, Bruder.
 =*oo* in foot, as : Blut, Brunne.
ü=*ee* in meet, as : Brück, Brüder, Bücher.
 =*i* in pin, as : dünn, hübsch, über.
 =*u* in but in the diminutive, Bübli.
au=*ou* in house, as : aus, baue, Graut, Gaul.
 =*aw* in law, as : Aug, Baum, Frau.
 =*o* in no, as : blau, grau.
 =*oo* in foot in the preposition auf.
äu=*i* in pine, as : Gäul, Gräuter, Häuser.
 =*a* in fate, in Bäum.
eu=*i* in pine, as : Deufel, deutsch, Freund.
 =*a* in fate, in Freud and wetter-leuche.
 =*oi* in oil, in Heu.
ei=*i* in pine, as : bleive, Deich, drei, Zeit.
 =*a* in fate, as : Bei, eimol, glei, zwei.
 =*oi* in oil in Ei-Eier, ai has the same sound in Mai.
ie=*ee* in meet, as : biege, Brief, die, fliege.
 =*i* in pin, as : Spigel, Stifel, geblive.

Consonants :

- b*=*b* at beginning of words, as : Band, Buch.
 =*p* at end of words and before consonants, as : bleib, bleibt.
 =*v* between vowels or between a vowel and liquid, as : bleive, have, aver,
 Arvit, Kälver.
d=*d* at beginning of words, as : dach, ding.
 =*t* at end of words or before consonants, as : Brod, Freund, freundlich.
 =*a* soft *dth* between vowels or between a vowel and liquid, as : Bruder,
 Feder, Felder, oder.
g=*k* or *ch* at the end of words or before consonants, as : *k* in Aug, bringt
ch in Berg, Essig.
 =hard *g* in other positions, as : ganz, Auge.
j=*y* in yet, as : ya, yung, Yohr.
 =French *j* in just.

qu occurs in *quelle*, when it has the sound of *gw*.

r is sometimes trilled, as in *Dreck*. Usually, however, it is lightly pronounced, sometimes obscure, and again entirely lost. Before *r* a vowel changes its sound, as:

a=*o* in *nor*, as: *Bart*, *Garde*.

ä=*ai* in *air*, as: *Bärt*, *Gärde*.

e=*ai* in *air*, as *Berg*; in *Kerl* the *r* is lost.

i=*ai* in *air*, as: *Kirch*.

o=*a* in *hark*, as: *horch*, *Morge*. Generally, however, after *o* the *r* is lost. and *o*=*o* in *not*, as: *dot*, *fot*, *Wot*, *Kon*, *zonig*.

After *ö* the *r* is lost and the vowel has sound of short English *a*, as: *Hörner*.

u=*ai* in *air*, as: *durch*, *kurz*.

ü=*ai* in *air*, as: *für*, *fürch*, *Dür*.

s and *ss* are sharp in all positions, as: *so*, *Hose*, *des*, *esse*, *flesse*.

v=*f*, as: *von*, *vor*, *Vater*, *Vogel*.

w is always English *w*, as: *was*, *wie*.

z=*ts*, as: *Zeit*, *ganz*.

ch is guttural, as: *doch*, *Buch*; palatal, as: *Ich*, *u. s. w.*

ng=*ng* in *singer*, as: *Ding*, *Finger*.

nk followed by a vowel=nasal *n*+hard *gh*, as: *denke*, *schenke*, *Balke*, *Hünkel*.

st and *sp*=*scht* and *schp* in all positions, as: *bist*, *best*, *Fenster*, *springe*. *s*=*sch* in *sogar* and *sonst*. *tz*=*tsch*, as: *letzt*.

There is a tendency to interchange *g* and *k* at the beginning of words, *g* becoming *k* very commonly in the perfect participle and elsewhere, as: *ksehne*, *akfange*, *khat*, *kshwind*. Again *k* becomes *g*, as: *Graut*, *Grebs*, *Grieg*, *Grot*.

Initial *T* is almost always *d*, as: *Dag*, *dapper*, *Deich*, *Dochter*, *Dür*. *p* has a tendency to become *b*, as: *batzig*=proud. *pf* becomes *pp* or *p*, as: *Knopp*, *Kopp*, *dapper*, *Appel*. When followed by *l* this combination is scarcely distinguishable from *b*, as: *Planz*, *Plug*. *nd* and *nt* followed by a vowel become *nn*, as: *anne* (anders), *binne*, *gebunne*, *nunner* (hinunter).

PART II.—*Inflections.*

In Valley Dutch there are regularly but three cases: nominative, dative, and accusative. Only rare traces of a genitive occur, as in the old jingle: *Oder's Müllers rote braune Kuh*. A possessive relation is expressed in three different ways as follows: first, *Der Mann sei Buch*; second, *Dem Mann sei Buch*; third, *am Mann sei Buch*. Sometimes an *s* is attached to one of these forms without the possessive, as: *'n kühler nasser Moi füllt am Bauers Fass*.

Articles—The definite article is indistinctly pronounced and is liable to contraction and elision. It is declined as follows:

| | | | | |
|------|---------|-----|--------|-----------------|
| Nom. | der | die | des-'s | die |
| Dat. | dem-'m | der | dem-'m | Pl. <i>dene</i> |
| Acc. | den-der | die | des-'s | die |

The indefinite article is very indistinctly pronounced. It is often a simple *n* with or without an indistinct preceding vowel-sound. The vowel-sound, which is generally *a* in fate, sometimes appears alone. In the dative the following forms occur: eim, einer, eim.

Nouns—The cases of nouns do not vary in form and the plural is formed regularly according to the classes of the strong and weak declensions, save that final *e* is lost in the second class of the strong declension, and final *n* in the weak declension, as:

Bruder—Brüder; Vogel—Vögel; Flügel—Flügel.
 Hand—Händ; Kuh—Küh; Sohn—Söhn; Yohr—Yohr.
 Haus—Häuser—Mann—Männer; Buch—Bücher.
 Blum—Blume; Dür—Düre; Mensch—Mensche.

There is a tendency to reduce strong nouns to the weak declensions, as: Deller—Dellere; Tochter—Döchter or Dochtere. Diminutives end in *li* and add *n* in the plural, as: Kätzli—Kätzlin; Bübli—Büblin.

Adjectives—The terminations of adjectives are loosely used. As nearly as could be determined, they are inflected as follows:

Strong declension:

| | | | | |
|------|-------|------|-----|----------|
| Nom. | guter | gute | gut | gute |
| Dat. | guter | gute | gut | Pl. gute |
| Acc. | guter | gute | gut | gute |

Weak declension:

| | | | | |
|------|-------------|------|------|----------|
| Nom. | gut | gut | gut | gute |
| Dat. | gute | gute | gute | Pl. gute |
| Acc. | gute or gut | gut | gut | gute |

Comparison of adjectives:—

| | | |
|-------|---------|---------|
| Schö | schöner | schönst |
| süss | süßser | süßsest |
| arm | ärmer | ärmst |
| rot | röter | rötst |
| alt | älter | älst |
| gut | besser | best |
| viel | meh | menst |
| hoch | höcher | höchst |
| gross | grösser | grösst |

Numerals—Cardinals:

| | | |
|----------|---------|----------------|
| eins (a) | elf | ein un zwanzig |
| zwei (a) | zwölf | dreissig |
| drei | dreizeh | vairzig |
| vier | vairzeh | fufzig |
| fünf | fufzeh | sechzig |
| sechs | sechzeh | sivezig |
| sive | sivezeh | achtzig |
| acht | achtzeh | neinzig |
| nein | neinzeh | hunnert |
| zehe | zwanzig | dausend |

Ordinals: erst, zwet, drit, viert, fünft, sechst, sivet, acht, neint, zehet, elft, zwölf.

Numeral Adverbs: eimol, zweimol, dreimol, viermol, fünfmol.

Pronouns—The use of polite forms is unknown.

Personal:

| | | | | | | |
|--------|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----------|
| | Ich | du | er | sie | es | Reflexive |
| Sing. | mir | dir | ihm | ihr | ihm | sich |
| | mich | dich | ihn | sie | es | sich |
| | mir | dir | | sie | | |
| Plural | uns | eich | | ihne | | sich |
| | uns | eich | | sie | | sich |

Possessives: mei=my; dei=your; sei=his or its; ihr=her or their; unser=our; eier=your.

Following is the declension of mei:

| | | | | |
|------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------------|
| Nom. | mei | mei | mei | mei |
| Dat. | meim | meiner | meim | Pl. meine |
| Acc. | mei or mein | mei | mei or mein | mei or meine |

Unser is declined thus:

| | | | | |
|------|--------|---------|--------|-------------|
| Nom. | unser | unser | unser | unser |
| Dat. | unserm | unserer | unserm | Pl. unserer |
| Acc. | unser | unser | unser | unser |

Demonstratives: The nearer demonstrative *der* is declined like the definite article, except that it has *dere* in the dative singular feminine, and is distinctly pronounced. The remote demonstrative is *sel*, which is inflected as follows:

| | | | | |
|------|---------------|-------|-------|----------|
| Nom. | seler | sele | sel | sele |
| Dat. | selem | seler | selem | Pl. sele |
| Acc. | seler or sele | sele | sel | sele |

Relatives: The relative adverb *wu* is used for the relative pronoun in all cases. The following examples will illustrate:

| | |
|------|---|
| Nom. | Der Mann, wu bei mir war. Die Männer, wu do sin. |
| Dat. | Die Frau, wu ich's dazu geve hab. Des Kind, wu ich mit war. |
| Acc. | Der Mann, wu mir ksehne hen. Die Mannsleit, wu ich ksehne hab. |
| Gen. | Der Mann, wu sei Kinner do sin. Die Männer, wu ihre Kinner do sin. |

Interrogatives: The interrogative pronoun is declined as follows:

| | | |
|------|-----|-----|
| Nom. | wer | was |
| Dat. | wem | wem |
| Acc. | wer | was |

A possessive relation is expressed as follows: *Wem sei Katz is sel?* The interrogative adjective is *was für 'n* in all relations, as: *was für 'n Mann bist du mitkomme* = What man did you come with?

Verbs—The indicative and imperative moods are freely used, but the subjunctive exists only in fragments, chiefly in the auxiliaries. There are in regular use but two tenses, the present and the perfect, as: *Ich geh* and *Ich bin gange*. The present is used for any present or future relation, the perfect for any perfect or past relation. There is also a progressive form for both present and past time, as: *Ich bin am gehe* and *Ich war am gehe*. A form corresponding to the English emphatic form, but without emphasis, sometimes occurs in the present, as: *Er dut mich lieve*. To avoid ambiguity and for emphasis the modal auxiliary *welle* may be used for the future. The distinction between the auxiliaries *bin* and *hab* is carefully and accurately made. The two most important forms of a verb are the present infinitive and the perfect participle.

Have—khat or khate.

| | | |
|--------------|--|--|
| Pres. ind. | Ich hab du hust er hut | mir hen dir hent sie hen |
| Perfect ind. | Ich hab khat du hust khate er hut khat | mir hen khate dir hent khate sie hen khate |

| | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Preterite sub. | Ich hätt du hättst er hätt | mir hätte dir hättet sie hätte |
|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

sei—gwese or gwest.

| | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Pres. ind. | Ich bin du bist er is | mir sin dir sint sie sin |
|------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|

| | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Pret. ind. | Ich war du warst er war | mir ware dir waret sie ware |
|------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

Perf. ind. Ich bin gwese or gwest u. s. w.

| | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Pret. sub. | Ich wär du wärest er wär | mir wäre dir wäret sie wäre |
|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

Imperative : sing. sei ; plu. sein.

were—wure=get.

| | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Pres. ind. | Ich wer du werst er wert | mir were dir weret sie were |
|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

Perf. ind. Ich bin wure, u. s. w.

Es is am dunkel were=It is getting dark.

The passive voice is formed with were and the perfect participle, as:

Pres. ind. Ich wer gwippt, u. s. w.=I get whipped, etc.

Perf. ind. Ich bin gwippt wure, u. s. w.=I got whipped, etc.

Weak Verbs:

lieve—geliebt.

| | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Pres. ind. | Ich lieb du liebst er liebt | mir lieve dir lievet sie lieve |
|------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

Perf. ind. Ich hab geliebt, u. s. w. Imp. sing., lieb ; plu., lievet.

Strong Verbs: No irregular forms are found in the present indicative or imperative.

breche—gebroche.

| | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Pres. ind. | Ich brech du brechst er brecht | mir breche dir brechet sie breche |
|------------|--------------------------------------|---|

Perf. ind. Ich hab gebroche, u. s. w. Imp. sing., brech ; plu. brechet.
falle—kfalle.

| | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Pres. ind. | Ich fall du fallst er fallt | mir falle dir fallet sie falle |
|------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

Perf. ind. Ich bin kfalle, u. s. w. Imp. sing., fall ; plu., fallet.

Irregular Verbs:

wisse—gwisst=know.

| | | |
|------------|---------------|------------|
| Pres. ind. | Ich weiss (a) | mir wisse |
| | du weisst (a) | dir wisset |
| | er weisst (a) | sie wisse |

Note: *t* added by analogy in er weisst. In this form *st* is not pronounced *scht* as elsewhere.

Perf. ind. Ich hab gwisst, u. s. w.

due—gedu.

| | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|
| Pres. ind. | Ich du | mir dune |
| | du dust | dir dunet |
| | er dut | sie dune |

Perf. ind. Ich hab gedu, u. s. w.

| | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|
| Pret. sub. | Ich dät | mir däte |
| | du dätst | dir dätet |
| | er dät | sie däte |

Imperative : sing. du ; plu. dunet.

Geh—gange.

| | | |
|------------|----------|------------|
| Pres. ind. | Ich geh | mir gehne |
| | du gehst | dir gehnet |
| | er geht | sie gehne |

Perf. ind. Ich bin gange, u. s. w.

Modal Auxiliaries:

welle. A rare form, gwot, is perhaps perfect participle of welle.

| | | |
|------------|----------|------------|
| Pres. ind. | Ich will | mir welle |
| | du wit | dir wellet |
| | er will | sie welle |
| Pret. sub. | Ich wet | mir wette |
| | du wetst | dir wettet |
| | er wet | sie wette |

The preterite subjunctive of welle corresponds exactly in meaning to that of due, as: Ich wet geh=Ich dät geh=I would go. A form of the preterite indicative seems to occur in such expressions as: Ich wot ich hätt zwei Bäuch, as the old glutton said.

könne.

| | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| Pres. ind. | Ich kann | mir könne |
| | du kannst | dir könnet |
| | er kann | sie könne |

| | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Pret. sub. | Ich könnt du könntst er könnt | mir könnte dir könntet sie könnte |
|------------|-------------------------------------|---|

Ich hätt au geh welle, wann ich hätt geh könne.
müsse.

| | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Pres. ind. | Ich musa du musst er muss | mir müsse dir müsset sie müsse |
|------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

Wann du net gange wärst, hätt ich geh müsse.
selle.

| | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Pres. ind. | Ich soll du sollst er soll | mir selle dir sellet sie selle |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

| | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Pret. sub. | Ich set du setst er set | mir sette dir settet sie sette |
|------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

möge.

| | | |
|------------|--|---|
| Pres. ind. | Ich mag (aw) du magst (aw) er mag (aw) | mir möge dir möget sie möge |
| Pret. sub. | Ich möcht du möchst er möcht | mir möchte dir möchtet sie möchte |

dürfe.

| | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Pres. ind. | Ich darf du darfst er darft | mir dürfe dir dürfet sie dürfe |
|------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

Reflexive Verbs:

sich schäme.

| | | |
|------------|---|---|
| Pres. ind. | Ich schäm mich du schämst dich er schämt sich | mir schäme uns dir schämet eich sie schäme sich |
|------------|---|---|

Perf. ind. Ich hab mich gschämt, u. s. w.

Separable Verbs:

ufmache—ufgmacht.

| | | |
|------------|--|---|
| Pres. ind. | Ich mach uf du machst uf er macht uf | mir mache uf dir machet uf sie mache uf |
|------------|--|---|

Perf. ind. Ich hab ufgmacht. Imp. sing., mach uf; plu., machet uf.
ufsteh—ufkstanne.

| | | |
|------------|--|--|
| Pres. ind. | Ich steh uf du stehst uf er steht uf | mir stehn uf dir stehnet uf sie stehn uf |
|------------|--|--|

Perf. ind. Ich bin ufkstanne. Imp. sing., Steh uf; plu., stehnet uf.

Sel is der Kel, wu nie net ufsteht. Ich will die Dür net ufmache wu ich zugmacht hab.

Prepositions:

With dative :

aus, as : aus 'm Haus.
 bei, as : bei mir ; beim Weg.
 mit, as : mit mir ; mit ihm.
 neve, as : neve 'm Weg.
 noch, as : noch dem Dag.
 von, as : von ihm.
 wege, as : Ich hab mich kschämt wege ihm.
 zu, as : zu mir ; vom Haus zum Haus.
 zwische, as : zwische 'm Haus un'm Weg.

With accusative :

bis, as : bis den Dag.
 durch, as : durch 's Feld.
 für, as : für mich.
 um, as : um den Disch 'rum.
 üver, as : üver 's Feld.
 wetter (wider), as : wetter mich.

With dative to express rest, with accusative to express motion :

an, as : an der Mühl ; an die Mühl.
 hinner, as : hinner 'm Ofe ; hinner den Ofe.
 in, as : im Haus ; ins Haus.
 uf, as : ufm Disch ; uf den Disch.
 vor, as : vor dem Haus ; steh vor mich.

Hi and her:—Guck eimol do her. Guck eimol dat hi. When spoken to small children *her* takes the diminutive ending, as: Komm eimol herli. In composition *hi* and *her* become 'n and 'r, as: komm 'ruf-geh 'nuf; komm 'runner-geh 'nunner; komm 'rei-geh 'nei; komm 'raus-geh 'naus; u. s. w.

PART III.—*Vocabulary.*

The following vocabulary contains a number of illustrative and peculiar words. The gender of nouns has been indicated by the article, and the plurals have been given, when these were obtainable. In the case of verbs the two principal parts (present infinitive and perfect participle) have been given and the auxiliary (bin or hab) has been indicated. A few expressions and rhymes have been inserted to illustrate the use of words and attention has been called to various points of interest.

afange, Ich hab akfange=begin, commence.

all=all, each, every. Alle zwei=both.

Antwort, des=answer. Note gender agreeing with Wot.

arege, Ich hab aregt=touch.

Arm, der, Ärm=arm.

as=as, than, when, that; used for als, dass and the general relative was. Des is all as er ksat hut. Ovet-rot, morge früh nix as drocke Brod. u. s. w.

au (aw)=too, also, mir hen au net=we don't have either.

Aug (aw), des, Auge=eye. Augewasser=tears.

Band, des, Bänner=ribbon. Des Bündel=string.

Bäsel, die=aunt. Note gender of diminutive.

Bauer, der=farmer. Die Bauerei=farm. Bowers as surname.

binne, Ich hab gebunne=tie.

Bir, die, Bire=pear. Bauer schickt des Jockli naus, Bire schüttle; Jockli will net Bire schüttle, 'n Bire welle net falle. So begins the Valley Dutch version of "the house that Jack built."

bleich (a)=pale. bleiche, gebleicht=bleach.

bleive (bleib), Ich bin geblive=stay.

blöse, es hut geblose=blow.

bös, böser, böst=cross, "mad."

brenne, es hut gebrennt=burn. der Brenner=burner, as proper name written Branner.

bringe, Ich hab gebrucht=bring.

brote, Ich hab gebrote=fry.

Brüh, die=broth. Fress au Brocke, net just Brüh, as the child told the snake in the story. Brüh has passed over into English among the uneducated in some sections.

brülle, er hut gebrüllt=cry, bawl (of children and animals). Brüll also has crept into English.

Bu, der, Buve=boy: diminute des Bübli. Knabe not in use.

Butter, der=butter. Note gender.

dapper (for tapfer)=quick. Spring dapper.

dat (for dort)=there. Guck eimol dat anne=look there once! Just look at that!

daub (aw)=deaf.

Daub, die, Dauve=dove.

Deich, des=hollow, depression between hills.

denke, Ich hab gedenkt=think.

do (for da)=here; Guck eimol do=look here once!

doch=though, however. Er is doch komme=he did come though.

Dreck, der=mud, dirt. Dreckig=muddy. Schmutzig is used in the sense of greasy, soiled.

dreffe, Ich hab gedroffe=hit. adreffe, Ich hab agedroffe=meet.

dreive (drieb), Ich hab gedrive=drive.

drinke, Ich hab gedrunke=drink.

Duch, des, Dücher=cloth.

dumme, gedummelt=hurry. dummel dich=hurry up!

eb or **ev**=before or whether. Ich hab ihn ksehne, ev er gang is. Ich weiss net eb sie fat is oder net. eb occurs before consonants and ev before vowels.

Epper=somebody. Eppas=something.

Ern, die=harvest. ernte, Ich hab gernt=to harvest.

esse, Ich hab gesse=eat. Ess-sache=eatables.

fahre, Ich bin kfahre=drive.

fertig=finished, "done." As proper name written Fatic.

finne, Ich hab gfunne=find.

fat (for fort)=forth, away. Used in composition with many verbs, as: fat-fliege; der Vogel is fat-kfloge=the bird has flown away.

frem=strange.

fresse, Er hat kfresse=eat (of animals and vulgar). Fress oder verek is a very common expression. Compare, Root, hog, or die.

Fress-grunkhit, die=gluttony.

Friede, der=peace. Ei du lieber Friede noch eimol! is a common exclamation.

froge, Ich hab gfrogt=ask.

früh=early. Des Früh-yohr=spring.

Funk, die, Funke=spark. Funk is a common family-name.

fürche, Ich hab mich kfürcht=be afraid.

futsch=undone, "done for." Very commonly used in English.

Gang, der. Gäng=hall, passage-way in house.

Gar=done; gar nix=nothing at all. Gerver=tanner, whence the very common family-name, Garber.

Gaul, der, Gäul=horse. Pferd not in use. As family-name, Geil.

Geist, der, Geister=ghost. die Geister komme zrück in die Welt.

gehl=yellow.

geve (geb), Ich hab geve=give.

giesse, Ich hab die Blume gegosse=sprinkle, water.

glauve (aw), geglaubt=believe.

glei (a), gleiner, gleinst=small. As surname Kline or Cline.

glei (for gleich)=at once.

Gleid (a), des, Gleiter=clothing.

gleiche, Ich hab ihn gegliche=like, be fond of.

Glück, des=luck; des Unglück=bad luck. As surname Click.

gnunk=enough.

Grab (aw) des, Gräver=grave. Grave (grab), gegrave=dig.

Grout, des, Gräuter=cabbage, herbs, weeds.

Grot, die, Grote=toad. Note unmodified o.

gwinne, Ich hab gwonne=win, gain.

Haver, der=oats. Wickel, wickel Haver-stroh, Wie kschwind bist du do?=incantation to call Jack o'lantern into one's presence.

Hahn (aw), der, Hahne=rooster. As family-name, Haun.

henke, khunke=hang. (nk has ngh sound as always.)

Haut, die, Häut=skin.

heve (heb), khove=hold.

Heimat (a), die=home. Ich geh gern heim=I want to go home.

- heisse** (a), kheisse=call, or tell with Infinitive.
helfe, er hut mir kholfe=help.
Hem, des, Hemmer=shirt. Hem-ärmel=shirt-sleeve.
hocke, khockt=sit. Hock dich 'nunner=sit down.
Hüinkel, des, Hüinkel=chicken, hen. des Hüinkeli=chick. As proper name written Henkel.
Hutzel, die=dried peach with seed. Also used in English.
Hüvel, der, Hüvele=hill. Note weak plural.
Jagd, die=noise. jage, gejagt=chase.
Käs, der=cheese. Schmier-Käs is a common dish in the Valley.
Katz, die, Katze=cat. des Kätzli=kitten. As proper name Kaetzel.
kaufe (aw), Ich hab gekauft=buy. As proper name Coffman.
ken (for kein)=no.
kenne, Ich hab gekennt=know.
Knopp, der, Knöpp=bud, dumpling, button. Schnitz un' Knöpp is a common Valley dish. As family name Knopp or Knupp.
komme, Ich bin komme=come.
Kopp, der, Köpp=head. des Haup=scalp.
Kon, des, Köner=corn, grain of corn. Wälsch-kon=maize.
Ksicht, des, Ksichter=face.
lade (aw), Ich hab glade=load.
Land, des, Länner=land. die Landschaft=landscape.
Latweg, die=apple-butter. die Häfe sin all voll Latweg.
Laub (aw), des, Lauve=leaf, foliage.
laufe (aw), Ich bin gluffe=walk; (of water) flow. 's wasser laufft so schön.
Leb or **Leve**, des=life. In sei Leve net or sei Leb Dag net=never.
Leid (a), es dut mir so leid=I feel so bad about it.
leinig (a), also allei (a)=alone.
leite, Ich hab glitte=suffer.
lerne, Ich hab glernt=learn or teach. Du verdammter Narr! bist zu dumm zu lerne, as the old schoolmaster said to the dull boy.
Leut, die=people. Used as a plural, but a common exclamation; Grosses Leit! would seem to indicate a neuter singular.
link=left. die link Hand. Link is a common family name.
Löb, der, Löve=lion.
Lüge, gloge=lie. Der Lügner=liar. Wann der Deifel all die Lügner 'n Heimat geve muss, schmeisst er sich selvert aus der Heimat.
lusse, Ich hab glusse=let.
Mad (aw) die, Mäd=maid. Die Mad holt wei, Herr schenki aus.
Mätel, des, Mäd=girl. Diminutive from Mad and having same plural. A second diminutive, Des Mätli, occurs.
Mann, der, Männer or Mannsleit=man. Diminutive, der Männli used of an old withered man, as in the incantation to cure burns: 's alt Männli springt über's Land, 's Feier muss net brenne, 's Wasser muss net lösche.
Maul, des, Mänler=mouth. The usual word. Mund not in use.
Milch, die=milk. Melke, Ich hab gmolke=to milk.
Middag = noon. Noch-middag = afternoon. Vor-middag = forenoon. Middag-esse=dinner. Morge-esse=breakfast. Nacht-esse=supper.

Mück, die, Mücke=fly.

Nagel, der, Nägel=nail; diminutive, des Nägli=clove, pink. Näglstock =pink stalk.

nehme, Ich hab gnomme=take. Nehm Stuhl=take a chair.

nei (a)=no. net=not. noch net=not yet.

Obs, des=fruit. die Frucht=grain.

Ovet, der, Ovete=evening. Sometimes pronounced Avend, especially in Avend-mahl=the Lord's Supper.

Peif, die=pipe. peife, Ich hab gepiffe=whistle.

quelle, es hut gequellt=bubble. 's Wasser quellt 'ruf so schön.

Rad (aw), des, Räder=wheel.

Rege, der=rain. regere, es hut gregert=to rain.

reisse, Ich hab grisse or verrisse=tear.

rieche, es hut groche=smell.

Rind, des, Rinner=heifer,

Rock, der, Röck=dress, coat.

Rüb, die, Rüe=turnip.

rutsche, grutsch=slide (of children). Commonly used in English.

saufe, ksoffe=drink (of cattle and vulgar).

Schof, des, Schof=sheep.

schaffe, Ich hab kschafft=work.

schiesse, Ich hab kschosse=shoot. der Schütz, der schiesst un' der Wassermann giesst.

schinne, Ich hab kschunne=skin, flay. Used sometimes in English.

schlofe, Ich hab gschlofe=sleep. Schläfrig=sleepy.

Schloss, des, Schlösser=lock, schliesse, Ich hab gschlosse=to lock. der Schlüssel=key.

schneide, Ich hab kschnitte=cut. Schnitz=cut-apples, used commonly in English both as noun and verb.

Schrecklich and unerbärmlich are used to emphasize a quality; sehr is not used; recht is used for mild emphasis. Compare English.

schreive (schreib), Ich hab gschrive=write.

Schreiner, der=carpenter.

schwätze, Ich hab kschwätzt=talk. The usual word; spreche not used except in verspreche, versproche=promise. tz=tsch as usual.

schwimme, Ich bin kschwumme=swim.

sinke, es is ksunke=sink.

sogar, nearly, almost. Sie is sogar dot.

Speck, der=bacon. Speck un' Bohne is a common dish.

Speicher, der=second story of a house. Üver-speicher=garret.

spinne, kspunne=spin. die Spinn=spider. Spinn-rad=spinning-wheel.

spot=late; (perhaps for spat rather than for spät.)

springe, Ich bin ksprunge=run. Spring dapper=run quickly.

Stadt, die, Städtli=town. des Städtli=village.

Stei (a), der=stone.

steige, Ich bin kstige=climb. Reduplication scarcely audible as often.

sterve (sterb), er is ksturve=die. Compare were, Ich bin wure.

- stosse**, kstosse=hook. die K uh stosse mit ihre H orner. Also of elbow.
Strump, der, Str ump=stocking. Strum-b andel=garter.
Tier, or Ktier, des=beast.
trage (aw), getrage=carry.
unnergehe, die Sonn is unnerge=set, sink, go under.
verfriere, es is verfrere=freeze. Simple word not in use apparently.
vergehe, es is vergange=fade, die away.
vergesse, Ich hab vergesse=forget.
verliere, Ich hab verlore=lose.
verrote, Ich hab verrote=betray. Die Diefel verrot uns!
versammle, mir hen uns versammelt=meet, assemble.
verschrecke, Ich hab verschreckt=scare. Ich bin verschrocke=be scared.
versuche, Ich hab versucht=taste.
wachse, Ich bin gwachse=grow. des Abwachse="under growth."
wahr=true. die Wahrit=truth.
Wald=wood, used by older people. der Busch is now in use.
wann=when: both rel. and int.
weve (web), Ich hab gweve or gwove=weave.
weg-gehe, Ich bin weg-gange=go away. Geh weg do! Pack dich!
Weg, der=road. e is long in substantive, short in adverb.
weib, des (or die), Weiver=wife, woman. die Weibslait=womankind.
 Diminutive, des Weivli.
Wei, der=wine. As proper name written Wine.
wel, welle=which? Compare Was fur 'n=what?
wie=how (int.), as (rel.) Wiffel H orner hut 'er Bock?
Wieg, die, Wiege=candle. wiege, Ich hab gwoge=weigh.
Wis, die, Wise=meadow.
winke, Ich hab gwunke=wink, beckon.
Witt-frau (aw), die (or des Witt-weib): Wittweiver=widow.
w ust, ugly. h asslich has literal meaning, hateful.
Zah (aw), der, Z ah=tooth. Zah-weh=toothache.
zerspringe, es is zersprunge=split, fly in pieces.
ziege, Ich hab gezoge=pull. Ich bin gezoge=move.
Zirkel, der=circle. As family name Zirkle.
Z uver, der=tub.
zumache, Ich hab zugmacht=shut. Mach die D ur zu.

The following story is still told by the elderly women of the Valley. It is the more interesting as it contains a very old and common German legend, which has been immortalized by B urger in his splendid poem, "Lenore."

'S war eimol ei M atel, wu ihr Liebling fat in der Grieg is, un' is dot gmacht wure. Sie hut sich so arg gedrauert un' hut ksat: "O wann ich ihn just noch eimol sehne k onnt!" Ei Ovet is sie an 'n Partie gange, aver es war ken Freud dat f ur sie.

Sie hut gwünscht, ihre Liebe war dat au. Wie freundlich sie sei hätt könne! Sie is 'naus in den Garde gange, un' war allei im Monlicht khockt. Kschwind hut sie 'n Reiter höre komme. 'S war ihre Liebe ufm weisse Gaul. Er hut ken Wat ksat, aver hut sie uf den Gaul hinner sich gnomme, un' is fatgritte. As sie kschwind fatgritte sin, hut er ahalte sage:

Der Mon scheint schö hell,
Un' die Dote reite schnell.

Des is all as er ksat hut un' nix sonst. Am letzt sin sie an 'n Begräbnissplatz komme, un' dat recht vor ihne is sei Grab ufgange. 'S Mätel is in die Kirch-Dür gsprunge, wu uf war. Der Spuk is ihr nochgange, un' wu er die Dür agregt hut, dat hut sich sei Hand gebrennt. 'S Mätel war so verschrocke, as sie net lang glebt hut.

AM ENDE.

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UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA,
April 24, 1908.

A WORD-LIST FROM EAST ALABAMA.

In addition to the usual difficulties confronting the student and collector of dialect and colloquial expressions, there is in the South the vexing problem of the influence and range of the distinct negro dialects common in the various sections. The ordinary southerner would scoff at the idea that it is the negro dialect of his section that has largely molded his own speech. For my own part, after a somewhat careful study of east Alabama dialect, I am convinced that the speech of the white people, the dialect I have spoken all my life and the one I have tried to record here, is more largely colored by the language of the negroes than by any other single influence. In fact, the coalescing of the negro dialect with that of the illiterate white people has so far progressed that for all practical purposes we may consider the two dialects as one. Still, knowing as we do the peculiar ear-marks of the negro dialect, and often having a more or less distinct consciousness of the pure negroisms, we may be justified in the attempt to exclude all such from this list. To differentiate here has often been very difficult, of course, and there are no doubt numerous errors in my work just at this point. For instance, I have excluded the familiar negro change of *th* sonant (δ) to *d*, and of *th* surd (β) to *f*, as for example in *dis*, *dæt*, *dem*, *udder*, etc., *fru*, *toof*, etc. Occasionally a word rather common among the white people, as *furder*, or *mouf* (particularly in *moufful*), has been admitted.

The exact locality studied falls in east Alabama and west Georgia, centering around the town of Auburn in Lee county, Alabama, and extending south to include Macon and Russell counties, west to include Tallapoosa county, north to include Chambers and a small part of Randolph, and east to include the counties of Troupe, Harris, and Muscogee in Georgia. The first twenty-one years of my life were spent in the college town of Auburn, which is practically in the center of this territory. The small amount of college slang included in the list appertains to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, which is located here. Later I spent six years in Conecuh county in

south Alabama, where, as teacher in a State Agricultural School, I came in intimate touch with crude country boys and girls from this and the surrounding counties, and I have included in my list a few expressions peculiar to this section.

I have had to depend largely on my own ear in gathering material, but I have verified every point on which I had any doubt, or, where verification was impossible, discarded the entry. The work of collecting has covered a period of four years of intermittent effort. Numerous local newspapers and advertising sheets, personal letters, and dialect stories have been read for new material. In admitting quotations from such writers as Longstreet, Harris, W. P. Thompson (*Major Jones's Courtship*), etc., I have been very careful to avoid the ready-made or humorous dialecticisms of the author, and have used the material more as a source of suggestion than as authoritative records. From Harris I have admitted only such speeches as were put into the mouths of white characters.

Much of the originality of the article has been forestalled by the appearance of Professor Carr's articles on northwest Arkansas dialect in recent numbers of the DIALECT NOTES. Many of the finds which I flattered myself would be new material have appeared in his articles. I am largely indebted to his lists, however, for many suggestions, as well as for additions to my own collection. The dialects of all the southern states, when fully collected, will, I am convinced, show marked similarities in the general vocabularies and in the minuter details of phonological and philological values. The general tendencies noted by Professor Carr (D. N. iii, p. 101) are applicable to Alabama as well as to Arkansas speech. For the sake of certain divergencies, however, I shall add a few notes below.

NOTES.

1. Recessive accent is noticeable in foreign or Latin words of two syllables; as r'î-ses, 'î-vent, d'î-têlz, h'ô-tel, 'ai-dîa or 'ai-dî, b'ô-kê, etc.

2. Processive accent is quite as frequent in similar words of more than two syllables; as pî'ê-ta, ekskw'i-sit, dî-f'i-sit, contr'ê-ri, mû-ni-s'ip-əl, mis-t/'î-vus, maunt'ê-ni-us, etc.

3. Strong final accent is heard in many words of two or more syllables particularly those ending in *-ine* and *-ment*: gen-û-a'in, fê-vo-r'ait, govərm'ent, presid'ent, Birminh'æm, etc.

4. Many obsolescent or old pronunciations are preserved; as in bail, spail, appaint, paisn, etc. This pronunciation of *oi* is very common in closed syllables. Also *pæm*, *bæm*, *sæm*, etc.; *tʃəni* (China) in *tʃə-ni ber-i*, etc. See D. N. iii, p. 101.

5. Other vowel changes may be noted as follows:

(1) *e* becomes *i* in *kittl*, *tʃist*, *klivis*, *git*, *stid*, *stiddi* (sometimes *studdi*); also in many plurals, as *houziz*, etc. *e* becomes *ē* in *êg*, *lêg*, etc.: chiefly a negroism. *e* becomes *æ* in *kæg*, *kærôsin*, etc.; *e* for older *a* becomes *i* in *mini*, *ini* (many, any), etc. *e* becomes *ī* in *flīm* (phlegm), *dif*, etc.

(2) *a* becomes *æ* in closed syllables almost universally; as in *ænt*, *gæp*, *cæf*, *pæs*, *mæm*, *læf*, *dæns*, etc. *æ* becomes *e* in *geðə*, *ketʃ*, *keë*, *skeë*, etc. *æ* becomes *o* in *pompə*, *job*, *stob*, *wrop*, etc.

(3) *ī* becomes *i* in *krittə*, *slik* (sleek), *brim* (bream), *tit* (teat). *i* becomes *ī* in *mistʃi-vus*, *dī-strik(t)*, *ītʃ*, *zīnia* (zinnia). *i* becomes *e* in *hendə*, *ef*, *pep*, etc.

(4) *v* becomes *ū* in *sūp-l* (supple).

(5) *o* becomes *ɒ* in *kəkɫbē(r)*. *o* becomes *æ* in *dræp*, *cræp*, etc. *o* becomes *ɔ* in *tʃɔmp*, *trɔmp*, *trɔmpl*, *stɔmp*, *tɔsl*, *wɔte(r)*, *hɔg*, *dɔg*, etc. Also in many words in *un-*; *ɔnsin*, *ɔnisi*, etc. Final *o* (*ow*) usually becomes obscure *ə*, *fellə*, *yallə*, etc.

(6) *ɔ* becomes *o* in *dob*, *dirt-dobber*, etc. *ɔ* become *æ* in *dʒændərz* (jaundice), *dʒænt* (jaunt), *hænt*, etc.

(7) *ū* becomes *ó* in *kæn-ta-lôp*.

(8) *iu* is usually *ū*; as in *blū*, *Sū*, *revôlúʃon*, etc., but *niu*, *nious* (never *nūs*). *oi* becomes *ai* in closed syllables. The intrusive *y* in *gyarden*, *gyirl*, *kyar*, is only heard sporadically.

6. Consonant Changes.

(1) SEMI-VOWELS. *w* initial disappears in (w)oman, and is retained in sward. *w* medial is often lost in words compounded with *-wards*, as *tô(w)a(r)ds*, *awk(w)ard*, *back(w)ards*, etc. *y* is lost in *yeast* (pronounced *ist*).

(2) LIQUIDS. *l* in *flail* becomes *r* by dissimilation; *frail* is a very common word in the South. *l* medial disappears in *amost*, *aready*, *sef*, *hep*, etc. *r* is widely lost in medial and final positions, as in *kuss*, *bust*, *hoss*, *passel*, *pusli*, etc.; *dô*, *flô*, *fô*; *wə* (*war*), *fâ*, etc. Whole syllables containing *r* disappear, as *comftabl*, *tolabl*, *difənt*, *seval*, *considabl*, *Sædi*,

slâvi taim. On the other hand, intrusive *r* frequently occurs as a consonant bridge between two open sounds, as kæppar ælfa, ði aidiðrov it (the idea of it), yûrænd ai (you and I), etc.

(3) NASALS. *m* is often vocalized or made into a full syllable by prefixing a vowel sound, as in ell(u)m, hel(u)m, etc. *m* final is lost in rû-mi-tiz. *n* has become vocalic *m* after *p* or *b*, as in cap-m, somp-m, hap-m, ôp-m, heb-m, seb-m, leb-m. *n* is usually lost in *an* before vowels; if preserved it is usually attached to the noun, as æ-naul (an owl). See also *spread-nadder*. *ŋ* has become *n* in unstressed syllables, particularly in final *-ing*; medial in Birmin-hæm. *Anything* retains *ŋ*, but *nothing* and *something* become nupin, sompin (or somp-m).

(4) LABIALS. *p* has become vocalized in Babtis, etc. *p* is lost in wôs (never waps). *p* occurs for *þ* in somp-m; and for *t* in dremp. *b* is vocalized in marvlz, etc. *b* is inserted in fæmbli, and by analogy *bl* is substituted for *n* in tʃimbli. *v* becomes *b* in lib, lubly, nåbl, lebm, sebm, hebm, çulbert, ribet, etc. Sometimes vbm (oven) is heard. *v* becomes *f* in expressions like hæf tð (have to), and disappears in expressions like gi'mi (give me). *f* medial is sometimes lost in *after* (pronounced ætə or åtə). *f* occurs universally in nefiu.

(5) DENTALS. Medial *t* becomes *tʃ* in oistʃð. Final *t* disappears after voiceless consonants, kep, bænkup, sɔf, lɔf, mus, dʒes (just), ês (haste), gris-mil, wôs-nes, etc. Occasionally also after voiced consonants, as in fac. Initial *t* becomes *þ* in þribl. Medial *t* is lost in les (let's). Excrescent *t* is common among the illiterate in (a)krost, twaist, wunst, klôst, dôst, wiʃt (present), klift, skift, sermont, sudənt, etc. Final *t* becomes *k* in projeck. *d* medial is lost in *-ndl* combinations, as in bunl, cænł, dwinł, etc. Also after *l* in tʃil-en (children). Final *d* often becomes *t* as in æst, kilt, helt, secont, etc. Excrescent *d* is sometimes heard in draund, gaund. Final *d* is usually lost after *l* and *n* and in *-ldz* and *-ndz* plural forms, as wil(d), ol(d), col(d), fin(d), han(d), bran(d), etc.

ð is lost in wher (whether) among careless speakers. ð in all positions has, under negro influence, largely become *d*, as in udder, furder, wid, di (they or the), dis, dæt, etc. ð becomes *p* in wiþ, bûþ, bi-nîþ. *With* often becomes *wi*. *p* becomes ð in many plurals, as in trûðz. *p* in all positions has become *f* under negro influence, as in trûf, tûf (tooth), frû, etc. *p* rarely

becomes *t*. The old forms *drauþ* and *haitþ* are very common among good speakers.

(6) SIBILANTS. *s* initial is added in *skrútf* (crouch), and it occurs final, alone or with *t*, in *unbeknowns(t)*. *s* becomes *f* in *likôrif* and sometimes in *hêrf* (hearse). *s* becomes *tf* in *pintfærs*. *f* before *r* becomes *s* in *srink* (pret. *srunk* or *swunk*). *z* becomes voiceless *s* in *belus* (cf. the v. bellows).

(7) GUTTURALS. The changes in gutturals are not frequent or noteworthy. Through negro influence *dʒ* in *dʒes* (just) becomes *d* among the illiterate.

(8) METATHESIS. *Pre-* and *per-* often interchanged, as *preform*, *perserv*. *per-* for *pro-*, *perfesæ*. *inter* for *intro-*, *interdûs*. Also *tʃildern*, *hunderd*, *skaunderl*, *apern*, and perhaps in *crany-crow* (see *carion-crow*). *Aks* for *ask* is chiefly a negroism, but widely used among the white people.

(9) SVARABHAKTI, as in *ellum*, *umberell(a)*. An inserted syllable occurs in *blæsfi-mi-us*, *trímend-i-us* or *trí-men-dʒu-us*, *maun-tê-ni-us*, *mistʃi-vi-us*, etc.

7. VERBS. Abnormal preterits. (1) *brung*, *crope*, *driv*, et, *fit* or *faut*, *frez* or *friz*, *gin*, *maut*, *riz*, *sot*, etc. (2) *blowed*, *choosed*, *drawed*, *growed*, *knowed*, *shined*, *throwed*, etc. (3) *clum* (clam has clammed), *dôv*, *drug*, *fotch(t)*, *found* (fine), *hearn*, *het*, *ketcht*, *kotch(t)*, *skunt*, *skwez*, *skwoz*, *sont*, *teacht*, etc. (4) *Attackted*, *busted* (also *bursted*), *costed*, *drownded*, *galded*, *stalded*, *stold*, *spreaded*, *underminded*, etc. (5) Participles as preterits, *done*, *drunk*, *seen*, *taken*, etc. (6) Almost any preterit may be used as a past participle, as *wrote*, *took*, *broke*, *went*, etc. (7) Presents are occasionally used as participles, as "I would have *give* him one." (8) Presents are often used as preterits, as *wisht*, *come*, *give*, etc. (9) Transitives for intransitives, as *lay*, *raise*, *set*. (10) *Will* and *would* are used in almost all locutions where *shall* and *should* are demanded by literary usage. (11) *Lack to* and *like to* (see vocabulary). (12) *Use to could* (see vocabulary). (13) Singular forms are constantly used for plurals, particularly with plural pronouns as subjects. (14) Abnormal forms in third singular, *do* and *don't*, *does* (pronounced *dûz*), *costes*, *tastes*, etc. (15) Reduplications, as in *I'm am*, *done done it*, *had of had* (had (have) had), etc. (16) Frequent abnormal contractions, as *whyn't* (why don't, didn't, etc.)

8. NOUNS. Abnormal plurals: bretherin, brutherin, sisterin, nestes, postes, beastes, beasteses, galluses, locusses (locusts), oxens (*oxen* is often sing.), tomatuses, louses, mouses, mices, gooses, geeses; singulars used as plurals: cheese, license (sometimes licenses for license), (mo)lasses, measles, etc.; nouns of collective sense, singular and plural alike, mile, pound, foot, biscuit, etc.

9. PRONOUNS. (1) You all, yall (with regular possessive yalls), see vocabulary. (2) Disjunctive possessives, hisn, hern, ourn, the(i)rn, yourn. (3) Reflexives, hisself, theyselves, the(i)rselves; also his fool self, my fool self, etc. The *l* is usually lost in pronunciation of self. (4) *Hit* occurs in emphatic and even in unemphatic position. (5) *Thisn, thatn, this here, that there*, emphatic demonstratives. (6) *As* for rel. frequent; *whom* not used at all by uneducated. (7) Nom. for obj. and obj. for nom. frequent. (8) *airn* and *nairn, tother, yuther*, occur frequently. See vocabulary.

10. PREPOSITIONS. *a* for *on*, in *a purpose, a fire*, etc.; *for to* still used by old-fashioned people; *off on, out on*, for *off of, out of*; *wait on* for *wait for*; *listen at* for *listen to*; *different to* (or *than*) for *different from*; *nothing to* for *nothing in*. Redundant prepositions are frequent, and omission of needed prepositions is also common. *In* is usually used for *into* in all locutions. *Onto* is common.

11. ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS. *A* is used for *an* before vowels. Adjectival forms are constantly used for adverbial forms. Double comparatives and superlatives are frequent, as in *beterer, mô beterer, mô worser, mô puttier, leastest, mostest*, etc. Abnormal comparisons, *badder, baddest, littler, littlest, farer, farrest*, etc. *Real* (pronounced *rêl*) is used for the absolute superlative with comparatives. Adverbial *-s* survives in *anywheres, leastways, nowheres*, etc.; also probably in *a long ways, a little ways*, etc. *All the* is used with adverbs to express degree. "That's *all the far* I can jump," etc. *Yonder* is used for *there*. "In *yonder* you will find it." *That* is frequently used for *so*. "It was *that late* we never could a got there."

12. FOLK ETYMOLOGIES. Cowcumber, cramberry, Johniequil, mushmelon, redish, pussley, satisfac, shoemake, treadsalve,

crapgrass, animule, pullikins (see vocab.), fice dog (faust dog, faist dog) camphire, Christian flycatcher, spitin image, coverlid, niggerly, dry grins (prob. from chagrin), tumble sets, croker sack (see vocab.), noxvomit, etc.

13. Inverted compounds. Peckerwood, hoppergrass, right-down, everwhich, etc.

a. 1. Very commonly used for *on* in such expressions as 'a purpose, 'a-fire,' 'a credit' (sometimes 'on a credit'), etc. 2. Also commonly heard as a reduced form of *have*, as 'would a,' 'had a,' etc.

a, *adj.* 1. Used before vowels. *An* is rarely heard in rural speech. 2. Also used as a redundant particle in such expressions as 'that a way,' 'this a way,' 'which a way.'

about to die, *adj. phr.* Seriously ill.

acknowledge the corn, *v. phr.* To admit one is at fault or is out-done, acknowledge that one is the originator or doer of something disparaging or harmful to himself. Sometimes *acknowledged the coin* is heard.

acre-foot, *adj.* Big-footed. "Look at that *acre-foot* nigger." Rare.

(a)crost, *prep. and adv.* Across.

act the nigger, *v. phr.* Do menial work, drudge. "I don't perpose to *act the nigger* no longer."

act white, *v. phr.* To act squarely, to treat in a gentlemanly way. "Tom show did *act white* when I was with him."

Adam's (house-)cat, *n. phr.* Used in negative expressions such as, "He wouldn't know me from *Adam's house-cat*."

afeard, *adj.* Afraid. Also sometimes *feard*. "I ain't *afeard* of his capers." J. C. HARRIS, *On the Wing of Occasion*, p. 142.

afflicted, *adj.* Mentally affected, idiotic.

(a)fore, *prep. or adv.* Before.

agate, *n.* A marble made of glazed clay. Also called *jug*. The regular agate is called stone-glass (q.v.).

ager, *n.* Ague.

agg on, *v. phr.* To egg or edge on.

(a)gin, **(a)ginst**, *adv.* By the time. See *gin*. "*Agin* bullaces is ripe you'll git your heart sot on 'possum." J. C. HARRIS, *Free Joe*, etc., p. 102.

ahere, *adv.* Here. "Look *ahere*, what I found." This intrusive *a* is probably a survival of the pronoun *ye* or *you*, 'look ye here.' It occurs frequently in such expressions as 'look ayonder,' 'look athere,' etc.

aig (êg), *n.* Egg.

aim, *v. i.* To intend, purpose. "I *aimed* to do it last week, but I got put out by the rain." Also as noun.

ain't, *v. neg.* Used for *is not*, *are not*, *has not*, *have not*, etc.

airn, *pron.* Any one, e'er a one. Only heard among the illiterate.

airy, *adj.* Any, e'er a.

Alabam(a), *n.* Pronounced ælab'æm(a).

all, *pron.* See *you all*, *we all*.

all-day singing, *n. phr.* See *singing*.

all-fired, *adj., adv.* Excessive, exceedingly: used as an intensive and almost equivalent to *infernal*, *hell-fired*. "It's so *all-fired* hot you can't stand it."

all-heeled, *adj.* Well provided for, all right. "Don't you worry about me. I'm *all-heeled*."

all-hollow, *adv.* Completely, 'all to pieces.' "I beat him *all-hollow* the last time I played him."

all-hunky (my dory), *adj.* Perfectly satisfactory, quite snug. See *hunky dory*.

all kinds of time, *n. phr.* Plenty of time.

all kinds of times, *n. phr.* A good time. Also *all kinds of a time*.

all over creation, *adv. phr.* Everywhere. "I've been looking *all over creation* for you."

all-overs, *n. pl.* Nervous jimjams, creeps, fidgets. Universal. "I don't like such stories. They give me the *all-overs*." J. C. HARRIS, *Mr. Rabbit at Home*, p. 211.

all skew vee, *adj. phr.* All right. "I know'd purty well dat eve'-thing wuz *all skew vee*." HARRIS, *Chronicles of Aunt Minervy Ann*, p. 68.

all-possessed, *adj.* Crazed. "He ran like *all-possessed*."

all right all right, *adv. phr.* An emphatic reduplication. "He can shoot *all right all right*."

all the, *adv. phr.* As . . . as. This is a very common usage, found even among the well educated in such expressions as 'all the far,' 'all the high,' 'all the fast,' etc. "That's *all the* fast I can run."

all the, *adj. phr.* The only. "This is *all the* coat I've got."

all to pieces, *adv. phr.* Completely, surpassingly. "I can beat him playin' drafts *all to pieces*."

allus, *adv.* Always.

all wool and a yard wide, *adj. or adv. phr.* All right, having or practising no deception, straight, honest, genuine.

a-loose, *adv.* Loose. "Turn that hoss a-loose."

alpha-sigma-sigma, *n.* The name of a bogus fraternity used chiefly as a means of securing victims for hazing. Also called A.S.S. (ê-es-es). College slang, A. P. I.

alter, *v. tr.* To castrate.

ambeer, *n.* Tobacco spittle.

almost, *adv.* Almost.

an, *conj.* Contracted form of *than*.

angry, *adj.* Inflamed. "The sore looks right *angry*."

anigh, *adv.* Near. "Don't come *anigh* me."

animule, *n.* Animal: often used facetiously of a mule. "Wait till I ketch this here *animule*."

ant-bed, *n.* Ant-hill.

ante, *n.* The stake or initial bet in the game of poker. "Come up with your *ante*."

ante up, *v. phr.* To pay up. Originally used in the game of poker, but now somewhat general. "I had to *ante up* on my church dues last week."

anti, *n.* An anti-prohibitionist. See *pro*.

anxious bench, *n. phr.* State of uneasiness. See *on the anxious bench*. Also *anxious seat*.

any, *adj.* Pronounced *ini*. So also *mini*.

anyways, *adv.* Anyway.

any way you fix it, *adv. phr.* In any way whatever.

anywheres, *adv.* Anywhere. "I couldn't find it *anywheres*."

apas(t), *adv.* By, beyond. "He went *apast* here about ten o'clock."

apern, *n.* Apron.

appearent, *adj.* Apparent.

appint, *v.* To appoint.

appintment, *n.* Appointment.

apple-seed fortune, *n. phr.* A game, or rime on the number of seeds found in an apple.

"One I love, two I love,
Three I love I say ;
Four I love with all my heart,
Five I cast away ;
Six he loves, seven she loves ;
Eight both love ;
Nine he comes ; ten he tarries ;
Eleven he courts ; twelve he marries."

After the seeds are counted, they are placed in the palm of the hand and slapped upon the forehead. The seeds that stick indicate the number of children one will have.

apple-pie, *adj.* Most excellent. "Every thing is in *apple-pie* order."

April, *n.* Pronounced *ê-pul*.

aready, *adv.* Already.

argufy } *v. i.* To argue.
argify }

(a)rethmetic, *n.* Arithmetic.

as, *conj.* That. "I don't know *as* I will."

ase } *v.* Haste. "Make *ase*, and let's get this job done."
aste }

ash-cake, *n.* Corn-bread baked in hot ashes. Now rarely heard except in reminiscent references.

asked, *pret. and pp.* Pronounced *æst*.

assurance, *n.* Pronounced *æf'ôr-ens*. "He's got the *asshorance* of a brass monkey."

ast (*æst*), *pret.* Asked.

at, *prep.* Used redundantly as an adverb. Very common.

a-tall, *adv.* At all. Sometimes 'tall is heard.

athere, *adv.* There. See *ahere*.

A. T. O. (*ê-tî-ô*), *n.* A member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. Several of the Greek-letter fraternities are called by their English initials, as K. A., S. A. E., P. K. A., etc.

A to izzard, see *from A to izzard*.

at oneself, *adj. phr.* Up to one's full strength or ability. "I can easily pick 300 pounds of cotton when I am *at myself*." Cf. D. N. ii, 305.

- attacked**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *attack*.
- atter**, *prep.* After : heard chiefly among negroes.
- aunt** (ænt), *n.* Used as a respectful prefix to the given name of a grown-up or an elderly negro woman. Cf. *uncle*. Sometimes affectedly pronounced *ânt* or *önt* by the partially educated.
- auntie**, *n.* A term of address to a grown-up or elderly negro woman when the given name is not known. "Auntie, can I get a drink of water?"
- Aunt Tabby**, see *Tabby*.
- away back yonder**, *adv. phr.* Far back, long ago.
- away yonder**, *adv. phr.* Far. "He's away yonder ahead of me."
- awful(ly)**, *adv.* Exceedingly.
- ax**, *v. tr.* To ask.
- ayonder**, *adv.* Yonder. See *ahere*.
- Babstis(t)**, *n.* A common pronunciation of *Baptist*. "Wake up dem lazy *Baptisses*." LANIER, *Poems*, p. 175.
- babtizing**, *n.* Baptism, baptismal services. Common. "Are you goin' to the *babtizin'*?"
- baby**, *n.* The youngest child of a family, even if grown or middle-aged. *Babe* is a common nickname.
- baby-cradle**, *n.* Cradle.
- bach**, *n.* A conscious or humorous shortening of *bachelor*.
- bach**, *v. i.* To keep bachelor quarters; do one's own housework: said of a man. "Jim Jones is *bachin'* it now."
- bachelor's button**, *n. phr.* A wooden peg or pin improvised as an attachment for the suspenders.
- back**, *v. tr.* To address or direct (a letter).
- back and forth**, *adv. phr.* To and fro. The latter is a literary phrase.
- back-do(or) trots**, *n. phr.* Diarrhœa.
- backer** (bækə), *n.* Tobacco. Common.
- back-house**, *n.* A close stool, a privy. Also called *backy*.
- back out**, *v. phr.* To refuse to carry out a promise, threat, or the like.
- bad**, *adv.* Much, very much. "I want to see you so *bad*."
- bad off**, *adv. phr.* Seriously ill.
- bad (poor) success**, *n. phr.* See *good success*.
- bag o(f) guts**, *n. phr.* A useless, lazy person.
- bag to hold, to leave one with the**, *v. phr.* To leave one with all the work to do, money to pay, blame to bear, etc. The expression doubtless arose from the practice of *snipe-hunting* (q.v.).
- bait**, *n.* Earth-worms. The general sense is in use, but not so common as this specific sense. "Have you dug your *bait*?" Also an earth-worm. "I saw a *bait* crawlin' in the dirt."
- balance**, *n.* Remainder, rest.
- ballawhang**, *v. tr.* To beat or handle roughly. "He was *ballawhanged* all over the head."
- Ballyhack**, *n.* An uncomfortable or far away place or situation. "I wish he was in *Ballyhack*." Often used as an expression of irritation or desire to be rid of one. "Go to *Ballyhack*!" So also *Halifax*, *Guinea*.
- balm**, *n.* Commonly pronounced bæm. So also *balmy* (bæmi). The following words are similarly pronounced: *calm*, *palm*, *psalm*.

bandy-shanked, *adj.* Having thin crooked shanks, bowlegged.

banter, *n.* and *v.* To challenge as to trade. "As I *bantered* you, if you say an even swap, here's at you." LONGSTREET, *Georgia Scenes (The Horse-swap)*, p. 29.

barb, *n.* A non-fraternity man. The full form, *barbarian*, is also used. College slang.

bardacious, bardaciously, same as *bodacious*, etc.

bark, *v. tr.* To girdle (a tree) so as to deaden it. *Girdle* is rarely used.

bark up the wrong tree, *v. phr.* To be on the wrong track, misapply one's efforts.

barlow, *n.* A cheap pocket-knife.

barrow, *n.* Pronounced bār-er. 1. A wheel barrow. 2. A gelded pig.

bat, *v. tr.* To wink (the eyes), especially to do it consciously or rapidly as if in anger or excitement. "Whenever he begins to *bat* his eyes right fast, you better look out for him."

battle, *v. tr.* To beat clothes with a battling-stick (q.v.) in the process of washing. Almost obsolete. "We don't *battle* clothes these days."

battling-stick, *n.* A heavy paddle-shaped stick used in pounding the soiled clothes just after taking them out of the boiling water.

baubee, *n.* A trifle. "I don't care a *baubee* for that."

bawl, *v. i.* To cry loudly as a child. "The children were *bawlin'* and *bellowin'* like a house afire."

bazoo, *n.* Loud talk, mouth. "I shot off my *bazoo* about what I thought of Scriptur." HARBEN, *The Georgians*, p. 43.

be a great mind, *v. phr.* To have a strong inclination. "*I'm a great mind* to give you a good whipping." Also "*I'm a big mind to.*"

beat the stuffin' out of one, *v. phr.* To give one a sound thrashing.

beatin(g)est, *adj. superl.* The most surprising, surpassing all others.

beat one's time, *v. phr.* To get the better of one. Also used in the exclamatory expression 'that beats my time!'

beans, *n.* Used in the negative expression 'don't know *beans*,' i.e., absolutely illiterate or ignorant.

beaut, *n.* A beauty. Sometimes used of persons as a term of derogation. "He's a *beaut*," i.e., "he's very ugly."

beat the devil round a bush (stump), *v. phr.* To approach a subject in a round-about way, to do some reprehensible or evil thing under false appearances.

(be)cause cat got claws. A pert or facetious retort or answer to the question 'Because what?'

be dogged, *v. phr.* A common expletive. "I'll *be dogged* if I do it."

bed-spread, *n.* Coverlet.

bed-stid, *n.* Bedstead.

bee-gum, *n.* Beehive: used originally of a hollow gum tree, but now of any beehive. "I got half a dozen patten *bee-gums* when I was in Opelika."

bee-line, *n.* The straightest course, the direct line. "He made a *bee-line* for home."

bee-martin, *n.* King-bird.

before one can say Jack Robinson, *adv. phr.* Very quickly. "He got out of the way *before you could say Jack Robinson.*"

beggar-lice, *n.* Beggar-ticks. The singular is rarely used.

begrudge, *v. tr.* To envy one the possession of: said when one is eating something and accidentally lets it fall. He turns to the person who may have been watching him eat, and says, "You *begrudged* that," as if this were the cause of the accident.

being as, bein's, *conj.* Since. "*Bein(g)* as it's you, I'll let you have it for fifty cents."

bejzus, *interj.* A mild expletive: often used in the phrase "Faith and bejzus!"

be jiggered, *v. phr.* In the exclamatory expression, 'I'll be jiggered.'

be jumped up (jiggered), *v. phr.* Used in exclamations as the preceding.

(be)kase (kês), *conj.* Because. Sometimes *kasin*.

bellow, *v. i.* To cry loudly as a child. See *bawl*.

bellows, *v. i.* and *tr.* To become or cause to become winded: said of a horse. Pronounced *bellus*, *bellust*, etc.

belly-buster, *n. phr.* The act of diving and striking the water flat upon one's belly.

belt, *v. tr.* To deaden (a tree) by cutting a belt around through the bark.

bemean, *v. tr.* To treat harshly, especially to speak harsh words to, vilify. "He *bemeaned* her for everything he could think of."

bench-legged, *adj.* Having sprawling or crooked legs: used of dogs, and in derogation, of persons.

bender, *n.* A drunken spree.

be nigger to, *v. phr.* Wait on, work for. "I can't invite them here for my wife to *be nigger to.*"

be off one's base, (box, kerzip, nut), *v. phr.* To be out of one's mind. "*You're off'n your kerzip* if you think I'd do that."

bermuda, *n.* Bermuda-grass. Also *bimfidi*.

be snickered, *v. phr.* Used as an exclamation of surprise. "Well, I'll *be snickered!*"

better, *adv.* More. "It weighs considerable *better* than five pounds."

betwixt and between, *adv. phr.* Neither one thing nor the other. A common reply to an inquiry as to one's health.

B from bull(s)-foot, see *know B from bull(s)-foot*.

bid, *n.* An invitation.

biddy, *n.* A newly-hatched or very young chicken. Used also in calling up young chickens. Rarely or never used of a hen.

biff, *n.* A blow, lick.

biff, *v. tr.* To strike with the fist. "*Biff* him in the neck."

big as all out(o')doors, *adj. phr.* Very large.

big bug, *n.* A person of importance or distinction, a rich person.

big church, the, *n. phr.* No church: used facetiously to indicate that one is not a member of any church or denomination. "I belong to *the big church.*"

- big-foot**, *adj.* Big-footed. See *acre-foot*.
- big hominy**, *n. phr.* Whole grains of Indian corn hulled and boiled. Same as *lye-hominy*.
- big-head**, *n.* Conceit. "He's got the *big head* so bad he don't know what to do."
- big Ike**, *n. phr.* A person of much importance, especially in his own opinion.
- bigity**, *adj.* Bigoted, conceited.
- big-road**, *n.* Public road or highway as distinguished from a small by-road or farm road.
- big toe**, *n. phr.* The great toe. The latter is never used.
- biled-shirt**, *n.* Stiff-bosomed shirt. Never *boiled shirt*.
- billy-maria**, *n.* A populite, a country cracker. See *hill-billy*.
- bimeby**, *adv.* By-and-by.
- binny**, *n.* A nursery euphemism for belly. "The baby has the *binny-ache*." See also *tummy*.
- bird-egg**, *n.* Bird's egg.
- biscuit**, *n.* Often used as a pl. "I can eat ten *biscuit* any day."
- biscuit**, *n.* Watch. Facetious.
- bit**, *n.* Twelve and a half cents. Not much used in east Alabama, but very common in south Alabama.
- bite**, *v. tr.* To cheat. Chiefly in the *pret.* and *pp.* "He got *bit* in that trade."
- bitsy, bitty**, *adj.* Very small 'bit of a.' Usually with *little*.
- bitter-weed**, *n.* Dog fennel (q.v.): so called because when eaten by cows it makes the milk bitter.
- blare (out)**, *v. i.* To break forth in vituperation. "What did you *blare out* on me for?"
- black-and-tan**, *n.* and *adj.* Used to designate the faction of the Republican party which is favorably inclined to the negro element in politics. See *lily-white*.
- black as the pot**, *adj. phr.* Very black, dirty, smutty, etc.
- black-runner**, *n.* A black snake noted for fleetness. Also called *black racer*, or simply *racer*. Compare *coach-whip*.
- blame(d)**, *adj.* Darned: an emphatic epithet. "Not a *blamed* thing." See *dad-blamed*.
- blasphemious**, *adj.* Blasphemous.
- blate** (blêt), *v. i.* To cry loudly as a child. The verb *bleat* (as a sheep) is always pronounced blêt.
- blate out**, *v. phr.* To tell openly or frankly, especially in public. "He *blated right out* an' told him just what he thought."
- bleege(d)**, *pret.* and *pp.* Obliged. A negroism, but used by illiterate whites. Also blidge(d) (blaidg).
- bless Katy**, *interj. phr.* *Bless* is used frequently in mild expletives, as 'bless gracious,' 'bless your bones and body,' 'bless your sweet life,' 'bless Katy,' etc.
- blind**, *adj.* Snakes are popularly supposed to go blind or have a covering grow over their eyes, and to become particularly vicious during dog-days.

blindfold, blindman, *n.* Blindman's buff. The last is rarely used.

blind-swap, *n.* A swap in which neither party sees the article traded. See *sight-unseen*.

blind-tiger, *n.* Place where liquor is sold illegally.

bloom, *n.* The common expression for blossom.

blow-hard, *n.* A braggart.

blowed, *pret.* and *pp.* of *blow*.

blue-blazes, *n.* Used in the expression, "As hot as blue blazes," i.e., extremely hot.

blue-cat, *n.* A kind of catfish.

blue-darter, *n.* A small species of hawk.

blue-gum(med) nigger, *n. phr.* A negro whose gums are blue or black. The bite of such a negro is supposed to be poisonous.

blue John, *n. phr.* Thin or skimmed milk.

bô(ar)-hog, *n.* A boar. Boar is rarely used alone.

bobble, *v. i.* To make a slight turn or twist from a direct or straight line, wobble; hence, to make a break or mistake. "He can't plow a furrow without *bobbling* from one side of the row to the other."

bobble, *n.* A twist or turn from a direct line, a flaw, a break or mistake. "There was a short pause as the leading dogs came into view—a 'little *bobble*,' as Mr. Collingworth phrased it." J. C. HARRIS, *Tales of the Home-Folks*, p. 30.

bodacious, *adj.* Bold, unceremonious, outright. Also *bardacious*.

bodaciously, *adv.* Boldly, unceremoniously. "I 'lowed maybe you'd been took prisoner and carried *bodaciously* off." J. C. HARRIS, *Tales of the Home-Folks*, p. 164.

body, *n.* A child's garment worn about the body and fitted with buttons or supports for the lower garment, a waist, an underbody (q.v.).

bôf, *adj.* and *pron.* Both. Also *bôf un*, both of.

bog, *v. i.* To mire.

boil the pot, *v. phr.* To cook a vegetable dinner, boil vegetables. "Mrs. Blackstoue *boils the pot* nearly every day."

bone, *n.* One of the pieces in the game of dominoes.

bone-felon, *n.* An inflammatory tumor, a whitlow, a felon.

bone-yard, *n.* 1. The pile of dominoes from which one has to draw if he can't play from his hand. "I sent him to the *bone-yard* so often that he had nearly all the *bones*." 2. A cemetery.

bonnet, *n.* The sunbonnet. Rare in any other sense.

booger, *n.* 1. A dried flake of mucus from the nose: used of children. "There's a *booger* in your nose." 2. A mythical being used to frighten children, a bogie. "I need some one to keep the *boogers* off." J. C. HARRIS, *Gabriel Tolliver*, p. 151. Also *booger-man*, *booger-bear*. 3. Rascal, scamp: used as a playful term of endearment to a child. "Come here, you little *booger*." 4. Occasionally used in the sense of *bugger*.

booger-bear, *n.* See *booger* 2.

books, *n.* School. Country teachers formerly called in their children from the playground with such exclamations as, "Come, books! Come, books!" "Books! Books!"

boost, *v. tr.* To laud, boast of, log-roll for. Usually heard with *up*.

boost, *n.* A lift, a helping hand.

boot, *n.* A fawning or subservient action or remark, an effort to curry favor. Cf. *bootlick*. "He tried to get in a *boot* on the professor, but it wouldn't work."

boot-lick, *v. tr.* and *i.* To seek to ingratiate oneself, do subservient things to gain one's favor.

boot-lick, *n.* One who bootlicks; a flattering, fawning, obsequious person.

born-days, *n.* Life: in the expression 'in all my born-days,' in all my life.

borned, *pp.* Born.

borry, *v. tr.* Sometimes *borrer*.

boss, *n.* A term of respect used by the negroes for any white man, especially one who employs them. Also *boss-man*. See *young boss*, *cap-m*.

bots, *n. pl.* 1. A disease among horses. 2. The blues.

bounce, the (grand), *n. phr.* Summary dismissal; in love or matrimonial affairs, 'the mitten.'

boun(d), *pp.* Sure, determined. Universal. "It's *boun* to happen." "He looked like he was just *bound* to do it."

boun(d), *v. tr.* To affirm or assert positively or confidently. "I *boun*' dey don't fergit de ole nigger." J. C. HARRIS, *Uncle Remus*, p. 44. [The word is not restricted to negro usage. It probably originated from a reduced passive "I'll be *bound* if he does it," i.e., "I am determined he shall not do it."]

bouquet, *n.* Universally pronounced b'ô-kê. *Bouquet of flowers* is often heard.

bout, *prep.* and *adv.* About.

bove, *adj.* and *adv.* Above.

box with two (or more) handles (to it), *n. phr.* A facetious way of refusing a request. "Give me some of that candy." "I'll give you a *box with four handles to it* if you don't go on away from here," i.e., "I'll give you four cuffs or blows over the head."

bramble, *n.* A spine or thorn. "I stuck a *bramble* in my finger."

bramble-brier, *n.* A tough, woody shrub or vine with strong, sharp spines. Also called simply *bramble*. The word is never used for the black-berry vine.

branch, *n.* A small stream, a brook. The word brook is never heard except in the school room, the terms used being *branch*, *dreen*, *ditch* (artificial, dirt drain, or natural dry gully), and *creek* (universally pronounced krik).

bran-spankin(g)-new, *adj.* An emphatic variant of bran-new.

brash, *adj.* Rash, forward, pert, brazen. Cf. D. N. ii, 307, for slightly different sense.

brass-toes, *n.* Brass-toed boots worn by children. Also called *copper-toes*.

bread, *n.* Corn-bread. The common wheat or loaf bread is called light bread.

bread and butter, come to supper. Used in the children's game of 'hiding the switch.' Sometimes used as the name of the game.

bread-basket, n. The stomach, the belly.

bread-wagon, n. Baker's wagon. Often used in the facetious expression 'I couldn't stop a *bread-wagon*,' i.e., 'I haven't a nickel.'

break, v. i. In practically the same senses as shown in D. N. ii, 307.

break, n. Mistake.

break a trace-chain, v. phr. To make a supreme effort.

breakdown, n. A boisterous dancing party where various figure dances are indulged in. "Are you going to the *breakdown* at Poka to-night?"

breaking-out, n. Any kind of an eruption on the skin. "He's got a *breakin'-out* of some kind."

break one's leg, v. phr. Of a woman, to become with child illegitimately.

bresh, n. and v. Common pronunciation of *brush*.

bresh-broom, n. See brush-broom.

bretherin, n. pl. Brethren: often in the phrase "bretherin and sisterin," referring to members of the church.

brier, n. 1. Specifically the blackberry bush, but applied generally to any thorny or prickly bush or shrub. The word is not used specifically of the sweetbrier or wild rose. 2. The spine or thorn of any such plant.

brim, n. Bream. The latter is not heard.

bringer (brindzə), n. Used in several comparative phrases: 'hot as *bringer*,' 'cold as *bringer*,' etc.

bristle up to, v. phr. To show fight.

britches, n. pl. Trousers. The latter term is rarely heard in rural speech; *pants* is a somewhat more polite term, though *britches* is perhaps in more general use. Also used of a child's drawers. The following nursery rime is used in some game:

"Little boy, little boy, who made your britches?"

"Daddy cut 'em out, and Mammy sewed the stitches."

britchin, n. Breaching (the part of the harness over the horse's buttocks). Common.

brogan, n. A coarse, low shoe cut in Blucher style: formerly used of any shoe cut in this style, but now only of the coarse workman's shoe.

broom-sage, n. Sedge-grass.

brother, I'm bobbed, n. phr. The name of a game played by young people.

bruise, v. i. To go or wander about. "'Twan't long 'fo' yer come Mr. Man, *broozin' roun*." J. C. HARRIS, *Uncle Remus*, p. 124. Fairly common.

brung, pret. and pp. of bring.

brush, n. 1. A branch of a tree or shrub, especially such a branch used for a switch. Often pronounced *bresh*. 2. A small tree or shrub. "We had to cut the *brushes* in the corn field."

brush, v. tr. To beat with a switch or brush.

brush-broom, n. A broom made of brushes or twigs bound together. "Mr. Man, he go off down in de bushes atter han'ful er switches . . . prepa'r'n his *bresh-broom*." J. C. HARRIS, *Uncle Remus*, p. 125.

buck, *n.* A term applied to a young man, especially of a somewhat wild disposition.

buck-ager, *n.* Buck-ague, nervous excitement in the presence of game.

bucket, *n.* The word *pail* is rarely used.

buckle down to it, *v. phr.* To work hard.

bud, **buddie**, *n.* Applied to any small boy whose name is not known. Also used as a familiar name for the oldest brother. I still call my oldest brother *Buddie*.

bug-juice, *n.* Whisky. "It's the meanest *bug-juice* in town."

bulge, *n.* Advantage: usually in the phrase 'to get the *bulge* on one.'

bullace, *n.* Muscadine. Pronounced *bullus*.

bull-nettle, *n.* A large species of nettle.

bull-tongue, *n.* A kind of 'scooter' plow.

bumbershoot, *n.* Umbrella. Facetious.

bumper, *adj.* Very large, full. "We are raising a *bumper* crop this year." Rare.

bundance, *n.* An abundance.

bunged up, *adj. phr.* Lacerated, beaten up. "He is all *bunged up*."

bung-fodder, *n.* Toilet paper or a substitute therefor.

bunkum, *adj.* Fine, excellent. Compare *hunkum-bunkum*.

burr of the ear, *n. phr.* The tender spot just at the back and lower part of the ear.

burying, *n.* The common word for interment with funeral ceremonies.

bushels, *n. pl.* A large number or quantity. "We found *bushels* of plums."

buss, *v. tr.* To kiss. Not common.

bust, *v.* Pret. *busted*. To burst. The *r* is never heard except with a conscious effort on the part of the educated, and even among these a double pret. and pp., *burst*ed, is commonly heard.

busted, *adj.* Financially embarrassed, having no money.

buster, *n.* A large thing, a whopper.

bust out (middles), *v. phr.* To plow between rows. "I've been *bustin' out middles* this week.

busy as forty bees in a tar-bucket, *adj. phr.* Very busy.

butt-head, *n.* A muley cow, a cow or bull without horns. Often given as a name to such a cow.

butt-headed, *adj.* 1. Having no horns. "Look at that ole *butt-headed* cow." 2. Headstrong, obstinate, bull-headed. "He's as *butt-headed* as an ole mule."

buzzard, *n.* The turkey-buzzard: never applied to any species of hawk. Compare the negro song:

"De buzzard and de crow went ter de wa',
 One mo' ribber fer ter cross,
 De crow come back wid a broken ja',
 One mo' ribber fer ter cross."

buzzard-lope, *n.* A kind of breakdown dance.

cabbage, *v. tr.* To take, steal.

caboodle, *n.* Crowd. "The whole *caboodle* got wet." Also *compoodle*.
cahoots, *n.* Partnership.

calaboose, *n.* A town lock-up: never applied to a larger county or state prison.

calf-ropes (kæf), *n.* A signal of surrender. "I'll make him say *calf-ropes*."

calico horse, *n. phr.* A parti-colored horse.

calm, *n.* and *adj.* Pronounced cæm.

cambric tea, *n. phr.* Same as *kettle-tea* (q.v.), but not so commonly used.

camp-fish, *n.* A camping excursion for purposes of fishing.

camphire, *n.* Camphor.

can, *v. i.* Used almost universally for *may*, and commonly pronounced *kin*.

candy-pulling, *n.* A kind of gathering or party in which the young people make and pull (molasses) candy. *Candy-pull* is not heard.

cane-bird, *n.* A yellow-breasted swamp bird that builds its nest of cane leaves. I cannot identify the bird with the books at hand. It builds in swamps and on brook-sides, and is in many respects like the yellow-throat. In the nesting season it flies in a hovering, jerky, or flopping fashion over the swamp bushes, and sings its croaking notes while on the wing.

Cannon-ball, *n.* The name of a fast train running between Montgomery and Atlanta.

cantalôpe, *n.* The universal pronunciation of *cantaloupe*.

cantankerous, *adj.* Contrary, cross, out of sorts; awry, out of shape.

cap, *v. tr.* To hull (strawberries). Universal.

cap-m, *n.* Captain. The word is supplanting *boss* as a polite form of address by negroes to white men.

care, *n.* and *v.* Pronounced *kêr*, and sometimes with intrusive *i*, *kier*.

carion-crow, *n.* Commonly pronounced *kyarn-crô*. Also commonly called *kyarny-crow*. Perhaps by metathesis, the form *crany-crow* occurs in the familiar rime in the game of Old Witch:

"Chicky-ma, chicky-ma, *crany-crow*,
I went to the well to wash my toe," etc.

carry, *v. tr.* To lead, take, accompany. "Who did you *carry* to the party last night?" Universal.

carry away, *v. phr.* To move to a high state of pleasurable emotion. "She was completely *carried away* with her new hat."

carry on, *v. phr.* To make an emotional display as when angry, grief-stricken, etc. "She *carried on* so at the funeral they couldn't do nothin' with her." 2. To act sillily or foolishly, especially when courting; to court. "Him and her's been *carryin' on* for a year or mo now." 3. To frolic.

carryin(g)-ons, *n. pl.* Frolickings, unseemly behavior, especially between the sexes. "I don't like no such *carryin-ons*."

car-shed, *n.* A large depot or station where the trains are under cover.

Carter's oats, *n. phr.* Usually in expressions of exaggerated comparison. "We had more whisky than *Carter had oats*." The story goes that Carter of Georgia, in bragging of the yield of a certain oat-field, claimed that the oats were so thick that he had to move the fence to find room to stack the bundles.

case-knife, *n.* An ordinary table-knife.

cashaw, *n.* A large crooked-necked pumpkin or squash with dappled, greenish stripes. Often pronounced *kərfə*.

cat, *n.* Catfish. There are various kinds, such as *mud-cat*, *blue-cat*, *willow-cat*, *channel-cat*, etc.

catacorner(ed), **catacorners**, **cattycornered**, etc., *adv.* Diagonally across, out of plumb.

cat-act, *n.* Agile performance: in the phrase 'to do the *cat-act*,' i.e., to fall on one's feet.

catawampus, *adj. or adv.* Out of shape, askew; cross-ways, obliquely. Also pronounced *cattywampus*.

catawba, *n.* 1. Catalpa. 2. The catalpa worm. "We fished with *catawbas*." Cf. *patalpa*, D. N. ii, 324.

cat, one (two, or three) ole, *n. phr.* A ball game in which the batters stand at one, (two, or three) points or holes. "It is probable that the game was once . . . called 'three hole catch,' and the name was gradually corrupted into 'three hole cat,' as it is still called in the interior states, and then became changed by mistake to 'three old cat.'" EGGLESTON, *Hoosier School-boy*, p. 10.

cat-squirrel, *n.* The gray squirrel in distinction from the red or fox-squirrel. The *Century Dictionary* defines cat-squirrel as fox-squirrel.

cave in, *v. phr.* To yield.

cavort, *v. i.* To prance about, kick up, curvet.

cavorter, *n.* One who cavorts. "In short he *cavorted* most magnanimously . . . I could see nothing in it that seemed to have anything to do with the *cavorter*." LONGSTREET, *Georgia Scenes*, p. 23.

cavortion, *n.* Rough behavior, rude manners.

cedar-ball, *n.* The cedar-apple.

cedar-pencil, *n.* Pencil, lead-pencil.

chalk, *n.* A playing marble made of a chalk-like compound. "You can't stick in no *chalk* on me."

chance, *n.* Quantity, number. Commonly used in the phrase 'right smart chance,' but often in other collocations. "We caught a nice *chance* of fish."

chaney (tʃəni), *n.* A nursery variant of chamber-pot.

chaney, **chaney-tree**, **chaney-berry-tree**, *n.* The common soap-berry tree of Southern U. S. "I hear a flutter in the *chaney-tree*." J. C. HARRIS, *Sister Jane*, p. 84. Compare *Henry Esmond*, Bk. iii, ch. 3, "Why should we call C-h-i-n-a *chayne*?"

change up, *v. phr.* To exchange positions.

change-up, *n.* A change.

channel-cat, *n.* A kind of catfish.

chap, *n.* A child. "Come and bring all your *chaps*." Very common.

chaw, *v.* and *n.* Chew. See also next entry.

chaw, *v. tr.* To get the better of one in a contest of obscene repartee, to hack or guy one in this way.

chawer, *n.* Chewer.

cheap John, *n. phr.* A niggardly or stingy person, one who does things in a cheap style: often used attributively. Compare the different sense in the *Standard Dictionary*.

check, *n.* A piece used in the game of checkers. Rare. *Draft-man* is common.

checks, *n.* An indoor game with marbles, being a series of movements of catching and placing the marbles (usually five) in various combinations, forms, etc. Compare *jacks*.

cheer (*t/fer*), *n.* The common pronunciation of *chair*. *Chur* is sometimes heard.

cheese, *n.* Used as a plural. "Pass me them *cheese*."

Chewsday, *n.* Tuesday.

chicken-bone, *n.* Specifically the wish-bone. See *pulley-bone*. "You come under little sister's *chicken bone*, and I do believe she know'd you was coming when she put it over the dore." *Major Jones's Courtship*, xii.

chicken feed, *n. phr.* Small change, nickels and dimes.

chigger, *n.* A tiny insect, the red-bug.

chil(d)ern, *n.* Children.

chim(b)ly, *n.* Chimney.

chim(b)ly-sweep(er), *n.* Chimney-swallow. Universal.

chimney-sweeper, *n.* The chimney-swift. The latter is rarely or never heard. See also *sweeper*.

chinch, *n.* Bedbug.

chinchy, *adj.* Full of or infested with bedbugs.

chippy, *n.* A harlot.

chist, *n.* A chest, a substantially made box with a hinged lid or top. *Chest* is rarely heard.

chitlin(g), *n.* Chitterling: chiefly in the plural.

chittlin(g)-bread, *n.* Cornbread cooked with bits of chitterling in it,—a heavy, greasy diet greatly enjoyed by the negroes. Cf. *cracklin-bread*

chomp, *v. i.* and *tr.* To champ. See also next entry.

chonk, *v. i.* To eat noisily. "You *chonk* like a horse."

choose, *v. tr.* Used as a polite refusal at table. "Will you have some butter?" "No, I thank you, I wouldn't *choose* any."

chop cotton, *v. phr.* To thin out the young cotton plants with hoes. See *cotton-chopper*, etc.

chops, *n. pl.* Cracked Indian corn. Universal.

Christian-flycatcher, *n.* A bird that builds under the eaves of houses or in hollows, always using a cast snake-skin in the nest. Perhaps a corruption of *crested-flycatcher*.

Christmas, *n.* Whisky, especially in the Christmas egg-nog. "Has it got enough *Christmas* in it?"

Christmas gift, *n. phr.* A greeting on Christmas morning. The person who is caught, i.e., who is greeted first, is expected to give a present to the one who catches him. The custom is passing away.

- chug** (*tʃʌg*), *adv.* Chock. "The tub was *chug* full of honey."
- chug** (*tʃʌg*), *v. tr.* To punch, strike a punching blow.
- chune**, *n.* and *v.* Tune.
- chunk**, *n.* 1. A short, thick piece: used especially of light-wood (resinous pine). "Go out in the old fields an' pick up some *chunks*." 2. A partly consumed piece of firewood.
- chunk**, *v. tr.* 1. To throw stones or other objects at. Common. 2. To poke (the fire).
- chunky**, *adj.* Short and thick.
- cinch**, *n.* A sure thing, a clinch.
- cinch**, *v. tr.* To make sure of.
- Cincinatti**, *n.* The name of a game of marbles.
- Cinderilla**, *n.* Cinderella: the only pronunciation heard.
- circle**, *n.* An earmark. See *crop*.
- circumstance**, *n.* In the negative expression 'not a *circumstance* to,' a mere bagatelle in comparison with.
- clabber**, *n.* Milk that is allowed to stand until it sours and thickens. Also as a verb. The full form *bonny-clabber* is used, though in some localities it is rare and even unknown.
- clam**, *v. tr.* To climb. Pret. *clammed* or *clum*.
- clap-in, clap-out**, *n. phr.* The name of a game.
- clay-pea**, *n.* A reddish variety of the cowpea.
- claybank**, *n.* A yellowish horse.
- clear**, *adv.* Entirely. Very common.
- clear-seed**, *n.* A free-stone peach. Also used as *adj.*
- clear swing**, *n. phr.* An open opportunity, a fair chance. "Give him a *clear swing*, and he'll beat you every time."
- clever**, *adj.* Honest, good-natured, kindly. Rarely used in any other sense.
- clift**, *n.* Cliff.
- clip**, *n.* A sharp blow.
- clip**, *v. i.* To run rapidly. "He *clipped* it off down the road at a good lick."
- clivis**, *n.* Clevis, an attachment on a plow.
- clost**, *adj.* Close.
- clothes-press**, *n.* Wardrobe. The common term.
- cloud**, *n.* A clouded playing-marble.
- clum(b)**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *climb*. Sometimes *clumbed*. See *clam*.
- clumsy-jack**, *n.* A clumsy, awkward fellow. "He's a regular *clumsy-jack*."
- coach-whip**, *n.* A black snake, so called from its resemblance to the old-fashioned plaited leather coach-whip. Compare *black-runner*. Also *kôtʃəwhip*.
- coat**, *n.* A dress or frock for a woman or child: used chiefly by negroes.
- cobbler**, *n.* A pie made in a deep pan with a crust on top only. Often specifically designated, as *peach-cobbler*, *potato-cobbler*, etc.
- cod**, *n.* A testicle.
- codger**, *n.* A countryman, a rustic.
- cold as blixes**, *adj. phr.* Very cold.

- cold-natured**, *adj.* Cool-blooded, easily made cold.
- collard greens**, *n. phr.* Collards. "I'm a living monument to *collard greens*, corn liquor, and good nature." *Country newspaper.*
- collash**, *v. i.* To clash, collide: a combination word.
- collogue**, *v. i.* To collude, to be on intimate terms with.
- colume**, *n.* Column.
- comb**, *n.* Ridgepole, saddle of a roof. "On the *comb* of the house."
- come across**, *v. phr.* To give in to, make concessions to, pay up.
- come . . . a week ago**, *adv. phr.* A week ago from the next—coming day mentioned. "Come *Friday a week ago*, I went to see him about it."
- come back**, *v. phr.* 1. Call again. 2. To reply, make retort.
- come by**, *v. phr.* 1. To visit. 2. To inherit, get. "He *comes by* his temper honestly."
- come in**, *v. phr.* To calve.
- come it**, *v. phr.* To succeed. "He tried hard, but he couldn't quite *come it*."
- come it on (over)**, *v. phr.* To get the advantage of. "He couldn't *come it on me*."
- come-off**, *n.* See *pretty come-off*, *a.*
- come on**, *v. phr.* To get on. "How do your folks *come on*?"
- come out at the big (little) end of the horn**, *v. phr.* To come out successfully (unsuccessfully).
- come through**, *v. phr.* To get religion. "She had a hard time, but she *come thru* at last."
- comfort**, *n.* A padded quilt, a down quilt.
- comforter**, *n.* A rubber nipple used to soothe a baby. Also called *fooler*.
- complected**, *adj.* Complexioned. Often used by fairly well educated persons.
- compoodle**, *n.* Same as *caboodle*.
- confab**, *n.* Conversation, conference.
- confed**, *n.* A confederate soldier, a veteran of the civil war.
- conflutement**, *n.* Contrivance. See quotation at *folderol*.
- conniption fit**, *n.* A fit of uneasiness, impatience, etc. About the same as *duck-fit*.
- consarn**, *n.* Concern. See the quotation at *folderol*.
- continental damn**, *n. phr.* Used to express the trifling or worthless nature of something. "It ain't worth a *continental damn*," i.e., a plain, unequivocal damn.
- contraption**, *n.* Contrivance.
- contrary** (*kən-tr'ê-ri*), *adj.* Stubborn. Also used as a verb in the sense 'go contrary to the wishes of, oppose.' "He *contraries* me evy chance he gets."
- contrary-wise**, *n.* Contrary, stubborn.
- coon**, *n.* A negro. "Strike down the barrier between Caucasian and *Coon*, and bring social equality." *Newspaper.*
- coon**, *v. i.* and *tr.* To go on all-fours. "I *cooned* every log we come to."
- cooter**, *n.* A terrapin.

copp(e)ras britches, *n. phr.* Home-made trousers of coarse domestic dyed with copperas.

corker, *n.* A knock-out blow, a good blow.

corking, *adj. or adv.* Fine, excellent. "We had a *corking* good time."

corn, *n.* Corn liquor. "He had so much *corn* in him he couldn't walk."

corn-crib, *n.* A bin or sealed section in a barn for storing maize. The regular bulged corn-crib, common in the north and west, is rarely seen in the south.

cornder, *n.* Corner. A negroism.

corn-dodger, *n.* A loaf of cornbread : not the same as ash-cake.

corn-pullin(g) time, *n. phr.* The time for pulling or harvesting Indian corn, usually September and October.

corn-shuckin(g), *n.* A husking bee.

corporacity, *n.* Body, corporal or physical make-up. Often heard in the humorous expression, "How does your *corporacity* seem to segashuate?"

corruption, *n.* Pus.

cose, *conj.* Of course. Common. Frequently *in cose*.

costes, *3d sing. of cost.*

cotch(t), *pret. and pp. of catch.*

cottige, *n.* Cartridge.

cotton-basket, *n.* See *hamper basket*.

cotton-chopper, *n.* A hand or workman who chops cotton. Also simply *chopper*. "Choppers are hard to get this year."

cotton-choppin(g) time, *n. phr.* Time to chop cotton, from late May through June.

cotton patch, *n. phr.* The common expression. *Cotton field* is rare *corn field* common; *corn patch* rare.

cotton-picking time, *n. phr.* The time for picking cotton, beginning in early September and extending into December. The terms *harvest*, *harvest(ing) time*, are restricted to the small grains, and as these crops are often insignificant, the words are rarely heard. Other terms in common use are *corn-pulling time*, *fodder-pulling time*, etc.

cotton-sack, *n.* A bag with a strap for hanging over the shoulder, used in picking cotton.

counting out rimes.

- (1) "Eeny-meeny-miny-mo,
Ketch a nigger by the toe,
Ef he holler let 'im go,
Eeny-meeny-miny-mo."

Sometimes *meeny*, *meeny*, *miny-mo* is used.

- (2) "One-a-ma-nū-ry, dickery, seven ;
Alabo, crackabo, ten, eleven ;
Pee-pô, must be done,
Twiggle, twaggle, twenty-one."

country cousin, *n. phr.* Menses.

country-cracker, *n.* A backwoodsman, a rustic. The term *cracker* is specifically applied to a Georgian.

count the ties, *n. phr.* To walk the railroad track when one hasn't the money to ride.

coupon, *n.* Pronounced kiŭ-pon.

coverlid, *n.* Coverlet, counterpane.

cowcumber, *n.* Cucumber. Rare.

cow-lick, *n.* A tuft of hair on the forehead, which seems to have been licked backward. This is ordinarily considered a mark of comeliness. "He's got a double *cowlick*," i.e., two cowlicks.

cow's tail, *n. phr.* The last one. "He is always the *cow's tail*." "You are always like the old *cow's tail*."

crab-lantern, *n.* A half-moon pie made of dried fruit and fried.

crack a smile, *v. phr.* To smile.

cracker, *n.* A Georgian. Sometimes called *corn-cracker*, which was probably the original form of the word.

cracklin, *n.* A small bit of tissue of pork after having the lard fried out. See quotation at *fat-gourd*. "Burnt to a *cracklin*."

cracklin-bread, *n.* Cornbread cooked with cracklins in it,—a great delicacy among the negroes.

crack of day, *n. phr.* Early dawn, daybreak.

cramberry, *n.* Cranberry.

cram(-jam), *adv.* Completely, entirely: used with *full*. "The jar was *cram-jam* full."

crank-sided, *adj.* Having one side longer than the other, crooked, out of shape, askew.

crap, *n.* and *v.* Pronunciation of *crop*. Very common.

crap-grass, *n.* Crab-grass.

crap out, *v. phr.* To fail to make good in the game of craps. Also used in college slang of failing on examination.

craps, *n.* A game at dice: a very common mode of gambling among the negroes.

craw, *n.* A chicken's crop or gizzard: commonly applied in figurative phrases. See *sand (grit) in one's craw*, *stick in one's craw*.

crawfish, *v. i.* To back out of a trade, proposition, etc.

crawl, *v. i.* To creep, as a child. "One must *crawl* before he walks," is a common saying. *Creep* is not used in this sense.

crazy as a bat, *adj. phr.* Very crazy.

crazy as a bedbug, *adj. phr.* Very crazy, silly, foolish, etc. Common.

crep, *pret.* and *pp.* of *creep*.

crinklety-cranklety, *adj.* Crinkled, roughly creased. "My clothes are all *crinklety-cranklety*."

cripplety-crumpletly, *adj.* Crumpled.

critter, *n.* Creature. Applied to animals or older persons. "Poor ole *critter*! She's on her last legs."

crôker-sack, *n.* A bag made of burlap or coarse brown hemp. Universal. The first element was doubtless originally *crocus*, the final *s* being absorbed by the initial *s* of sack.

crooked as a ram's horn, *adj. phr.* Very crooked.

crop, *n.* An earmark of ownership or identification, used in marking swine, cattle, etc., being a piece cut off at the point or tip of the ear. In addition there are the *undercrop* (a piece cut off on the lower side of the ear), and the *over-crop* (from the upper side of the ear). Other marks are the *over-square* and *under-square*, the *split* (of which there are several kinds, the simple *split* being a straight downward slit), the *bit* (a semi-circular cut, the *under-bit* being on the lower side, the *over-bit* on the upper side of the ear), the *swallow-fork* (a triangular cut), the *circle* (a hole in the ear), etc. Each farmer has his own mark made up of a combination of these. For example, the mark used by my grandfather was "a *swallow-fork* in each and an *underbit* in the left." The custom of marking is still in vogue though not so common since the advent of hog-proof fences. See also *dewflap*.

crope, *pret.* and *pp.* of *creep*.

cross as a (old) bear, *adj. phr.* Exceedingly ill-humored.

cross as X, *adj. phr.* Very cross or ill-humored.

cross one's heart, *v. phr.* Used in emphatic asseverations as equivalent to a solemn oath.

cross-vine, *n.* A porous vine much used by boys for smoking.

crow's-foot, *n.* A form made on the fingers with a string.

crumplety, *adj.* Crumpled, rumpled.

crumple(ty)-horned, *adj.* Having irregular or twisted horns. A cow with such horns is often called *Crumplety horns*, or simply *Crump*.

cucklebur, *n.* Cocklebur. Universal.

cud, *n.* Pronounced *kud*. "The cow chews its *cood*."

cue, *n.* Barbecue. "Judge Denson gave a *cue* to a number of his friends on Monday evening [afternoon]." *Newspaper*.

culbert, *n.* Culvert.

curl, *n.* The tendril on a watermelon vine. A melon is said to be ripe when the *curl*, i.e., the particular tendril at the axil of the melon stem, has turned brown or is dead. Often pronounced *kwirl* by the negroes.

curleycu(le), *n.* A flourish, particularly in writing.

curp } *interj.* The common call for horses. "Curp! curp! Curpy,
curpy } coltie; here's your mammy!"

cur-winch, *interj.* The common call for cows. See *winch*.

cu-sheepy, *n.* A children's game. The leader continually cries *cu-sheepy* the other children follow and answer each time *baa-a-a*. In the end the leader turns and tries to catch a sheep before all get back home.

cuss, *v.* and *n.* Curse. The latter form is rarely used colloquially.

custard, *n.* Custard pie.

cut a (big) dash, *v. phr.* To make a display. "When Christmas comes we'll *cut a big dash*." J. C. HARRIS, *Tales of the Home-Folks*, p. 5.

cut and run, *v. phr.* To start quickly and run away.

cut butter, *v. phr.* Used in negative expressions of a dull knife. "Your ole knife wouldn't *cut butter*."

cut loose, *v. phr.* To begin.

cut out, *v. phr.* 1. To run away hastily. "Take hold of him before he *cuts out*." *Major Jones's Courtship*, xix. 2. To supplant in some one's affections. "She *cut Mary out* of her beau."

cut (up) didoes, *v. phr.* To cut capers, to act smart.

cut up Jack, *v. phr.* To do mischief, romp around and tear up things.
cypuss, *n.* Pronunciation of *cypress*. "The *cypuss*-knees are thick in this swamp."

dad-blame(d), *interj.* A mild expletive.

dad-blast, *interj.* A mild imprecation.

dad-burn, *interj.* A mild expletive.

daffy, *adj.* Foolish, idiotic.

dag bust it, *interj. phr.* An expletive.

damdest, *n.* Utmost, best. "He done his *damdest*."

dander, *n.* Anger, temper, spirit. "He's got plenty of *dander*."
 Also in the common phrase 'to get one's *dander* up.'

dang, *v. and n.* A mild variant of *damn*.

dark, *n.* Dusk. The latter is not used.

da(r)sen't, *v. phr.* Dare not. (Originally third person *daresn't*.) "I *dassen't* touch it."

de, *adj.* The. So also *dis*, *dat*, *dem*, *den*, *dere*, etc. These forms have not been entered because they are so distinctive of the negro dialect. The use of these forms is rapidly increasing among the white people, however.

dead, *adj.* Unconscious, senseless. "He was knocked *dead* for a few minutes."

dead, *adv.* Entirely, completely.

dead as a door-nail, *adj. phr.* Entirely dead.

dead as Hector, *adj. phr.* Entirely dead. Very common.

dead-line, *n.* In the game of marbles, a line drawn near the ring. If one's *taw* falls short of this line on the first shot, he is *dead*, and must drop out of the game.

(dead)loads, *n. phr.* A great quantity.

deadwood, *n.* Advantage. "I've got the *deadwood* on him now."

deaf as a (door) post, *adj. phr.* Exceedingly deaf.

death-sweat, *n.* Perspiration on a person just before dissolution.

deef, *adj.* Deaf. "Ole Kit's both blind and *deef*." LONGSTREET, *Georgia Scenes*, p. 30. Still common.

deestric(t), *n.* District.

deficit, *n.* Pronounced *dĭ-f'i-sit*.

demean, *v. tr.* To degrade.

des, *adv.* Just. Chiefly a negroism.

despise, *v. tr.* To dislike. "I *despise* to sweep."

devil's horse, *n.* The praying mantis. Sometimes called *devil's riding* (*g*) *horse*.

devil's snuff-box, *n.* A puff ball.

dewflap, *n.* A mark of identification or ownership on cattle, made by cutting a strip of skin on the lower part of the neck just above the breast, so as to allow it to hang loose like a flap. Compare *dewlap*. See *crop*.

diacumbelicum, *n.* Bowel trouble, diarrhœa. Facetious.

dicker, *n.* Plan, fashion. "They got it up accordin' to the latest *dicker*." Rare.

dickunce, *interj.* Dickens.

dickunce and Tom Walker, the, *interj. phr.* Very common.

diddle, *v. tr. and i.* 1. To toddle, dawdle. 2. To copulate.

- didy** (dai-di), *n.* A baby breech cloth, a diaper.
- did you ever**, *interj. phr.* Common among the women.
- die**, *n.* See *straight as a die*.
- diffunt**, *adj.* Different.
- diggin(g)s**, *n. pl.* Neighborhood, region.
- dike**, *n.* A display of dress. "He's on a big *dike* to-day."
- dike**, *v. tr.* To dress oneself so as to make a display, to dress well. "He *diked* himself in his Sunday-go-to-meetin clothes." Probably from *deck* with influence of *dight*.
- diked up (or out)**, *adj. phr.* "He was all *diked up* in his best clothes."
- dil-dally**, *v. i.* To dillydally.
- dingnation**, *n.* Damnation.
- dinky**, *adj.* Neat, trim. Common.
- dinky**, *n.* Sweetheart. Rare.
- dip**, *n.* As much snuff as will adhere to a dampened wooden tooth-brush (q.v.).
- dip**, *v. i.* To use snuff. "She *dips*."
- dipper**, *n.* One who uses snuff.
- dirt cheap**, *adj. phr.* Very cheap. Common.
- dirt-dobber**, *n.* The mud-wasp. Also called simply *dobber*.
- dirt-eater**, *n.* Clay-eater. The latter term is rarely used.
- dirt-road**, *n.* Public highway: distinguished from railroad, pike, etc.
- dirty**, *v. i.* To void excrement.
- disappint**, *v.* To disappoint. Also *disappintment*.
- dish-rag**, *n.* The sponge gourd, the towel-gourd.
- disk-plow**, *n.* Plow fitted with a revolving disk: called *coulter* or simply *plow* in the north and west.
- dispepsy**, *n.* Dyspepsia.
- disremember**, *v. tr.* To forget. Common.
- distracted meetin(g)**, *n. phr.* Protracted religious services. Face tious and usually abbreviated to 'stracted meetin'.'
- do about**, *v. phr.* To bestir one-self, get busy, hurry. "Do about, boys, and let's get this job done."
- dob**, *v.* and *n.* Pronunciation of *daub*. "Fill it with moss and *dob* it with clay."
- dobber**, *n.* Dauber. See *dirt-dobber*.
- do by**, *v. phr.* To do for, give opportunities to. "He's *done* well by his children."
- dob darn, dod drot**, *interj. phr.* Mild imprecations.
- dodger**, *n.* Corn-dodger (q.v.).
- dog cheap**, *adj.* Very cheap.
- dog-dare** } *v. tr.* To challenge defiantly.
- double-dog-dare** }
- dog-gone**, *interj.* Very common.
- dog-goned**, *adj.* Darned.
- dog(-gone) my cats**, *interj. phr.*
- dog-Latin**, *n.* A kind of language made up of transposed syllables, initial letters, etc., used by children. See J. C. HARRIS'S *Gabriel Tolliver*, p. 334, where an extensive sample is given. Also called *hog-Latin*.

dog-nap, *n.* A slight or troubled sleep. *Cat-nap* is more common in this sense.

dog's foot, *the*, *interj. phr.* Used as an expression of disgust or contempt. "The dog's foot! I'll do no such thing!"

dog take it, *interj. phr.*

doing(s), *n. pl.* Prepared dishes, especially fancy dishes.

doll-baby, *n.* 1. A doll. 2. A sweetheart.

doll-rags, *n. pl.* 1. Small pieces, bits. 2. Belongings, clothes. "I packed up my *doll-rags* and left."

doltage, *n.* Dotage. Not common.

domestic, *n.* A coarse white cotton cloth, bleached or unbleached. Not used in the plural form except for grades or rolls of the goods. A merchant speaks of getting in his *domestics*, but he sells five yards of *domestic*.

domineck(er), *n.* A breed of chickens having a mottled coloration. Also used attributively. "Catch that ole *dominecker* hen." *Dominique* is not used.

done, *pp.* This is commonly used as an expletive auxiliary, adding the force of completed action to the main verb. "He's *done* gone and done it." Also widely used as a preterit.

dony, *n.* Girl, sweetheart. Probably from the Sp. *doña*. "My *dony* don' wear no drawers,"—a line from a popular negro song.

doo-funny, *n.* A thing the name of which one cannot readily recall.

Dooley(-yam), *n.* A favorite variety of the yam sweet potato.

do one dirt, *v. phr.* To do a mean act to, treat unjustly or uncivilly, injure, harm.

do one that (this) a way, *v. phr.* To do that (this) to one. "I didn't think you would *do me that a way*." A child never says "do that to me," but "do me that (a)way."

dost, *n.* and *v.* Dose. "If you like sech folks it's a thousand pities you've come here, for you'll git a *doste* of 'em." J. C. HARRIS, *Free Joe*, p. 180. The plural is *dostes*. Compare *postes*, etc.

doty, *adj.* Decayed: said of wood. Not in general use.

double-cabin, *n.* A cabin of two log rooms with an open hall between, and all covered under one roof.

double-jointed, *adj.* Having joints of abnormal suppleness or freedom of motion; very large and strong: often pronounced *d̥*gainted.

double-tree, *n.* A pair of whiffletrees for a two-horse wagon; also the beam to which the single-trees are attached.

dough, *n.* Money.

dough-face, *n.* A false-face or mask, especially a comical or ugly one; also a person wearing such a mask, especially in costume as a mummer (see *fantastic*). Originally *dough-face* was literally a face made of dough. Compare the quotation. "Two boys . . . agreed to furnish *dough-faces* for them all. Nothing more ghastly than masks of dough can well be imagined." EGGLESTON, *Hoosier School-boy*, ch. 18, p. 120.

do up, *v. phr.* To wash, starch, and iron (clothes).

dout(en), *conj.* Unless. See *without*.

dôve, *pret. of dive.* Pronounced *dev* or *dôv*. Rarely *dôved*.

draff, *n.* Draft. "Draff horses."

draf(t)-man, n. One of the pieces used in the game of checkers or drafts.

draf(t)s, n. Checkers: rarely called by the regular name.

draggin(g), n. Impertinence, fooling. "I don't perpose to take no draggin'."

dram, n. Whisky. A general term not always limited to the sense 'a drink of whisky.' "It's a little stronger'n water an' not quite as strong as dram." J. C. HARRIS, *On the Wing of Occasion*, p. 172.

drank, pp. Drunk. "I have already drank." *Drunk* is avoided by the fastidious, apparently on account of the association with *drunk*, intoxicated. The regular *pp. drunk* is in common use in rural speech. It is also used as a preterit.

drap, n. and v. Drop.

draps, n. pl. Liquid medicine to be given in doses of so many drops; hence, any liquid medicine.

drap(t), pret. and pp. of drop.

dravy, n. Gravy. A facetious perversion in the phrase, "If you can't say *dravy*, say *dreece*, by *drannies*." See *granny*.

draw in one's horns, v. phr. To retire, leave off boasting. Compare the habit of the snail.

dreen, v. and n. Drain.

dreenings, n. pl. Drainings.

drem, pret. of dream. "I *drem* a dream last night."

drib, n. A driblet, a drop, a small quantity. "He paid him up in *dribs*."

dribble, v. i. To drivel. "You make me *dribble* at the mouth."

dribs-like, adv. In small quantities. "His money come to him *dribs-like*."

dried-apple dam(n), a, n. Used to express the trifling or worthless nature of a thing. "It ain't wuff a *dried-apple dam(n)*." Compare *tinker's dam*, of which this may be a variant.

drop one's candy, v. phr. To make a big blunder, do something to cause the failure of a plan. Probably the phrase originated at the candy-pullings (q.v.), which were often held out of doors; if one dropped his candy, he naturally lost it on account of the grit and dirt.

drops, n. In the game of marbles, the privilege of standing and dropping one's taw upon an opponent's taw when he has called and taken the privilege of *ups* (q.v.). Sometimes called *draps*.

drowned, pret. and pp. of drown. Almost universally pronounced in two syllables.

drug, pret. of drag. Very common.

drunk, pret. of drink.

drunk as a coot(er), n. Very drunk.

drunk as a fiddler's bitch, adj. phr. Extremely drunk. Common.

dry as a bone, (chip, gourd), adj. phr. Very dry.

dry-grins, n. pl. A state of feeling in which one is so teased, embarrassed, or chagrined that he can do nothing but grin. "Look at John. He's got the *dry-grins*." (Is there any connection with *chagrin*?)

dry so, adv. phr. Plainly, just so. "I always take my whisky *dry so*."

dry up, v. phr. To stop talking.

dubs, *n.* A term in marbles, used when two men are knocked out of the ring; doubles.

duck, *n.* A cigarette stub.

duck, *v. tr.* To baptize by immersion. Facetious.

duck-fit, *n.* A fit of excitement, impatience, or uneasiness; a spell of 'jim-jams'; a tantrum. "Horace Greeley . . . and his friends had a good many *duck-fits* about it." J. C. HARRIS, *On the Wing of Occasion*, p. 195.

duckin(g), *n.* Baptismal services. "Did you go to the *ducking*?"

duds, *n. pl.* Clothes. "Wait till I get my *duds* on."

dull as a frow, *adj. phr.* Very dull: said of any cutting tool. The meaning of *frow* is almost entirely lost sight of, but the expression is a common one. "My old knife is as *dull as a frow*."

dumb-chill, *n. phr.* Ague and fever without the violent rigor. "I had a *dumb chill* this morning."

dummy, *n.* 1. A small-sized locomotive engine; also the train pulled by such an engine. "Are you going to Opelika on the *dummy*?" 2. A dumb person.

dummy, *adj.* Grumpy, sullen. Common.

dung-hill chicken, *n.* A common chicken: opposed to the fancy breeds.

dust, *v. i.* To make dust fly by running, hurry. "Git up and *dust*, you lazy rascal!"

each, *v. i.* To itch. Common in rural speech.

"Milk an peaches,
My nose *eaches*."

ear-bob, *n.* Earring. Common.

east (1st), *n.* Yeast. This is the universal pronunciation.

eat, *v. tr.* Pret. *et*, even among the best families; *et*, *it*, *itn*, and *êt* are used in the pp. Pret. *ate* (*êt*) has come in through the schools.

eat one's hat, *v. phr.* Used in emphatic asseverations. "I'll *eat my hat* if you do what you say you will."

eat philopena, see *philopona*.

eggbread, *n.* Cornbread made with eggs.

elbow-grease, *n.* Strength, muscular exertion, manual labor. "Chambers county soil responds to the combination of intelligence, fertilization and *elbow grease*." *Newspaper*.

ell-an'-yard, *n.* The belt of the constellation Orion. "The *ell an' yard* are a-making ther disappearance." J. C. HARRIS, *Balaam and his Master*, p. 221.

ellum, *n.* Elm: chiefly in *slippery ellum*.

elocute, *v. i.* To recite in elocutionary style.

endivior best, *n. phr.* Best endeavor. "I'll do my *endevior best* to please you."

endurin(g), *prep.* During.

endurin(g), *adj.* Lasting, continuing. "He slept the whole *endurin time*."

ep, *adv.* Up: used principally in speaking to a horse. "Get *ep*."

Episcopal, *n.* An Episcopalian. Common.

epizootics, *n.* 1. A disease among cattle. 2. Among persons, 'the blues,' the mulligrubs. "He has a bad case of *epizootics*."

er, *conj.* Or. The *r* is usually lost.

es, *v.* A contraction of *let us*. "I tell you what *es* do." Sometimes further contracted to *e*.

et, *pret.* and *pp.* of *eat* (q.v.).

ev(e)nin(g), *n.* Afternoon, the time from noon till dark. *Late this evening* is used to indicate any time from four o'clock till dark. *Sundown* and *dark* are used for *dusk*. "I'll see you at two o'clock to-morrow *evening*."

even Stephen, *adj. phr.* Exactly even.

ever, *adj.* Every. Not so common as *evy*.

everwhich, *pron.* Whichever. "Take *everwhich* (one) you want."

ever(y) which a way, *adv. phr.* In all directions.

evy, *adj.* Every. Also *evything*, etc.

excusin(g), *prep.* Excepting.

exquisite, *adj.* Almost universally accented on the second syllable.

fac, *n.* Fact.

face one down, *v. phr.* To deny flatly, face direct proof boldly.

"He *fac'd me down* that he warn't there, an' I saw him."

fair, *adv.* Fairly. "He hit me *fair* in the face."

fair fight, *n. phr.* A fight with bare fists.

fair fist and skull (fight), *n. phr.* A fight without weapons. Also as *adv.* "He can whip ary one of you, *fair fist and skull*."

fair up, *v. phr.* Of the weather, to clear up.

fall off, *v. phr.* To become thin, lose flesh.

fam(b)ly, *n.* Family.

family-favor, *n.* Family resemblance. "You can see the *family-favor* in every one of the Satterwhites."

fan out, *v. phr.* To whip, chastise. "He had met the great Brindle Dog in the road, and had *fanned him out* in a fair fight." J. C. HARRIS, *Mr. Rabbit at Home*, p. 187. Common.

fantastic, *n.* A mummer. Still in common use in the villages. See the quotation. "He dressed himself up after the style of the '*Fantastics*, as modern mummers were called in the South just prior to the war." J. C. HARRIS, *On the Wing of Occasion*, p. 82.

fantastical, *n.* Same as *fantastic*. Rare.

far side, *n. phr.* Farther side.

fat, *adj.* In marbles, when one's taw stops inside the ring he is said to be *fat*. *Stuck* is the term used in Texas.

fat-gourd, *n.* A receptacle for grease, meat drippings, etc., originally a large gourd used for this purpose. "The best man at a horse-swap that ever stole cracklins out of his mammy's *fat-gourd*." LONGSTREET, *Georgia Scenes*, p. 24.

fat-i-güed, *adj.* Fatigued. Facetious.

fatty-bread, *n.* Same as *cracklin-bread*.

faus(t) } *n.* See *fice*. Perhaps the origin of this word is the dog in

faus(t) dog } the Faust legend: *Faust dog*, *faust*, *faist*, *fais*. "Wun er deze yer lil *fausez*," is common among the negroes.

fausty, *adj.* Meddlesome, like a little fice. Also faisti.

faut, *pret.* and *pp.* of *fight*. "I was jist seein' how I could a *faut*." LONGSTREET, *Georgia Scenes*, p. 11.

favor, *n.* Family resemblance. "Those who had known the old lady remarked the '*favor*'—as they called it—as soon as they saw the granddaughter." J. C. HARRIS, *Tales of the Home-Folks*, p. 44.

favor, *v. tr.* To resemble. Universal.

favorite, *n.* and *adj.* Pronounced fê-vô-r'ait by the illiterate.

faze, *v. tr.* To make an impression on, affect, harm, disturb: usually in negative expressions. "He drunk a quart of whisky, but it didn't *faze* him."

feard, *adj.* See *afeard*.

fel, *n.* A familiar contraction of *fellow*. "How are you, ole *fel*?"

feller, *n.* Fellow.

ferget, *v.* Forget. Often pronounced *fergit*.

fesser, *n.* Professor. Sometimes *fess* is used as a familiar term of address outside of the class-room. Every man that teaches is called a professor.

fess up, *v. phr.* To confess. Slang.

fetch, *v. tr.* *Pret.* *fetched*, *fotch(t)*. To bring forth, utter. Also in other senses. "He *fotch* such a yell that the woods fair trembled." The word is very common in rural speech, but is felt as an extreme vulgarism by the semi-educated.

fetching, **fetchy**, *adj.* Charming, attractive.

fettle, *n.* Condition, trim, order, repair. "I'm in fine *fettle* to-day."

fice } *n.* A small dog, a terrier. Common. Plural sometimes
fist (faist) } *fistes*, *faustes*. See *faust* and *fisty*.

fice-dog, *n.* Same as *fice*.

fiddler's bitch, see *drunk as a fiddler's bitch*.

fiddlesticks, *interj.* Common.

field-pea, **old field-pea**, *n.* A kind of cow-pea, so called because it is the only crop that will grow on the old or worn-out cotton fields.

fif(t) } *adj.* Fifth.
fith }

fifth class, *n.* Sub-freshman class. Also *fifth classman*.

fifth quarter, *n. phr.* 1. The hide and tallow of a dressed animal.
2. The small pieces of a dressed fowl, as the liver, gizzard, etc.

figger, *n.* Figure.

figure-four, *n.* A trap or set of triggers in the form of the figure 4. Pronounced *figg-fô*.

find, *v. tr.* To give birth to: used of all domestic animals, but particularly of cattle. "The cat has *found* some kittens."

fine as a fiddle, *adj. phr.* Extremely fine.

finicky, *adj.* Finical, over-nice, fussy, mincing. Common. *Finikin(g)* is not used so far as I know.

first-class, *n. phr.* Senior class. Common. Also *first classman*. Juniors are called *second classmen*, sophomores *third classmen*, and freshmen *fourth classmen*. Sub-freshmen are *fifth classmen*. These forms are passing, but they are still in use at the A. P. I.

fish-fry, *n.* A picnic or fishing party where the fish are caught and fried on the grounds.

fishing for love, *n. phr.* A young people's game.

fish(ing)-worm, *n.* Angle-worm. Commonly called *bait*.

fist, *n.* See *fice*.

fist, *n.* Handwriting.

fist and skull, *adj. or adv. phr.* Without weapons. "A *fist and skull* fight." See *fair fist and skull fight*.

fisty (faisti), *adj.* Meddlesome, boringly bothersome, like a little *fice* or *fist*.

fit, *pret. and pp. of fight*.

fitfied, *adj.* Subject to fits.

fitfen, *adj.* Fit. Common.

fit to kill, *adv. phr.* Heartily, excessively. "I laughed *fit to kill*." Also as an *adj.* in the negative expression 'not fit to kill,' i.e., worthless.

fixin(g)s, *n. pl.* Prepared dishes, especially fancy dishes, desserts, etc.

fix to, *v. phr.* To get ready to. Chiefly in the *ppr.* "It's *fixin(g)* to rain." "They're *fixin'* to leave."

fizzle, *v. i.* 1. To break wind. 2. To fail completely.

fizzle, *n.* 1. A breaking of wind. 2. A failure.

flabergast(ered), *adj.* Exhausted, limp from exhaustion, run-down. "I am completely *flabergasted* to-day." Cf. D. N. iii, p. 61 for a different sense.

flat as a flounder, *adj. phr.* Very flat. Common.

flat-footed, *adv.* Plainly, bluntly, resolutely.

flat-head, *n.* A wood-worm found burrowing in dead wood, especially dead pine trees.

flinderation, *n.* The state of being in flinders or fragments. Common.

flinders, *n. pl.* Fragments. The singular is not used.

fling up, *v. phr.* To vomit.

flinkum-flunktum, *n.* Sweetheart. Rare.

flip, *adj.* Loose in morals, immodest, unchaste.

flip, *n.* Same as *slingshot* but not so commonly used.

flustrate, *v. tr.* To confuse, befuddle; chiefly in *pp.* "She was all *flustrated*."

flutter-mill, *n.* A small undershot or overshot water wheel, a child's plaything.

fly around, *v. phr.* To court, pay attention to. "What girl is he *flyin' around* now?"

flyin(g)-jimmy, *n.* A merry-go-round. Universal.

fly off the handle, *v. phr.* To become angry, lose control of one's temper.

foalded, *pp. of foal*. Common.

fodder, *n.* The leaves of Indian corn cured in the air. The word is never used of any other kind of hay.

fodder-pullin(g) time, *n. phr.* The time for pulling fodder, usually the first weeks in August.

folderol, *n.* A bit of foolishness, a gewgaw. "She . . . pictur'd out to your Aunt Sally ev'ry flower an' *folderol* an' all the confutements that the consarn had on it." J. C. HARRIS, *Sister Jane*, p. 168.

fool, *adj.* Foolish.

fooler, *n.* A nipple for consoling a baby. Also called *comforter*.

foolheaded, *adj.* Foolish.

fool self. Used in various reflexive phrases, "his fool self," "my fool self," "your fool self," etc.

foot-adze, *n.* Adze. Common.

foot and a half, *n. phr.* A jumping game. The players jump over the one who is 'down,' as in leap-frog, the difference being the length of the leap, as the game progresses. See also *half-over*.

foot-loose, *adj.* Free, disengaged, unshackled.

for all, *adv. phr.* Whatever. "Don't swaller the seed *for all* you do."

forecasted, *pret. and pp. of forecast.* Newspaper usage. Common.

forepart, *n.* Early part, front. "The *forepart* of the day; the *forepart* of the wagon."

for good and all, *adv. phr.* For all time.

fork, *v. tr.* In chess, to move a piece so as to attack two pieces at once. See *get britches on*.

for keeps, *adv. phr.* In games of marbles, for good. See *winance*.

for to, *prep. phr.* In order to. "What did you come here *for to* do?" Common among the illiterate.

forty-'leven, *adj.* A large number of. "There was about *forty-'leven* mosquitoes on me."

forty miles from nowhere, *adv. phr.* Far from any civilized or settled section.

footch(t), *pret. and pp. of fetch.* Chiefly among the negroes.

foul, *adj.* Weedy, grassy. "My cotton is awful *foul*."

found, *pret. and pp. of fine.* "The mayor *found* him ten dollars and costs." Not unusual.

founder, *v. tr. and i.* To make sick by overfeeding.

fourth class, *n. phr.* Freshman class. Also *fourth classman*, etc.

fox-berry, *n.* The berry on the common bramble (q.v.).

fox-fire, *n.* The phosphorescent glow on decayed wood. Common.

fox-trot, *v. i.* To take the gait known as fox-trot. "My horse can *fox-trot*." Common.

fraction, *n.* A small quantity, space, etc. "Move it just a *fraction*."

frail, *v. tr.* To whip soundly, beat with a stick. "The livin' human bein' that stirs her up'll have ter *frail* 'er out, er she'll *frail* him." J. C. HARRIS, *At Teague Poteet's*, p. 105.

frailin(g), *n.* A beating. "I'll give you a *frailin'* if you don't mind."

frat, *n.* Fraternity. "There are ten *frats* in this college."

frat-man, *n.* A member of a Greek-letter fraternity.

frazzle, *n.* A remnant, a shred. Often used figuratively. "I was worn to a *frazzle*." ROOSEVELT, "We've got 'em whipped to a *frazzle*."

frazzle, *v. tr.* To wear to shreds, fray: often with *out*. "My coat was all *frazzled out*." Often used figuratively. "After this long day's tramp I was completely *frazzled*."

frazzled, *pp.* Tangled, frayed. "Her hair was of a reddish gray color, and its *frazzled* and tangled condition suggested that the woman had recently passed through a period of extreme excitement." J. C. HARRIS, *Free Joe*, p. 177.

French harp, *n.* Harmonica.

French mocker } *n.* The butcher bird. Also called *logger-*

French mocking bird } *head* (q. v.). There is a superstition that this bird would speak French if its tongue were split.

French philopena, see *philopena*.

fried-apron, *n.* A flannel cloth soaked or 'fried' in hot grease and hung like an apron over the chest for protective and curative purposes in treatment of croup, colds, etc.

fritz, *pret.* and *pp.* of *freeze*. *Frez* is also used.

frock-tail, *n.* A cutaway coat. Also *frock-tail* coat.

frog, *n.* Toad. Very common.

frog-house, *n.* A small cave or hollow mound made in dampened sand by children, usually by heaping the sand about the bare foot. Toads often appropriate these 'houses' as hiding places.

frog-sticker, *n.* A pocket-knife: often used humorously as a term of derogation. "Lend me your *frog-sticker*," i. e., 'lend me that sorry old knife of yours.'

frog-stool, *n.* Toad-stool.

frolic, *n.* A country dance or party.

from A to izzard, *adv. phr.* Thoroughly, from one end to the other. "I know this town *from A to izzard*."

fry, *n.* Fried meat. "Pass me the *fry*."

fryin(g)-size(d), *adj.* Applied to half-grown children. "There were half a dozen *fryin'-size* girls there."

full as a goat, *adj. phr.* Intoxicated, very drunk.

full as a tick, *adj. phr.* Very full: rarely used of intoxication.

full up, *adj. phr.* Very full, busy, etc.

fun, *prep.* From.

funky, *adj.* Musty, foul-smelling.

funny-bone, *n.* The crazy-bone. Universal.

further, *adv.* Further.

fur-side, *n. phr.* Further side.

fuss, *n.* and *v.* Quarrel. The word is rarely used in the sense of 'make an ado over trifles, fret.'

fus(t), *adj.* and *adv.* First. "Never keep behind your hoss when you *fuss* come on the ground." LONGSTREET, *Georgia Scenes*, p. 154.

gab, *n.* Idle talk, mouth. "Shut up your *gab*."

gaiter, *n.* A low cut shoe: chiefly in plural. *Congress gaiters* are high-cut shoes with elastic insertions.

gal, *n.* Girl.

galded, *pret.* and *pp.* of *gall*.

gall, *n.* Impudence, brazen assurance. "He's got the *gall* of a Bay State mule."

gallavant, *v. i.* To go about as a gallant, go courting, run about. "He's *gallavantin* around among the gals."

gallery, *n.* A veranda or porch. Also called *piazza* (often pronounced *paiazâ*). All these terms are used, but *gàllery* is perhaps the commonest in colloquial usage. *Front gallery*, *back gallery*, *side gallery*, are used to designate the position of the veranda.

gallus(es), *n. pl.* Suspenders. See *one-gallused*.

galoot, *n.* A fool, a simpleton.

ganglin(g), *adj.* Awkward, loose-jointed. "He's a great big, awkward, *ganglin* feller."

gap (*gæp*), *v. i.* To yawn.

gaps (*gæps*), *n. pl.* A disease of chickens, in which the chicken gapes continually.

garden-sass, *n.* Vegetables, particularly greens, salads, etc. The simple form *sass* is rarely used.

gaub (*gòb*), *n.* A gob, a lump or mass. "You nasty, good-for-nothing, snaggle-toothed *gaub* of fat." LONGSTREET. *Georgia Scenes (The Fight)*, p. 56.

gear(s), *n.* Harness, especially the simple harness used in plowing.

gee (*dʒi*), *v. i.* To agree, get along. Often in the phrase *gee horses*. "Them two don't *gee horses* atall."

geeminetty, **geeminy** (crickets), **geeminy Chris(t)mas**, **gee-whillikins**, **geewhilligins**, **geewhiz**, *interjections*.

General Green, *n. phr.* Grass and weeds in the growing crops. "The campaign carried on during the past two weeks against *General Green* is about to be crowned with success." *Newspaper*.

genyuw'ine (*ain*), *adj.* Genuine. Sometimes pronounced *dʒin-i-wain*. "Why, it's *ginnywine* coffee!" J. C. HARRIS, *Tales of the Home-Folks*, p. 274.

Georgy, *n.* Georgia.

gert, **girt**, *n.* Girth, saddle-girth.

get away with, *v. phr.* To get the advantage of, play a joke on, fool. "You can't *get away with* me." See also quotation at *nigger-luck*.

get britches on, *v. phr.* In chess or checkers, to move a piece so as to attack two pieces at once so that both of them cannot escape.

get one's company, *v. phr.* To punish one, chastise one. "You better mind, or I'll *get your company*."

get one's tag, *v. phr.* To whip or chastise one.

get the bulge on, *v. phr.* To get the advantage of.

get the deadwood on, *v. phr.* To get the advantage of.

gettin(g)-place, *n.* Used in evasive answers. "Where did you get that?" "At the *getting-place*." *Gitn* is the common pronunciation.

get to (go, do, see, etc.), *v. phr.* To have a chance to (go, do, see, etc.). Universal.

get-up-and-get, *n.* Energy, activity. Usually pronounced *git-up-an'-git*. "He's got plenty of *git-up an'-git* about him."

get up on the wrong side of the bed, *v. phr.* To rise from bed in a bad humor. Also *get out of bed with the wrong foot foremost*.

gin } *prep.* Against, before, by the time. "You better be thu that
ginst } work *gin* I get back."

gin, *pret.* and *pp.* of *give*. "She *gin* me a look that made me proud." See also quotation at *verb*.

ginger, *n.* Life, snap. "He lacks *ginger*."

ginnel } *n.* General.
ginnerl }

give, *pret.* and *pp.* of *give*. "I would 'a *give* it to her if she had 'a ast me for it." Common.

give a wide berth, *v. phr.* To give plenty of room, keep away from.

give down, *v. phr.* Said of cows in regard to milk. "Ole Sook won't *give down* her milk till the calf sucks."

give in, *v. phr.* To declare, render. "Three or four countrymen . . . passed into the court-house to *give in* their taxes." HARBEN, *The Georgians*, p. 6.

given-name, *n.* The Christian name, all but the surname.

give one bringer, *v. phr.* To give one severe punishment, make it hot for one. "I'll take a cowhide an' *give you bringer* if you don't mind."

give one fits, *v. phr.* To beat or berate soundly, to punish severely.

give one hail Columbia, Happy Land, *v. phr.* To punish, beat, berate. *Happy Land* is sometimes omitted.

give out, *v. phr.* 1. To give up, postpone. "We've done *give out* goin'." 2. To announce. "They *give out* a meetin' at Boyd's school-house for next Sunday."

give-way, *n.* A child's game at drafts in which the object is to get rid of one's men as rapidly as possible, the one first exhausting his forces being the winner. Each player must 'jump' at every opportunity.

gizzard, *n.* 1. The seat of one's courage. 2. Life: in the specific phrase 'to save one's *gizzard*.' "I couldn't reach it to save my *gizzard*," i.e., 'no matter how hard I tried.'

glass, *n.* A playing-marble made of glass.

glut, *n.* A wooden wedge used in splitting logs.

gnat-butter, *n.* Decayed skin tissue.

gnat's heel } *n. phr.* Any thing very small. "It fitted to a *gnat's*
gnat's toe-nail } *toe-nail*," i.e., perfectly.

go, *v. i.* To intend. "I didn't *go* to do it." Universal.

go (a-) streakin(g), *v. phr.* To go hastily, run about.

go-by, *n.* A cut direct. Often used in the phrase 'to give one the go-by,' i.e., 'to neglect, leave out of consideration.'

go by the board, *v. phr.* To go beyond recovery, be lost completely. "He's *gone by the board*."

God's country, *n. phr.* A name for one's own country, section, or state. "I'm glad to git back to *God's country* agin." Said particularly after a visit to some western state.

go halves, *v. phr.* To go halves, divide into equal shares.

goin(g) on, *ppr.* Proceeding. "I'm nine, *goin(g) on* ten years old."

go in partners, *v. phr.* To go into partnership.

gone coon, *n. phr.* A doomed person or animal.

gone goslin, *n. phr.* A doomed person, one hopelessly involved.

goner, *n.* One gone beyond recovery. "He's a *goner*."

goober, *n.* The peanut. Common. Also the name of a local train running between West Point, Ga., and Atlanta.

goober-grabber, *n.* A Georgian. Sometimes used of any backwoodsman.

good, *adj.* Well. "I feel pretty *good* to-day."

good and ready, *adj. phr.* Fully ready. "I'll go when I git *good and ready*." Also *good and tired*, etc.

good (fine, poor, bad) success, *n. phr.* Perhaps a survival of the earlier use, though the etymological sense is entirely lost sight of.

good for so(re) eyes, *adj. phr.* Very pretty.

goodness (me), goodness gracious (me) alive, good gracious, gracious me alive, etc., *interjectional phrases.* Used mostly by women.

goody, *interj.* An exclamation of delight among children.

goody-goody-gout, *interj.* The beginning of a vulgar rime.

"Goody-goody-gout!

Your shirt tail's out!

Five miles in and five miles out;

If you don't put it in, I'll run you up a spout."

go off half-cocked, *v. phr.* To speak prematurely or without deliberation, to do something before one should or is ready.

go on one's face, *v. phr.* To go free or on credit.

go on with one's rat-killin', *v. phr.* To proceed.

goose, *v. tr.* To punch or motion to punch (a person) with the finger, making at the same time a short smack or hiss. Some persons are said to be *goosey*, and they jump spasmodically when *goosed*.

goosey, *adj.* Extremely nervous or ticklish: said of a person. When one motions to *goose* him, he jumps spasmodically.

goose hangs high, the. Everything is in fine order. The 'goose honks high' is not heard except sporadically among the well-informed.

goose-neck (hoe), *n.* A hoe with the connecting piece between the blade and the handle in the shape of a goose's neck. Distinguished from *Scovill* (q.v.).

gooses, *n. pl.* Geese. Fairly common. *Geeses* is sometimes heard.

goozle, *n.* The throat, the neck.

gopher, *n.* A burrowing tortoise, *Testudo Carolina*, common in the Southern States. *Gopher-hole* is the burrow or hole of the tortoise.

gopher case, *n. phr.* A hard case. (Middle and south Alabama.)

gosh, *interj.* Often used in the expletive 'by gosh!'

go to grass (an(d) eat mullen), *v. phr.* Used in disgust or impatience.

go to sleep, *v. phr.* Of the sensitive plant, to fold its leaves. "If you tech that vine, it'll *go to sleep*."

goten, *pp.* of *get*. The form *got* is considered improper by the educated.

gouge, *v. tr.* To cheat, overcharge.

go up the spout, *v. phr.* To fail utterly, go beyond recovery. "He's *gone up the spout*."

gourd, *n.* Dipper: often used of ordinary tin or metal dippers.

grabble, *v. tr.* and *i.* To dig with the fingers or with some small implement. "I was *grabbling* potatoes with a table fork." See *goober-grabber*.

- grabbler**, *n.* One who grabs or digs with the fingers.
- grabs**, *interj.* Used in minced oaths, as 'by grabs,' 'good grabs,' etc. "We ain't dead, by *grabs*, and nowheres nigh it." J. C. HARRIS, *Tales of the Home-Folks*, p. 262.
- grandaddy-graybeard**, *n.* The fringe tree. Also called *grancy-graybeard*.
- granny**, *grannies*, *interj.* A mild expletive.
- granny**, *n.* 1. Menses. 2. An accoucheuse, a midwife.
- granny grunts**, *n. phr.* 1. The stomach ache. 2. The menses.
- granny, granny, grunt**, *n. phr.* The name of a children's game.
- grass-sparrow**, *n.* The common field sparrow.
- grass-spur**, *n.* Same as *sand-spur*.
- gray-moss**, *n.* Spanish moss.
- greased streak of lightnin(g)**, *n. phr.* In the phrase 'like a greased streak of lightning,' i.e., with extreme rapidity of motion.
- grease-spot**, *n.* Used facetiously in such expressions as 'to knock one into a grease-spot,' 'nothing left of him but a grease spot,' etc.
- greasy**, *adj.* Universally pronounced *grī-zī*.
- great big**, *adj. phr.* Very large. Common. "He's a *great big* fellow now." Often pronounced *gre big*.
- great guns**, *interj. phr.*
- great Jehosaphat(s)**, *interj. phr.*
- great mind**, see *be a great mind*.
- great shakes**, *n. phr.* Used in negative expressions with the force of an adjectival phrase, meaning 'of no great importance or worth.' "I knowd he warn't no *great shakes*."
- grinnin(g)-Jake**, *n.* A person who makes a habit of grinning, a simpleton, one easily abashed or confused.
- grit**, *n.* Soil, earth, especially the road. "Bill Smith and me can hold any Singin [St. John] that ever trod Georgy *grit*." LONGSTREET, *Georgia Scenes*, p. 81. See also *hit the grit*.
- grit (sand) in one's craw**, *n. phr.* See *sand in one's craw*.
- grits**, *n. pl.* Cracked Indian corn. Common.
- grocer(y)-man**, *n.* Grocer. Common.
- groun(d)-hog case**, *n. phr.* An extreme case, no other alternative. "It was a *groun(d) hog case* with him."
- groun(d)-pea**, *n.* The peanut, goober, pinder. All four words are used, but perhaps *goober* is the favorite.
- grub-ax**, *n.* A worn out or dull ax used to grub stumps, etc.
- grubbin(g)-hoe**, *n.* A mattock. Universal.
- grub-worm**, *n.* The larva of a beetle, the grub.
- guard'een**, *n.* Guardian.
- guinea**, *n.* Guinea-fowl. Universal.
- Guinea**, *n.* See *Ballyhack*.
- guinea, guinea, squat**, *n. phr.* A children's game.
- guinea (water)-melon**, *n. phr.* A small worthless melon that grows voluntarily in cultivated fields.
- gum**, *interj.* A mild expletive. Also *by gums*.
- gump**, *n.* A silly person, a fool. Very common.

gumption, *n.* Sense. "He's got plenty of *gumption*."

gunter, *n.* See *sure as gunter*.

gwine, *ppr.* Going. A negroism, but often used by the white people in rural districts.

hack, *v. tr.* To guy, confuse by guying, rattle. "We tried to *hack* the pitcher." Chiefly heard in the pp. in the sense 'chagrined, rattled.'

hackle, *n.* Bristle, feather. Used in the sense of becoming angry with one. "That feller's been a-raisin' his *hackle* at me ever since I been here."

had a }
had of } *v. phr.* Had. Cf. D. N. iii, 139.

Hail Columbia (Happy Land), *n. phr.* Used to express a severe drubbing literal or figurative. "We caught *Hail Columbia, Happy Land!*" See *give one Hail Columbia*.

hail-over, *n.* A game. See description in D. N. i, 341. The cry 'hail over!' is called by the side throwing the ball to give warning. *Anti-over*, *andy-over*, etc., are not familiar to me.

hain't, *v. neg.* Has not, have not.

hair (n)or hide, *n. phr.* Sign. Used in negative expressions. "I haven't seen *hair nor hide* of it."

half-over, *n.* A game somewhat similar to leap-frog. The player who is down tucks his head low, and the other players leap over him from the side. The leader institutes various pranks, such as a slap, a kick, a pinch, or combinations of these, and if any player fails to follow the lead he is down. "Hats" is one of the leads. The players pile their hats on the back of the one who is down. If a player dislodges a hat, he is down.

hall, *n.* A berry-like fruit, the haw. *Red halls* and *yellow halls* are common in the South.

ha(l)vers, *n. pl.* Halves: in the expression 'go halvers.'

Hamiltonian, *n.* A horse of the Hamilton breed. Frequently called *Hambletonian*.

hamper basket, *n. phr.* A hamper, a large open basket made of white-oak splits for holding cotton, corn, etc. Also called *cotton-basket*. *Hamper* alone is very rare.

hand, *n.* 1. An adept, a skilled player, one devoted to any pursuit. "He's a great *hand* at marbles." 2. A handful, especially a handful of fodder (q.v.). "Five to eight *hands* make a bundle."

handk(er)cher, *n.* Handkerchief. See the quotation at *harrycane*. Also pronounced hænktəf'f.

hand over fist, *adv. phr.* With great ease and rapidity. "I made money *hand over fist* in them days."

hand-runnin(g), *adv.* In succession, consecutively.

handwrite, *n.* Handwriting.

hant, *n.* A ghost, a spirit.

hant, *v. tr.* To visit as a ghost, follow up as a spirit. *Haunt* is not used in any sense except as a literary word.

hanted, *adj.* Haunted.

happen-so, *n.* An accidental occurrence. "It was just a *happen-so*."

happen to an accident, *v. phr.* To suffer an accident.

harass, *v. tr.* Universally pronounced hær'æs.

hard case, *n. phr.* A person impervious to religious appeal, a bad character.

hard nut, *n. phr.* Same as *hard case*.

hard row of stumps, *n. phr.* Trouble, a difficulty.

Hardshell, *n.* A Primitive Baptist.

harp, *n.* A harmonica or mouth harp. Also called *French harp*.

harrow, *n.* Pronounced hârə.

harrycane, *n.* Hurricane. Common. "The gals waved their parasols and handkerchers like a perfect *harrycane*." *Major Jones's Courtship*, xxi.

haslet, *n.* 1. The windpipe of an animal. 2. The liver and lights of a slaughtered pig.

hatch out, *v. phr.* To hatch. Common.

have a crow to pick with one, *v. phr.* To have a grievance against one, have a quarrel for one.

have off, *v. phr.* To remove, take off (coat, hat, shawl, or the like). "Have off your things an' set a while."

have . . . to, *v. phr.* See D. N. iii, 139. "I *have had* watermelons to keep till Christmas."

head-hank(er)cher, *n.* A head-rag (q.v.).

headish, *adj.* Headstrong. "He's a little *headish*."

headlight, *n.* A diamond, a solitaire. "I see she's got a *headlight* on her finger." Slang.

head-mark, *n.* A reward for staying at the head of a class for a specified length of time.

head-rag, *n.* A kerchief, a cloth (usually brilliantly colored) formerly widely used by negro women for covering the head. Sometimes called a *head-hank(er)cher*.

heap, *n.* A great deal, a large quantity. The plural *heaps* is not heard.

hearn, *pret.* and *pp.* of *hear*. "I've always *hearn* it was wonderful in hives and measly ailments." LONGSTREET, *Georgia Scenes*, p. 192.

hearth, *n.* Pronounced hæþ or hêrþ.

hearth-broom, *n.* A small broom used only about the open fireplace. Sometimes called *parlor-broom*.

heart-leaf, *n.* A plant, the wild ginger.

heave, *v. i.* and *tr.* To vomit. Common.

heeled, *adj.* Safely fixed, well provided for, provided with plenty of money. Cf. *all-heeled*.

heighth, *n.* Usually pronounced haitþ.

hell-cat, *n.* A mean, spiteful person.

hellion, *n.* A wild harum-scarum fellow, a devil.

hell of a time, *n. phr.* A hard time, a difficult task. "We had the *hell of a time* gettin' there."

held }
hilt } *pret.* and *pp.* of *hold*.

hem and haw, *v. phr.* To hesitate.

hendance, *n.* Hindrance.

hender, *v. tr.* To hinder.

hen-fruit, *n.* Eggs.

hen-nest, *n.* Hen's nest.

hen-party, *n.* A party to which women only are invited.

hep, *v.* and *n.* Help. Very common.

hern, *pron.* Hers.

Hessian, *n.* Still commonly used as a term of opprobrium.

het, *pret.* and *pp.* of *heat*.

hiacapooka (hai-æk-â-p'u-kâ), *n.* An unnamable or indescribable disease, general debility. "I've got the *hiacapooka*, I reckon." Also *hiaca-pookum(s)*.

hick(ory), *n.* A switch of any kind. "I'll get a peach-tree *hickry* after you."

hick(ory oil), *n. phr.* Chastisement with a hickory.

hide the switch, *n.* A children's game. Also *hiding the switch*.

hidin(g), *n.* Hide-and-seek. "Le's play *hiding*."

high-cockalorum, *n.* Same as *high-muck-a-muck*.

high-falutin, *adj.* Highflown, up-to-date, airish.

high horse, see on a *high horse*.

high-jinks, *n.* Boisterous conduct, pranks. Rare.

high-muck (-a-muck), *n.* Chief officer, boss, manager, leader.

hike up, *v. phr.* To twitch or pin up unevenly. "She had her dress *hiked up* at the back."

hike (out), *v. i.* To start out, hasten away.

hill-billy, *n.* A mountaineer; hence, any backwoodsman or rustic. "Come listen to me, you lazy *hill-billies*."

hill of beans, *n. phr.* Used in the negative expression "not worth a hill of beans."

hip-hoist, *n.* In wrestling to lift or hoist one over the hip. Pronounced hip-haist.

hisn, *pron.* His.

hissel, *pron.* Himself.

hist (haist), *v. tr.* To hoist. This form is used also in the preterit, but *histed* is the commoner form.

hit, *pron.* It: chiefly for emphasis.

hit, *v. tr.* and *i.* 1. To plant or work so as to secure good results. "I *hit* it right with my cotton, but my corn didn't *hit* this year." 2. To go, travel. "I must *hit* it for home."

hitch-post, -rack, -rein, *nouns.* Hitching-post, -rack, -rein.

hit in high places, *v. phr.* To hurry over, go rapidly and carelessly over.

hit the ceiling, *v. phr.* To fail on examination, fall through. College slang.

hit the grit, *v. phr.* To go, especially at a rapid pace. "I made him *hit the grit*."

hit the side of a meetin(g) house, *v. phr.* Used hyperbolically in derogation of one's marksmanship. "He couldn't *hit the side of a meetin'* house with his ole six-shooter."

ho (həð), *interj.* Whoa.

hoe-cake, *n.* Cornbread baked in a flat pone in an open vessel.

hog and hominy, *n.* Meat (pork) and bread.

hog-killing time, *n.* A lively or good time, a carouse. *Hog-killing time* is also used as a term for early winter (December). The first 'cold snap' (called *hog-killing weather*) is usually taken advantage of to kill and salt down the pork.

hog-Latin, *n.* Dog-Latin, gibberish invented by school-children.

hog-meat, *n.* Pork.

hogzit, *n.* Hogshead.

hold down, *v. phr.* To fill (a position) satisfactorily. "I can *hold down* that job."

hold on, *v. phr.* To hold, stop. "*Hold on* there a minute. I want to see you." Universal.

holey, *adj.* Full of holes. "My socks are more *holey* than righteous."

holler, *v. i.* To halloo: used of any sort of cry.

holler, see *all-holler*.

hò(1p)(t), *pret.* and *pp.* of *help*. "He *hope* me dig that ditch." At table, "I'm mighty well *hope*, I thank you."

holt, *n.* Hold. "Ketch *holt*." Common. See *underholt*.

holy Moses, *interj.*

homely, *adj.* Homelike.

hominy, *n.* Cracked Indian corn. See also *lye-hominy*, *big-hominy*.

hone, *v. i.* To pine, long. "I was *honin* for a dram."

hon(ey), *n.* Darling, sweetheart. Common. "Come here, *hon*."

honey, *v. i.* To seek to display obsequious or fondling actions. "Don't come *honeyin* around me." Also transitive with *up*. "She *honeyed* him *up* till she got what she wanted."

hungry, *adj.* Hungry.

hoo-doo, *v. tr.* 1. To cheat one in a trade, defraud. "He *hoo-dooed* me out of all I had." 2. To conjure, bewitch, put under a hypnotic spell, etc., bring bad luck to. *Voodoo* is not familiar to me.

hook, *n.* Account: in the phrase 'on one's own hook.'

hook up, *v. phr.* To hitch up.

hoop, *v.* and *n.* Whip: especially common among the negroes.

hoorah, *v. tr.* To guy, joke. "You want to be careful how you *hoorah* me."

hoorah, boys, *interj. phr.* A common form of exhortation to a gang of men at work.

hoorah in hell, *n. phr.* In the expression 'not worth a hoorah in hell,' i.e., 'absolutely worthless.'

hope, *pret.* and *pp.* of *help*. See *holpt*.

hope I may die, *v. phr.* Used in emphatic asseverations.

hop one's collar, *v. phr.* To fight one, jump on one to whip him.

hoppergrass, *n.* Grasshopper. Both forms are in use.

hoppin(g) mad, *adj. phr.* Exceedingly angry.

horn-snoggle, *v. tr.* To cheat, get the better of in a trade. "He *horn-snoggled* me outen my watch."

horny-head, *n.* A fish with several pairs of hornlike protuberances on the head, the fresh-water chub.

horse-fiddle, *n.* A string roughened with resin and tied to some object that will rattle when the string is vibrated. See *tick-tack*.

horse of another color, *n. phr.* A complete change in affairs, another proposition or situation. When one mentions some detail overlooked or concealed up to the time, he is often met with the exclamation, "Oh, well, that's a horse of another color."

hoss (hɒs), *n.* Horse.

hot in the collar, *adj. phr.* Angry. (Is there any connection with *cholera*?)

hot-water tea, *n. phr.* Same as *kettle-tea*.

houn(d) dog, *n. phr.* Hound, a low, mean person.

hour by sun, *n. phr.* An hour before sunset or after sunrise.

house-raisin(g), *n.* A gathering of neighbors to erect a log house for one of them.

how come, *interrog. phr.* Why. Sometimes pronounced *huckum*.

howsomever, *adv.* However.

howdy, *v. i.* and *tr.* To greet. "I saw them *howdyin'* one another."

howdy-do, *n.* The common form of salutation reduced to a noun in the sense, 'commotion, uproar.' "She found a pretty *howdy-do* at her house when she got home."

huffy, *adj.* Angry, out of temper. "Well, now, don't git *huffy* about it."

hul-gul, *n.* A guessing game. The formula runs: "*First player.* Hul-gul. *Second player.* Hand full. *First p.* How many? *Second p.* Four (his guess)." See *jack-in-the-bush*.

hull, *n.* and *v.* Shell.

hullabaloo, *n.* Commotion, ado. "He raised a big *hullabaloo*." Rarely *hellabaloo*.

human, *n.* Human being. Common.

hunch, *v. tr.* Of a calf, to butt its mother's udder when sucking. This is supposed to make the cow give down her milk.

hunderd, *adj.* Hundred. Universal.

hunkum-bunkum, *adj.* Very fine, excellent, good, etc. "That's all *hunkum-bunkum*."

hunky-dory, (**all**), *adj. phr.* Exactly right, quite snug.

hu(r)p (hɛ(r)p), *interj.* Whoa.

hurt, *v. i.* To suffer.

hustings, *n.* A platform for political speech-making; the 'stump.' Not common colloquially but often seen in local newspapers.

hyenous (hai-'i-nus), *adj.* A variant of *heinous*, probably by association with *hyena*. Rare.

hymn, *n.* Sometimes pronounced *haim*.

ice-cream supper, *n. phr.* An evening entertainment at which ice-cream is sold.

idea, *n.* Pronounced 'ai-di, 'ai-dī-ə, or 'ai-dī.

idea, the, *interj. phr.* With stress on both first and second syllables.

idiot (idjət), *n.* A common pronunciation.

I know by my nose an(d) my two big toes. A pert retort or answer to the question, 'How do you know?'

ile, *n.* Oil.

I'm am. A common reduplication.

immediate(ly) (imidgetli), *adj.* or *adv.* Commonly so pronounced.

in, *prep.* Commonly used in locutions where *into* would be preferable.

in a family way, *adj. phr.* Pregnant. The form usually heard elsewhere is 'in the family way.'

in (all) one's born days, *adv. phr.* In one's life. "You never heard sech a racket *in all your born days.*" Common.

independent as a wood-sawyer, *adj. phr.* Extremely independent.

independent(ly) rich, *adj. phr.* Very rich, sufficiently rich to live without work.

Indian-hen, *n.* The small blue heron. Also called *shide-poke*.

infare, *n.* A feast given by the groom's parents in honor of the bride's coming to her new home.

ingenerly, *adv.* Generally : originally *in general*. "I most *ingenerly* plant my cotton when I see the first dog-wood blooms." Also *ingerly*.

ingun, *n.* Onion.

ingun-set, *n.* Onion set.

in one's mind, *adv. phr.* In one's opinion, not in fact. "He's a big man, *in his mind.*"

instid, *adj.* Instead. *Sted* is also commonly heard.

interduce, interduction, *v.* and *n.* Introduce, introduction.

in-turn, *n.* A method of tripping in wrestling.

invite, *n.* Invitation.

Irish, *n.* Temper. "By that time I got my *Irish* up, and I was ready to fight."

Irishman's (po)tato, *n. phr.* Irish potato.

it, *pron.* Emphatic use for *that*.

itch, *n.* and *v.* Pronounced *itf*.

jack, *n.* 1. Same as *jack-snapper*. 2. A sort of worm which lives in the earth in a small bored hole. Children amuse themselves fishing for *jacks*. The worms will seize a straw poked into their holes, and they may be jerked out as a fish. Also called *jack-worm*. 3. A jackass. 4. A literal translation. College slang. 5. A piece of metal with five tines or protuberances, used in the game of jacks.

jack, *v.* To use a literal translation. "He *jacked* his way through the entire Latin course." College slang.

jack at all trades an(d) good at none, *n. phr.* Applied to one who does many things indifferently well.

jack-ing-up, *n.* A reprimand, a severe reproof.

jack-in-the-bush, *n.* A guessing game. The following is the formula for the game: "*First player.* Jack in the bush. *Second player.* Cut him down. *First p.* How many licks? *Second p.* Five (his guess)." Compare *hul-gul*.

jack-leg, *n.* A bungling workman, a cheat. Often used attributively. "They swallow every dost that's give 'em by any *jack-leg* preacher that comes along."

Jack Robinson, see *before one can say Jack Robinson*.

jacks, *n.* An indoor catching game played with small five-tined metal pieces.

jacksnapper, *n.* The click beetle.

jack-up, *v. tr.* To reprimand, reprove severely.

jack-worm, *n.* Same as *jack*, *n.* 2.

Jacob, *n.* A false statement, a lie; also a liar. A euphemism. "That's a *Jacob*." "You're a *Jacob*."

Jacob, *v. i.* To tell a falsehood, lie. "You're a—*Jacobin*."

Jacob's ladder, *n.* A form made on the fingers with a string.

jam, *adv.* Completely: often in the phrase *jam full*.

janders, *n.* Jaundice. Not common.

jant (dʒænt), *n.* Jaunt, trip.

jaw, *n.* Impertinent talk. "Don't gi' me none o' yo' *jaw*."

jaw, *v. i.* To converse, especially in a scolding fashion. "We were jest sittin' there *jawin'*."

jaw-back, *v. phr.* To retort saucily.

jaw-breaker, *n.* A big word.

jay-bird, *n.* Blue jay. This bird is popularly supposed to go to hell on Fridays to carry fuel (sand) to keep up the devil's fires. The following familiar rime illustrates the universal use of this form of the compound:

Jay-bird sittin' on a hick'ry limb,
He winked at me, I winked at him,
I picked up a stick an' hit 'im on the chin;
"Look a-here, little boy, don't you do that agin."

jealous, *adj.* Envious.

jeans, *n.* Jeans.

jeans, *n.* Trousers. Facetious. "How much money have you got in your *jeans*?"

jeck, *v. and n.* Jerk.

judge, *n. and v.* Judge. A common illiterate pronunciation.

judgment, *n.* Judgment.

jeeminy, **jeeminy crickets**, **jeeminy Chris(t)mas**, *interj.*

jeewhilligins, *interj.* Also *jeewhillikins*.

Jehosaphat Jenkins, *interj. phr.*

jell, *v. i.* To become jelly, congeal into jelly. Common.

Jerusalem crickets, *interj.*

jes(t), *adv.* Just. Similar words show the same change in pronunciation. *Jestiss of the peace* is commonly heard.

jew, *v. tr.* To beat down the price. "I tried to *jew* him, but he wouldn't *jew*." Often with *down*.

jewlarker, *n.* A person of fine dress, manners, etc., a beau, a lover. "They wuz *jewlarkers* thar frum ever'wheres." J. C. HARRIS, *At Teague Poteet's*, p. 166. Also *jewlarky*.

jice or **jist**, *n.* Joist.

jig, *n.* In the expression 'the jig's up,' meaning all is over, the plan is discovered, etc.

jigamarec, *n.* A gewgaw, a thingumabob. "Mary was sewin' something mighty fine and white, with ruffles and *jigamarecs* all round it." *Major Jones's Courtship*, xv. Common.

jigg(er)ed, *pp.* In the exclamatory phrase 'I'll be *jiggered*.'

jim-crack, *n.* 1. A sorry sort of person, a ninny. "He's a regular *jim-crack*." 2. A lie. "He told me a *jim-crack*."

jim-crow card, *n. phr.* A currycomb: so called because the negroes sometimes use it for combing the kinks out of their hair.

jim-dandy, *n.* Intensive of *dandy*: often used attributively. "He has a *jim-dandy* crop of melons."

jim-jams, *n. pl.* A fit of nervous jerking, a spell of the blues; also *delirium tremens*.

jimmies, *n. pl.* The delirium tremens. "I believe he's got the *jimmies*."

jim-swinger, *n.* A long-tailed coat. "I had on my *jim-swinger*." Also *jim-swigger*.

jinks, *interj.* In the mild imprecation 'by jinks.'

jine, *v.* Join.

jint, *n.* Joint.

jinny, *n.* A she-ass.

job, *n.* and *v.* Jab. Common.

Job's coffin, *n.* A form made on the fingers with a string.

Job's turkey, see *poor as Job's turkey*.

joe darter, *n. phr.* A very fine or excellent thing, a shrewd or smart person. "He's a *joe darter* when it comes to trading."

Johnny Reb, *n. phr.* A Confederate soldier.

johnny-quil, *n.* The jonquil. Common.

johnny-cake, *n.* A small corn meal cake fried in lard.

Johnson grass, *n.* A coarse, hay-producing grass, usually considered a pest in cultivated lands.

joice, *n.* Joist. Often pronounced *dçais*.

joint, *n.* The piece or length of cane between two knots or joints. "Gimme a *joint* of sugar cane." Often pronounced *jint*.

jolly, *n.* A pleasantry, a merry joke. "Justice Brewer's *jolly*," title of an editorial in the *Montgomery Advertiser*, June 23, 1905.

joree, *n.* A small swamp bird, the swamp robin; so called from its song. Universal.

josh, *v. tr.* To make sport of, jolly, tease.

jow, *v. i.* and *tr.* To jaw, talk in a scolding manner. "We *jowed* for 'bout an hour."

jower, *v. i.* To quarrel, talk in a loud, scolding tone. "We *jowered* a right smart."

jower, *n.* A wordy quarrel. "We got up a big *jower*."

jubous, *adj.* Dubious. "I felt a little *jubus* myself." *Major Jones's Courtship*, xxi.

jug, *n.* The brownish purple, jug-shaped flower of the plant called 'heart-leaf' (q.v.). 2. A jail. Slang.

jug-full, *n.* In the negative expression 'not by a *jugfull*.'

juggle (*džûg-l*), *v. tr.* To punch or poke repeatedly as with a stick, shake or move repeatedly as for mixing, etc. "We *juggled* the rabbit out of his hole." "Juggle the jug up and down to make the sugar come out."

juice, *n.* Whisky.

jump, *n.* An opportunity to take an opponent's 'man' in the game of drafts. "You had a *jump*, but you didn't see it."

jumped-up, see *be jumped up*.

jumped-up, *adj.* Sudden, quickly and thoughtlessly arranged. "It was a *jumped-up* affair."

jumpers, *n. pl.* A one-piece garment for children to play in, 'rompers,' *q. v.*

jumpin(g)-off place, *n. phr.* The end of the world, a deserted or uninhabited region. Sometimes *fallin(g)-off place*.

June-bug, *n.* A large greenish scarabeid: common from early May until August. "He jumped on him like a chicken on a *June-bug*," i. e., 'very quickly and eagerly, tumultuously'. Also called *zoon-bug* and *juny-bug*.

K. A. (kê-ê), *n.* A member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity.

kag (kæg), *n.* Keg.

karosine(-oil), *n.* Kerosene, coal-oil.

keel over, *v. phr.* To fall over, especially to fall in a faint. "The sun was so hot, that Mary *keeled over*."

keep a stiff upper lip, *v. phr.* 1. To keep silent, keep secret. 2. To preserve one's courage.

keer, *n.* and *v.* Care. A very common pronunciation.

keerful, *adj.* Careful. Other derivatives are similarly pronounced.

kep, *pret.* and *pp.* of *keep*.

ker-choo, -chug, -chunk, -flop, -slam, -slap, -slosh, -smash, etc., *adv.* Imitative of the sound made by something falling precipitously into water; also violently, rapidly, precisely, exactly.

kerflummux, *v. i.* and *tr.* To fall in a heap, fail ignominiously; also to cause to fall or fail thus, to bewilder, muddle, disconcert. "I got all *kerflummuxed*, and couldn't do a thing." Also used with adverbial force. "He fell *kerflummux* off the bench."

kerp, *interj.* The call for horses. See *curp*.

kerspang, kerspank, *adv.* Intensive forms of *spang, spank* (*q. v.*).

ker-(w)inch, *interj.* The call for cows. *Ker-inch* is also heard. See *winch*.

kerzip, *n.* See *be off one's kerzip*.

ketch, *v.* and *n.* Catch. Very common as a weak verb, *pret.* and *pp.* *ketchcd*, and sometimes *kotch(ed)*.

kettle of fish, a pretty, *n. phr.* A bad state of affairs, a scrape, a general mix-up. "Well, that's a *pretty kettle of fish*."

kettle-tea, *n.* Tea made of hot water, milk and sugar. Also called *hot-water tea*.

key weste(r)n crooked, *adv. phr.* Completely out of shape, position, business, etc. "He knocked him *key-western crooked*." See *sky western*.

kick, *v. tr.* To jilt, reject as a suitor.

kick like a Bay State mule, *v. phr.* To kick very vigorously.

kicks, *interj.* A term used in marbles as a penalty for the accidental stopping of a taw, as by the feet.

kick the bucket, *v. phr.* To die. Common.

kick up jack, *v. phr.* To raise a disturbance, cause a commotion, disarrange things.

kin, *n.* Kindred.

kinder, *adv.* Somewhat, kind of. Cf. *sorter*.

kin-folks, *n.* Kindred. Common.

Kingdom-come, *n.* 1. Destruction, hell. "Where in the *kingdom come* did you come from?" 2. The end of time, a long period. "That'll hold till *kingdom-come*."

King's ex(cuse), *n. phr.* In the sense reported.

kinnersy, *n.* Kindred, kin-folks. "I've got so much poor *kinnersy* I can't count 'em."

kiss the (old) cow, *v. phr.* In the common expression "Every one to his own taste," said the old woman that *kissed the cow*."

kiss the cook, *v. phr.* At table when one takes the last piece on a dish he must be willing to kiss the cook.

kit an(d) bilin, *n. phr.* The crowd. Usually in the expression 'the whole kit an bilin.' Cf. *kit and cargo* of the middle west.

kite, *v. i.* To run fast. "He went *kitin'* down the road."

kittle, *n.* Common pronunciation of kettle.

kiver, *n.* and *v.* Cover. Sometimes *kyiver*.

knee-high to a duck, *adj. phr.* Very small or short. Usually in negative expressions. "He ain't *knee-high to a duck*."

knock about, *v. phr.* To walk or wander about.

knock (a)long, *v. phr.* To move on leisurely, move along. "Well, I better be *knockin' 'long tow'ds* home."

knock (a)round, *v. phr.* To go or wander about.

knock-down, *v. phr.* To introduce. "I'll *knock* you *down* to that girl." Also as noun.

knock-down and drag-out, *adj. phr.* Showing no quarter, without regard to 'Queensbury rules.' Also used as a noun.

knock the socks off, *v. phr.* To punish severely; also to surpass. "He can *knock the socks off* me at marbles."

knock winding, *v. phr.* To give a staggering or knockout blow to.

knock wood, *v. phr.* An expression used to indicate that some one has told a lie. Also used by boys after a *crepitem ventris*. Also *wood up*.

know B from bull(s) foot, *v. phr.* Used in negative expressions to indicate one's ignorance or illiteracy. "He don't *know B from bullfoot*." [The foot- or track-print of a bull is somewhat like the letter B.]

know to one's soul, *v. phr.* To know: an impatient intensive. "I do *know to my soul*, I never seen such goin's-on."

knowed, *pret.* and *pp.* of *know*. Common among the uneducated.

knuckle down to it, *v. phr.* To put one's best efforts forth, work steadily and tenaciously, apply oneself assiduously. "If you want to pass that exam, you will have to *knuckle down to it*."

knucks, *n. pl.* 1. A game at marbles. 2. The knuckles. "He hit me on the *knucks*." 3. A weapon of iron or brass used over the *knuckles*. "He hit me with a pair of *knucks*." Often called *brass knucks*.

Kolb-gem, *n.* The name of a famous variety of watermelons developed by Governor Kolb of Alabama.

kotch(ed), *pret.* and *pp.* of *ketch*.

K. P. (Kê Pî), *n.* A Knight of Pythias.

kroker-sack, see *croker-sack*.

Kuklucker, *n.* A member of the Ku-Klux Klan. "Watch out for the *kukluckers*."

kurp, etc., see *curp*, etc.

kyarn, *n.* Carion. A negroism.

kyarn-crow } *n.* Carrion crow.

kyarny-crow }

kyore, *n.* and *v.* Cure.

[TO BE COMPLETED IN VOL. III, PART V.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT
SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the American Dialect Society was held on December 29, 1907, at 5.30 P. M. at the State University, Columbus, O., with President O. F. Emerson as chairman. In the absence of the Secretary, Professor Fife was appointed Secretary, *pro tem.*

Minutes of the last meeting were approved. On motion of Professor Fife the present officers were reëlected for the year 1908. The report of the Treasurer was then read, and on being referred to Messrs. Geddes and Todd for auditing was found to be correct.

The amendment to the Constitution presented at the last meeting, that the offices of Secretary and Treasurer be made separate, was passed. On motion of Professor Mott, Robert H. Fife, Jr., was elected Treasurer for 1908.

Professor Grandgent then presented a letter from Secretary Mead, requesting permission to use an amount not to exceed \$75 in making collections for the Dialect Dictionary, and moved that the Secretary be authorized to call on the Treasurer for this sum. The motion was passed.

The Secretary was again authorized to take up the matter of securing a subsidy from the Carnegie Institution. Members were urged by the Treasurer to use personal influence to secure new members for the Society.

ROBERT H. FIFE, JR.,

Secretary, pro tem.

ROBERT H. FIFE, JR., TREASURER,
In account with
 AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY
 Year ending January 1, 1908.

GENERAL FUND.

| <i>Dr.</i> | | | |
|--------------|--|----|----------|
| Jan. 1, '07 | To Balance from W. E. Mead | | \$276.86 |
| Jan. 1, '08 | Subscriptions for 1908 | | 4.00 |
| | " " 1907 | | 131.00 |
| | " in arrears | | 46.00 |
| | Sale of Dialect Notes | | 44.50 |
| | Gift of C. P. G. Scott | | 25.00 |
| | Interest at Savings Bank | | 9.22 |
| | | | \$536.58 |
| <i>Cr.</i> | | | |
| Jan. 22, '07 | By Stamps for Treasurer | \$ | 3.00 |
| Feb. 26, | Typewriting for Secretary | | .25 |
| March 4, | Vassar College subscription paid twice | | 1.00 |
| April 2, | Rubber stamp for Treasurer | | .30 |
| June 4, | Clerk hire, Treasurer | | 1.50 |
| June 28, | Secretary's expenses | | 11.79 |
| July 6, | Printing Dialect Notes for 1906 | | 183.19 |
| Dec. 4, | Stamps for Treasurer | | 3.05 |
| Dec. 31, | Balance | | 332.50 |
| | | | \$536.58 |

PERMANENT FUND.

| | | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|----------|
| Jan. 1, '07 | To Balance from W. E. Mead | \$129.56 |
| Feb. 22, | Gift of E. S. Sheldon | 1.00 |
| Nov. 1, | Interest at Savings Bank | 5.18 |
| | | \$135.74 |
| Dec. 31, '07 | By balance | \$135.74 |

Approved: J. GEDDES, JR.
 H. A. TODD, *Auditors.*

THE AIMS AND PROBLEMS OF THE DIALECT SOCIETY

I

The year 1908 marks one of the most encouraging periods in the history of the Dialect Society. For the first time in years the Editor is able to announce that not only is the issue of *DIALECT NOTES* for 1908 now in the hands of members, but that the number for 1909 is printed and will be issued shortly. This is matter for congratulation and undoubtedly indicates progress, but there are a few comments that may properly be made.

The present number is of average size and as large as the state of our treasury seems to warrant, but as a result of enforced economy a full half of the paper on the Alabama Dialect has to be reserved for the issue of 1909. We must have more members or we must be less liberal in the amount we publish. The initial cost of the typesetting is the principal expense; and every number of *DIALECT NOTES* issued to members has actually cost the full amount of the annual subscription. But with the entire edition once paid for, the expense of additional copies is trifling—little more than the cost of the paper and ink. Obviously, then, a hundred new members, that is, two or three additional from each State, would enable us to meet the expense of a much larger publication than is now practicable.

We really need for accomplishing satisfactorily the work we have to do a membership of at least five hundred. This we might speedily have if every member would act as a special subscription agent to secure at least one new member. Such an increase should be a matter of interest—even of selfish interest—to every member of the Dialect Society.

What would further materially aid in our work is a permanent fund of not less than \$5,000. The income of such a fund would make possible a larger annual publication and also insure the systematic investigation and conservation of dialect material that is rapidly disappearing.

II

The members of the Dialect Society have been for the most part content to receive the annual publication without assuming more responsibility than to pay the annual dues. Now, it may be freely admitted that without the dues our work would be completely blocked, but yet something more is desired in the way of active personal coöperation. The amplest credit should be given to those contributors who within the past few years have spared neither time nor money in collecting material difficult of access and richly characteristic of important sections of the country, but of such contributors there are far too few. The number for 1908 might have been issued months ago if suitable contributions had been at hand.

Not only is a larger number of articles desired, but a wider range in the character of the contributions. The paper that presents an alphabetical list of words and phrases characteristic of a certain district is unquestionably of value. If, moreover, the words are selected with care and the district is at all exceptional, the list may be more serviceable than any detailed discussion that the collector might be able to give. But a glance at some of the earlier issues of DIALECT NOTES will discover a considerable number of articles on single words or phrases either peculiar to a limited district or diffused over a wide, yet tolerably well defined, territory. Beyond all question we have among our members at least a score who could without serious difficulty present dialectal material with discussion of historical and linguistic relations which would be of permanent interest and value.

III

At a meeting of the Dialect Society held at Columbus, O., in December, 1907, an appropriation of \$75 was made for special investigations to be carried on under the direction of the Secretary. Of this sum about one-half has been expended during 1908. Four hundred copies of a seven-page circular of *Directions to Collectors*, and twenty thousand cards with indications of blank spaces for words, illustrative sentences, etc., have been printed. Numerous applications for this material have come to the Secretary and encouraging beginnings of important

investigations have been made. It would be easy to expend at once a far larger sum than the entire appropriation, but it has been deemed wise to reserve a portion of the fund for the needs of the coming year.

IV

A few years ago a considerable number of members of the Dialect Society consented to act as District Secretaries for a single state or a portion of a state. The functions of a district secretary are to superintend the collection of dialect material in his region, to secure new members, to enlist workers, to suggest special local problems, and to study the historical antecedents of typical communities. These duties have been assumed in more than one striking instance with zeal and intelligence, and with results that speak for themselves.

We have at this moment active investigations going on in Maine, Connecticut, Virginia, Alabama, Texas, Ohio, Nebraska, Kansas, and some other regions, but we should have something every year to report from every state and territory. Volunteers are urged to send in their names to the Secretary without delay, and to secure a copy of *Directions to Collectors* and printed cards with blank spaces for the insertion of dialect words and definitions. In some cases local newspapers might be induced to give publicity to the matter of dialect study by printing a portion of the *Directions to Collectors*, or at all events a brief contribution explaining the aims of the Society.

V

The problem before the Dialect Society is a national one, and must be conceived in a large way if it is to be successfully solved. One of the main obstacles up to the present is the fact that the entire country is by no means adequately represented in our list of members. A few states like Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Illinois contain more than half our actual membership in the United States. A number of important states are represented by only one or two members in each. East of the Mississippi River we have about two hundred and forty members, but not a single resident member in Vermont, Delaware, West Virginia,

Kentucky, Georgia. West of the Mississippi we have in all thirty-seven members, but in Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Colorado, Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico we have not a single representative.

The number of members in each state is presented in the following list:

| | Number of Members. | | Number of Members. |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Maine..... | 7 | Michigan..... | 4 |
| New Hampshire..... | 7 | Indiana..... | 4 |
| Vermont..... | 0 | Illinois..... | 12 |
| Massachusetts..... | 60 | Wisconsin..... | 6 |
| Rhode Island..... | 4 | Iowa..... | 4 |
| Connecticut..... | 11 | Minnesota..... | 3 |
| New York..... | 60 | North Dakota..... | 0 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 10 | South Dakota..... | 0 |
| New Jersey..... | 11 | Nebraska..... | 2 |
| Delaware..... | 0 | Kansas..... | 3 |
| Maryland..... | 5 | Oklahoma..... | 0 |
| Virginia..... | 5 | Indian Territory..... | 1 |
| West Virginia..... | 0 | Texas..... | 3 |
| North Carolina..... | 3 | New Mexico..... | 0 |
| South Carolina..... | 2 | Arizona..... | 0 |
| Georgia..... | 2 | Colorado..... | 0 |
| Florida..... | 1 | Utah..... | 0 |
| Alabama..... | 1 | Wyoming..... | 0 |
| Mississippi..... | 1 | Montana..... | 0 |
| Tennessee..... | 3 | Idaho..... | 0 |
| Louisiana..... | 1 | Nevada..... | 0 |
| Arkansas..... | 5 | Washington..... | 1 |
| Missouri..... | 6 | Oregon..... | 0 |
| Kentucky..... | 0 | California..... | 7 |
| Ohio..... | 15 | | |

Now, it may be frankly admitted that from some points of view this exhibit is not altogether satisfactory. We have our largest membership in states which have least to offer in the way of dialect material. But the tabular statement has at all events the merit of indicating the portions of the country which have been most neglected and yet which in many cases offer the most tempting field for the investigator.

Two such regions are exploited in the present number, but there are vast stretches of territory hitherto almost untouched by the scientific investigator. Such are portions of North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia, particularly in the regions adjacent to the Cumberland Mountains. There must be members of the Dialect Society, or possibly casual readers of *DIALECT NOTES*, who could send to the Secretary the names of

residents of these regions likely to take an intelligent interest in the collection of dialect material. Information of this sort will be most gladly received and followed up by correspondence and the sending of collectors' blanks and circulars containing necessary directions.

All inquiries relating to the collection or publication of material should be addressed to the Secretary of the American Dialect Society,

WILLIAM E. MEAD,
Middletown, Conn.

To avoid misunderstandings, it should be distinctly stated that by the rules of the Society the Secretary is precluded from sending copies of *DIALECT NOTES* to subscribers until the subscription price of \$1.00 has been paid to the Treasurer.

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DIALECT NOTES

Volume III, Part V, 1909.

A WORD-LIST FROM EAST ALABAMA.

(Continued from Part IV, 1908, p. 328.)

lack to } *v. phr.* Equivalent to 'almost,' and used with preterite forms
like to } of various verbs. "I *lack to* fell, I *lack to* went crazy, I *lack to* missed my train, etc." *Like to* is about as common as *lack to*. This almost universal idiom has probably been developed out of a confusion of such expressions as "I lacked but little to fall (of falling)", and "I was like to fall." The past tense of the last verb is probably due to attraction, *lack to* and *like to* being associated in their oral forms with *lacked to* and *liked to*. Sometimes *have* is inserted before the preterite of the verb, especially in the reduced form *a*. "He *lack to 'a' killed* his fool self." The present of the verb is used in questions like the following: "Did you *lack to fall*?"

Ladies' Aid (Society), *n. phr.* In the sense reported. Universal. See D. N. iii, 144.

lady, *n.* Wife. "Did you bring your *lady* along?" *The madam* is used in the same sense.

lady-pea, *n.* A small white pea, considered very desirable as a table vegetable.

Lafayette, *n.* The name of a town, universally pronounced la-f'eit.

laggerstreamer } *n.* The crepe-myrtle. This is a sort of popularized

leggerstreamer } form of *Lagerstrœmia*, the botanical family name, from Magnus N. *Lagerstrœm* (1696-1759), a Swede and friend of Linnæus.

laid, *pret.* and *pp.* of *lay* and *lie*. The form *lain* is never used except by pedants and purists.

laig (lêg), *n.* Leg.

lam, *v. tr.* To strike a hard blow. Not thought of as slang.

lambaste, *v. tr.* To beat severely.

lambastin(g), *n.* A thrashing. Also figuratively of a tongue-lashing.

lamp-lighter, *n.* A paper spill. Also called *pipe-lighter*.

land-sakes (alive), *interj.* Sometimes *land sakes a livin(g)*. See *sakes*.

larn, *v.* To learn: a backwoods pronunciation. Commonly used for *teach*. *Book-larnin*, *n.*, is fairly common.

larrup, *v. tr.* To beat, thrash.

larrupin(g), *n.* A beating, especially with a strap or leather thong.

lasses, *n.* The full form is rarely heard in illiterate speech except in asking for a second helping. "Gimme some *mo' lasses*."

last button on Jacob's coat, the, *n. phr.* The last thing. Also *the last pea in the dish*.

last of pea pickin(g)s, *n. phr.* The last choice: used to indicate the worthlessness or undesirability of a person or thing.

laugh (læf), *n.* Laughter. "I was so full of *laugh* I couldn't hold in."

laugh on the other side of the mouth, *v. phr.* To cry.

lawsy mussy (pon my soul), *interj. phr.* Lord have mercy upon my soul: a feminine ejaculation. Sometimes among negroes *lawsee massy* is heard. See *lordy*.

lay, *v. tr.* To bet: used in emphatic asseverations. "You Rose! if you don't quiet that child, I *lay* I make you." LONGSTREET, *Georgia Scenes*, p. 130. Common, especially among the illiterate.

lay, *v. i.* To lie, recline: painfully common.

lay-by, *v. phr.* To cultivate for the last time, finish cultivating (corn, cotton, etc.).

lay for, *v. phr.* To lie in wait for; to plan an opportunity to get even with.

laying-by time, *n. phr.* The time when crops are laid by; also the season of rest after the crops are laid by. "We're goin on a camp-fish in *layin-by time*."

lay off, *v. phr.* 1. To plan. "I *laid off* to do that next week." See 'low. 2. In plowing, to plow single furrows at certain distances. "I've been *layin off* cotton rows all day."

lay-out, *n.* Crowd. "The whole *lay-out* got drunk."

lay out, *v. phr.* Of cows, to stay away from home at night.

lay(overs) to catch meddlers, *n. phr.* An evasive answer to children. "What's that?" "*Layos to ketch meddlers*; you better watch out or hit 'ill ketch you."

laze, *v. i.* To be lazy, lounge, loaf. Often with (a)round, (a)bout, etc.

lead-horse, *n.* The horse on the right in a team of two, the foremost horse on the right in a team of four or six.

leaf, lief, *n.* Leave, permission.

learn, *v. tr.* To teach. Common.

least little, *adj. phr.* Tiniest. "She's the *least little* thing you ever saw."

leas(t)ways, *adv.* Leastwise. The latter is not heard.

leather-wing(ed) (bat), *n.* The common mouse bat.

leave, *adv.* Lief. "I'd just as *leave* do it as not." See also *live*, *adv.*

leave, *v. i.* To leaf. "The trees are *leaving* out, and every thing is pretty and green."

leave one with the bag to hold, *v. phr.* To leave one in the lurch, leave alone and empty-handed. See *snipe-hunting*.

led, *n.* Lid.

leetle, *a.* and *n.* A pronunciation of *little* with special and prolonged emphasis on the *l* sound to indicate a very small amount, etc.: used in this way by all classes. "Just a *leetle* (bit) more, please."

legged, *adj.* Always pronounced in two syllables, as *bow-leg-ged*, *long leg-ged*, etc.

leggerstreamer, *n.* See *laggerstreamer*.

Legon, *n.* A Leghorn fowl: usually with a qualifying adjective, as *brown*, *white*.

lemine, *v. phr.* Never mind, don't bother. Used when a speaker asks for something and then changes his mind. "Bring me the ax. *Lemine*, I don't need it now." *Nemine* and *nummine* are also heard.

lemme, *v. phr.* Let me. Universal.

lent, *pret.* and *pp.* of *lean*.

less, *v.* A common contraction of *let us*. Sometimes further contracted to *es*, and *e*.

less, *conj.* Unless.

lessen, *conj.* Unless. "He'll go to perdition, *lessen* the Lord have mercy on him."

let, *v. tr.* To leave. "Let me alone!" See *lemme*.

let, *n.* Failure. "He made a complete *let* on that proposition."

let the cat out of the bag, *v. phr.* To disclose a secret.

let the (old) cat die, *v. phr.* To allow a swing to come to a standstill.

li-able, *adj.* Used in the facetious retort, "you're *li-able* to be mistaken."

libery (*lai-be-ri*), *n.* An illiterate pronunciation of *library*.

lice, *n. sing.* Louse. "I found a *lice* on me." Not common, but the plural *lices* is fairly common among the illiterate.

license, *n.* Frequently used as a plural. Sometimes the form *licenses* is used. "Did you get your *licenses*?"

lick, *n.* 1. A stroke or blow. 2. Rate of speed. "We were makiu' a good *lick*."

lick, *v. tr.* To whip, chastise, overcome, excel.

lick and a promise, *n. phr.* A hasty and imperfect treatment or effort. "I just gave my bed a *lick and a promise* this morning."

lickin(g), *n.* Beating.

lickity-split, *adv.* At a rapid pace.

lic(o)rish, *n.* Licorice.

lilderd, **lighterd**, *n.* Lightwood, pine rich with resin, fat pine.

lilderd knot, *n. phr.* A pine knot or root, rich with resin, also the light from this. "He got his education by *lilderd knots*."

lie, *n.* Liar. "He called me a *lie*, and I knocked him down for it." Universal.

lie bill, *n. phr.* Libel. Facetious.

lie down, *v. phr.* To go to bed. *Retire* is rarely used. *Lay down* is by far the common form. See *lay*, *v. i.*

lief, *n.* Leave. See *leaf*.

life-everlasting, *n.* The plant commonly known as rabbit-tobacco.

lift, *v. tr.* To pay off (a mortgage, a debt).

light, *v. i.* To alight.

light-bread, *n.* Common wheaten loaf-bread as distinguished from biscuit. The generic term *bread* is used of cornbread.

light complected nigger, *n. phr.* A mulatto.

light(e)n in(g)-bug, *n.* A firefly.

light in, *v. phr.* To begin, enter into operations. "Light in and help yourself to that chicken-pie."

lightnin, *v. i.* To lighten as of lightning. "It *lightnined* in the north last night."

light out, *v. phr.* To start rapidly. *Pret.* and *pp.* always *lit*.

lightwood, *n.* Rich pine. So called because of its use for making torches or lights. Usually pronounced *lided* (*laidêrd*).

like, *v. tr.* To lack. "We just *liked* a little of bein' through."

like a chicken (hen) on a June-bug, *adv. phr.* See *June-bug*.

like a chicken with his head chopped off, *adv. phr.* Wildly, excitedly.

like as not, *adv. phr.* Likely.

like fighting) fire, *adv. phr.* With great energy, haste, force, etc.

like for, *v. phr.* Like. "I would *like for* you to go home with me."

like the woods afire, *adv. phr.* Very rapidly and energetically.

like to, see *lack to*.

lily-white, *adj.* and *n.* Used to designate the faction of the Republican party which is unfavorably inclined toward the negro. See *black-and-tan*.

limber as a dishrag, *adj. phr.* Very limber, exhausted, lacking in nervous energy.

limber-jack, *n.* A limber person, one who goes through bodily contortions. Common.

line (out), *v. tr.* To read off (a hymn) one or two lines at a time, the congregation singing as the reader pauses. This practice is still common among the illiterate, especially the negroes.

linsey-woolsey, *n.* The cloth: now obsolete in colloquial speech.

lip, *n.* Saucy talk, impertinence.

lippity-click (clip), *adv.* Rapidly: imitative of the sound.

lis(t)en at, *v. phr.* To listen to. "Listen at the mockin'-bird."

little bitsy, little bitty, *adj. phr.* Very small, 'little bit of a.' "She was a *little bitsy* thing then."

live, *adv.* Lief. "He'd just as *live* kill you as not." Cf. *Julius Caesar*, I. i. 95, for the pun on *lief—live*.

liven up, *v. i.* To enliven.

Liza (Jane), *n.* Used euphemistically for lie or liar. "He's a *Liza*." "You told me a *Liza Jane*." Occasionally as a verb, "He *lizared* on me."

loblolly, *n.* Any slushy or sloppy mass, as of mud. "The rains have made a perfect *loblolly* of the roads."

locus, *n.* Locust. Pl. *locusses*.

loney, *v. i.* To stand alone: said to a baby.

long-lived, *adj.* Long-lived.

long, *conj.* Because: with *of*. "It was *long o'* them Smith boys that we didn't come on time." Rare.

long, *adv.* Along.

long shot, a, *n. phr.* In the negative expression 'not by a long shot,' i. e., not by a great deal.

look a-here hush, *interj.* An expression equivalent to 'I am greatly surprised at what you say.'

look at you! *interj.* An expression of reproof, with accent on *at*.

lookin(g), *adj.* Appearing. "What sorter *lookin'* thing is it?"

look over, *v. phr.* To overlook. Rare.

loony, *n.* A crazy person, a fool.

loostes(t), *adj. superlative.* Loosest. Rare.

lord-god, *n.* A red-headed woodpecker.

Lordy, Lordy mussy (pon my soul), *interj.* Lord have mercy upon my soul.

lot, *n.* Barn-yard. The latter word is never used. "Put the horses in the *lot*."

lots and cords, *n. phr.* A great number.

love-vine, *n.* A yellowish, threadlike, twining parasitic plant; the dodder. So called because of the custom among young people of plucking a section of the vine and, after naming it and circling it over the head three times, throwing it on another bush. If it grows, the person after whom it is named loves the one who throws it.

low, *a.* Short. The latter word is rarely or never used of a person.

"Look at that little *low* man."

low, *v. tr.* 1. To allow, assert. 2. To plan, purpose.

lowance, *n.* Allowance.

low-cut } *adj.* Used of oxfords. "He wore *low-quartered*
low-quartered } shoes."

low-down, *adj.* Mean, low, vulgar. "He's a *low-down* scoundrel."

low-lifed, *adj.* Low-lived, common, low-born.

lozenger, *n.* Lozenge.

lulu, *n.* A remarkable person. Sometimes *lulu-kapoodler*.

lumber, *v. i.* To go with great noise. One is said to be in the *lumber and stave business* when he is out of a job. The explanation given is that he *lumbers* up one street and *staves* down another.

lye-hominy, *n.* Hulled corn: made by soaking the grains in lye. Also called *big hominy*. Cf. *hominy*.

mackerel sky, *n. phr.* A sky characterized by numerous small white cumulous cloud formations somewhat resembling mackerel.

madam, *n.* Used somewhat as a term of abuse. "Come here to me, *madam*." In speaking to any female animal, the term is often used in impatience or anger. "Woah, *madam!*" "Saw, *madam!*"

mad as a hornet, *adj. phr.* Very angry.

mad as a wet hen, *adj. phr.* Exceedingly angry. Also *madder 'n a wet hen*.

mad as (old Dan) Tucker, *adj. phr.* Very angry.

maget, *n.* Maggot, skipper. "The meat has *magets* in it." *Skipper* is used quite as frequently.

magic lantern, *n. phr.* Japanese lantern.

mail man, *n. phr.* The postman, the rural delivery postman.

make a crop, *v. phr.* To raise a crop. Universal. "My school will be out in time for me to *make a crop*."

make a mash on, *v. phr.* To attract, cause to fall in love.

make a pass at, *v. phr.* To attempt, attempt to strike.

make a poor out, *v. phr.* To do poorly, make a failure. "He tried to pray, but he *made a poor out* at it."

make one come to taw, *v. phr.* To force one to do something he does not desire to do. "When the time comes for him to pay me up, I'll *make him come to taw*."

make one's flesh crawl, *v. phr.* To give one the nervous creeps, cause one's flesh to quiver.

make out like, *v. phr.* To pretend that. "He *made out like* he was drunk."

make smoke come out of one's eyes, *v. phr.* A boy's trick. The victim must press his hand on the smoker's breast and watch for the smoke to come out of the eyes. The lighted end of the cigarette or cigar is then applied to the back of the victim's hand.

make the bark fly, *v. phr.* 1. To progress rapidly with one's work. 2. To stir up hard feelings, speak plainly to one.

make the raffle, *v. phr.* To succeed, overcome all obstacles. "He couldn't quite *make the raffle*."

make tracks, *v. phr.* To run away, go rapidly.

male-cow, *n.* A squeamish term for bull, used occasionally by women.

mammy, *n.* Mother; also a negro nurse, especially one who cares for a very young baby.

man, *n.* Husband. Not usual except in the form *old man* (q.v.).

manyfac, *n.* Manufactured tobacco in contradistinction to home-raised, or natural leaf tobacco.

mark, *v. tr.* To mock. Heard also in *marking-bird*.

marse, marster, *n.* Master: still politely applied by elderly negroes to any prominent or well-to-do white man.

marvel, *n.* Marble.

marvels, *n. pl.* The game of marbles.

mash, *v. tr.* To crush, press upon. "Get off, you are *mashing* me."

massac'ee, *v. and n.* Massacre.

match-scratch(er), *n.* A frictional device for striking matches.

maw, *n.* Mother. Cf. *paw*, father.

may-pop, *n.* The passion-flower, the fruit of this plant. Universal. So far as I know, *May-apple* is never used. See also *molly-pop*.

meanery, *n.* Meanness. "The *meanery* of some folks is past reason."

measles, *n.* Practically universally used as a plural.

meet up with, *v. phr.* To come across, meet by chance. Not used in the sense *overtake*.

meetin(g), *n.* Divine services; specifically, protracted services. "When are you goin to have your *meetin*?"

meetin(g)-house, *n.* Church building.

mellow-bug, *n.* A small water-beetle, *Gyranus natator*, the whirligig: so called from its mellow, apple-like odor.

member, *v.* To remember.

mend, *v. i.* To improve in health. Also as a noun in the phrase 'on the mend.'

-ment, *suffix*. Commonly with strongly accented pronunciation in *president, settlement, compliment*, etc.

mess-up, *v. phr.* To litter. "The house is all *messed up*."

Methodist, *n.* Almost universally pronounced *Methodis*, and occasionally *Mefodis*.

middler, *n.* The marble in the center of the ring. See quotation at *plump*, *v.* Also called *middle-man*.

middlin(g), *n.* Side-meat, side of bacon. Universal. Sometimes *mid-dlin(g)-meat* is used.

might can, might could, *v. phr.* Might be able. "Go to see Mr. Smith. He *might can* tell you."

mighty, *adv.* 1. Quite: in the phrase 'mighty right.' 2. Very: extremely common before adjectives.

mile, *n.* For the plural *miles*.

milk-cow, *n.* A milch-cow. *Milch* is not used so far as I know.

million, *n.* Melon. A negroism originally used facetiously, but now often unconsciously. *Milon* is frequently heard among all classes.

mince, *v. i.* To eat sparingly. "She *minced* along through the dinner."

mind, *v. tr.* To remember. "I *mind* me of a story I heard once." Also to remind.

mine, *v. tr.* To mind.

mirate, *v. i.* To make signs of admiration, express wonder.

miration, *n.* An expression of admiration. "He made a great *mira-tion* over the baby."

misch'eevous, *adj.* A common pronunciation. Also *misch'eevious*.

misdoubt, *v. tr.* To suspect, doubt. Rare.

mislick, *n.* A false blow.

misremember, *v. tr.* To forget. The common form is *disremember*.

miss, *n.* Sometimes used by negroes and very illiterate whites for *Mrs.* The latter is usually pronounced *Miz*, the sonant being very distinct to distinguish it from *Miss*. The forms *mis, mizes, mizres, mistress* are all heard, but *miss* is a recognized negroism.

mist, *v. tr.* and *i.* To drizzle. "It's a *mistin'* rain now, and it'll be a *pourin'* befo' you git home."

mistiss, *n.* Mistress: still in use by the older negroes.

mistletoe, *n.* Universally pronounced *mis'ltô*.

mistrust, *v. tr.* To suspect. "I *mistrusted* he was at the bottom of it." Not common, *suspicioned* being more frequently used.

mixer, *n.* One who gets on well with all classes. "John ought to be a politician, he's such a good *mixer*."

mixtry, *n.* Mixture.

mix-up, *n.* A confused fight.

mix up, *v. phr.* To come to blows, clinch in fighting. "They pretty soon *mixed up*."

mizzlety, *adj.* Drizzling.

mock, *n.* Commonly used for mocking-bird. "They say . . . that ef a gal puts on a man's hat when she hears a *mock*er sing at night, she'll git married that year an' do well." J. C. HARRIS, *Free Joe*, p. 133.

molly-cottontail, *n.* The gray rabbit. Also called simply *molly*. "What did ye kill?" "I got a couple of *mollies*." A familiar negro rime shows the form *molly hare*.

"Ole molly hâr,
What ye doin' dâr,
Settin' in de cornder
Smokin' a segar."

molly-pop, *n.* Same as *may-pop*. Rarely heard.

mommux (up), *v. tr.* 1. To botch, spoil in the making. "He *mommuxed up* that house." 2. To mix badly, confuse utterly. "He got all *mommuxed up* on that job."

monst(r)ous, *adv.* Very.

mont, *n.* Month. Chiefly among the negroes.

month of Sundays, *n. phr.* A long time. "It's been a *month of Sundays* since I saw you."

moonshine, *n.* Illicitly distilled whisky.

moonshiner, *n.* An illicit distiller. "The *moonshiners* were Union men and Republicans." J. C. HARRIS, *At Teague Poteet's*, p. 60.

more tireder, *double comp.* "You'll be *more tireder* 'an what you are *gin* you git back." Also *more betterer*, *more prettier*, etc.

more ways to kill a dog than chokin(g) him with butter, *n. phr.* Implying that there are other good ways to do a thing.

mortgaged property, *n. phr.* An engaged person. Also *engaged* as *adj.* in sense of engaged. "No use lookin' at her. She's *mortgaged property*."

morning, *n.* Any time from twelve o'clock midnight to twelve noon. *Forenoon* is not used colloquially. See *evening*.

mosey, *v. i.* See *mozy*.

mosquito-hawk, *n.* The dragon-fly, especially one of the larger varieties.

moss-bird, *n.* The wood-pewee: so called because the nest is coated on the outside with lichens or moss.

most, *adv.* Almost. Painfully common.

mouf, *n.* Mouth: a negroism rapidly gaining ground among the whites, especially in the derivatives, as *mouffle* (mouthful).

mought, *pret. v.* Might. Very common. "I *mought*, an' then agin I *moughtn't*."

mount'aineous, *adj.* Mountainous.

mountain-sweet, *n.* The name of a celebrated variety of water-melons.

mourner, *n.* One under conviction of sin in a religious revival.

mourner's bench, *n. phr.* The front bench or seat in a church where the mourners are assembled.

mozy, *v. i.* To loiter, go leisurely. "I better be *mozyin'* on to'rds home."

Mrs., *n.* See *miss*.

Mr. Smarty, *n.* A smart Elick, one who tries to act smart.

much, *v. tr.* To make much of: usually with *up*. "They *muched* her up ter(ri)bly."

- muchly**, *adv.* Much, greatly.
- mud-cat**, *n.* A catfish. Often used as a term of opprobrium.
- mud-sill**, *n.* An unconverted person, a hard case. "There are some *mud-sills* around that ought to be saved." Not common.
- mud-turkle**, *n.* The mud-turtle: chiefly among the negroes.
- muley(-cow)**, *n.* A hornless cow. Also called *butt-head*.
- mulligrubs**, *n.* A fit of bad humor, the blues.
- mumble-peg**, *n.* Mumble-the-peg. The forms *mumblety-peg*, *mumbly-peg*, etc., are unknown to one. The following terms are used in the game: *turn-in*, *turn-out*, *drop in the well*, *shave the pate*, *slap the baby*, *ride the old gray mare (to water)*, *picks* or *pick-fingers*, *over-the-head*, *pig-ears*, *knees*, *chin*, *nose*, etc.
- mumle**, *v. i.* To mumble. "He was *mumlin'* to hisself."
- municipal**, *adj.* With accent on third syllable.
- mus**, *v.* Must. Common.
- mush-melon**, *n.* The musk-melon. Very common among all classes. Also *mush-mil(l)on*.
- muss**, *n.* Confusion, disorder, mess. "Things are all in a *muss*."
- muss**, *v. tr.* To put in disorder, mess. "The child's dress is all *mussed* up."
- mutton-head**, *n.* A dull, stupid person, a bore.
- my me alive**, *interj. phr.*
- nabel**, *n.* Navel.
- nachul**, *adj.* and *adv.* Natural.
- nail**, *v. tr.* To strike, hit. "I *nailed* him side o' the head."
- nairn, nary one**, *pron.* Not any, ne'er a one.
- nairy**, *adj.* or *pron.* Ne'er a, neither, no.
- nairy a red**, *n. phr.* Ne'er a red cent, nothing.
- nap**, *n.* Something given as a gratuity to a purchaser. Used in and around Mobile in south Alabama. Compare *lagniappe* in same sense in Louisiana. *To boot* is the only form of the expression used in east Alabama. See *throw in*.
- natural (born) fool**, *n. phr.* "He's just a *nachul born fool*, that's all there is to it." Is this a survival of the obsolete sense of *natural*, a fool?
- navigate**, *v. i.* To move about, guide oneself. "He was so drunk he couldn't *navigate*."
- naw**, *adv.* No.
- near(a)bout**, *adv. phr.* Almost, nearly. "We are *near bout* done this job."
- near-by**, *adj.* Adjoining, neighboring. Common among all classes.
- near as peas**, *adj. phr.* Very near. "I come *near as peas* killin' myself." Often *nigh as peas*.
- necked**, *adj.* Naked: a very common pronunciation.
- neck of the woods**, *n. phr.* Community, neighborhood. Used facetiously.
- needcessity**, *n.* Necessity. Occasional.
- negroize**, *v. tr.* To convert into negro dialect; to make a negro of. "It [the story] has been *negroized* to such an extent that it may be classed

as a negro legend." J. C. HARRIS, *Nights with Uncle Remus*, Introduction. (Not in the dicts.)

negrophilist, *n.* A negro lover: newspaper usage. Also *negrophile* and *negrophilism*.

neighbor, *v. i.* and *tr.* To send in occasional table delicacies, borrow small amounts of sugar, coffee, etc. Common.

nestes, *pl.* of *nest*.

never, *adv.* Very commonly used for *not*. "I *never* done it."

new-ground, *n.* A newly cleared tract of forest or swamp. Never called a *clearing* so far as I know; but *clearn up* or *clean up* new ground is often heard.

news-butcher, *n.* Vendor of newspapers, etc., on a railway train.

New-Year's gift, *interj. phr.* A greeting on New Year's day, usually made with the hope of getting a present. The custom is passing.

nib, *n.* Nibble, a cautious bite. "I got a *nib*, but he wouldn't bite good."

nicker, *v. i.* To neigh.

nigger, *n.* Negro. Almost universal. See also *steam-nigger*.

nigger in the wood-pile, *n. phr.* Some concealed purpose or reason. "I thought there must be some *nigger in the wood-pile*." Very common.

nigger-luck, *n.* Fortunate chance. "You can't beat me playing dominoes. It's jest your *nigger-luck* that gets away with me."

niggerly, *adv.* Niggardly.

nigger-shooter, *n.* A slingshot (q.v.).

nigger-toe, *n.* The Brazil nut: so called because of its dark rough shell. Never called *negro-toe*.

nigh, *adj.* and *adv.* Near; also used specifically of the horse on the left in a team of two.

nigh-cut, *n.* A near cut, a by-path.

nincompoop, *n.* A ninny, a silly person.

ninny, *n.* Milk from the breast; also one of the breasts.

nip and tuck, *adv. phr.* Nearly even, half and half.

nit, **nix(y)**, *adv.* Variants of *no*. Slang.

no-(ac)count, *adj.* Worthless. Sometimes *no-countest*, *supl.*

nog, *n.* Egg-nog: beaten eggs, milk, sugar, and whisky: the usual Christmas drink. Universal.

noggin, *n.* The head: often used of a child. "He bumped his *noggin*."

norate, *v. tr.* To narrate or report. "It got *norated* around that there was to be a frolic at Ward's mill."

normal, *n.* A normal school, etc., in the senses reported (D. N. iii, 148).

nose to itch. A sign that some one is coming.

no, sir, boss, *adv. phr.* Emphatically *no*.

no such of a thing, *neg. phr.* No such thing.

notch on a stick, *n. phr.* In the negative expression 'not worth a notch on a stick,' i.e., absolutely worthless.

nother (nʊp-ə), *pron. adj.* An other. The *n* is clearly detached from the *a* and attached to the following word in many similar cases.

nother, *conj.* Neither. "There ain't nobody there, and there ain't likely to be *nuther*." Both the *conj.* and the *pron.* are often contracted to *nur*.

notion, *n.* See *to my notion*.

notionate, *adj.* Notional, changeable, given to hobbies. Universal.

not on your life, *adv. phr.* By no means.

nowheres, *adv.* Nowhere.

noxvomik(y), *n.* Nux vomica.

nox vomit, *n.* Nux vomica.

nubbin, *n.* 1. A small, undeveloped ear of corn. "A couple of weanling pigs . . . were fed and fattened on *nubbins* and roasted white-oak acorns." J. C. HARRIS, *Tales of the Home-Folks*, p. 4. Universal. Cf. D. N. i, 332, 342. 2. An unborn child. Facetious. "He has six children and a *nubbin*."

nude(r)n, *pron.* Another one.

nuhn-(uhn), nuhr, *adv.* Variants of *no*. Also *naw* (q.v.).

null, *n.* The iron point or spinner of a top. Universal among boys.

null, *v. tr.* To strike the spinner of a top into another top. Also used absolutely as the name of a game. "Le's play *null*."

number-ten, *n.* Water-closet. College slang, A. P. I. (Formerly common at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.)

numskull, *n.* A stupid person, a fool. Universal.

nummine, *adv.* Equivalent to *never mind*. Sometimes *num-you-mine*, but this is always used as a sort of threat.

nur, *conj.* Nor.

nuss, *n.* and *v.* Nurse.

nut, *n.* Head. See *be off one's nut*.

nutty, *adj.* Mentally deficient, crazy, foolish.

obfusticated, *adj.* Excited, frustrated. Facetious.

odds, *n.* Difference, hindrance. "That ain't no *odds* to me," i.e., "I can do it with perfect ease."

of, *prep.* Used redundantly after verbal nouns. "He kept a bothering of us."

offen, *prep.* Off of. "He couldn't make nothin *offen* me."

oft and on, *adv. phr.* Off and on. Occasionally heard, as is also a distinct *t* sound in *often*.

okry, *n.* The common pronunciation of *okra*.

ol(d)-man, *n.* 1. Used as a prefix in speaking of elderly men. 2. Husband, a wife's term, but used also in the third person.

ol(d)-fiel(d), *n.* Worn-out or abandoned farm lands: often used attributively as "*Old-field* pines," i.e., short-leaved pines grown up in old fields.

old lad(y), *n.* Used before the name of elderly women. Also used for wife. See *old woman*.

ol(d) maid, *n.* A cultivated flower, the zinnia. Common.

ol(d) man, *n.* 1. Used before the name of elderly men. 2. A wife's term for husband.

Ol(d) Ned, *n. phr.* Bacon. "We had plenty of *Old Ned* and corn dodger."

Ol(d) Nick, *n. phr.* Satan. "He was as mad as the *Old Nick*."

- Ol(d) Rip**, *n. phr.* A bad tempered man, the devil.
- ol(d) witch**, *n. phr.* A children's outdoor game. See D. N. iii, 148, where the well-known rime is recorded.
- ol(d)-woman**, *n.* Wife. Often pronounced *ole 'oman*.
- ole**, *adj.* Common pronunciation of *old*.
- on-**, *prefix.* Un-. Common in such words as *onnatural*, *onlucky*, *oncivil*, etc.
- on**, *prep.* Pronounced *on*.
- on a high horse**, *adj. phr.* Elated, in fine spirits. "We're all *on high hosses*."
- onct** (*wunst*), *adv.* Once. Cf. *twist*.
- ondecent**, *adj.* Indecent.
- one**, *pron.* Equivalent to 'one or the other.' "I had to buy or sell, *one*."
- one-gallused**, *adj.* Wearing only one "gallus" or suspender strap. Used of primitive or simple rustics. "The little freckled, barefooted *one-gallused* boys of the country school house will make the best citizens of the state."
- one-horse**, *adj.* Second or third rate, small, insignificant.
- one-idea'd**, *adj.* Having but one idea. See *idea* for pronunciation.
- oneway**, *adj.* Single or straight as contrasted with *round trip*.
- onliest**, *adj. superlative.* Only. Facetiously or consciously used, especially as a noun for sweetheart. "She's my *onliest*."
- on one's head**, *adv. phr.* Angry, beside oneself. "Don't git *on yo' head*, now."
- on shares**, *adv. phr.* For a share of the produce or crop. *On halves* is very common. *A third and a fourth*, i.e., a third of the corn and a fourth of the cotton crop, is a frequent method of renting to small farmers, who are usually called *croppers*.
- on the anxious bench**, *adj. phr.* In a state of anxiety or uneasiness. "His gal keeps him *on the anxious bench* half the time." Also used of one under religious conviction.
- on the make**, *adj. phr.* Improving or recovering from illness.
- on time**, *adv. phr.* or *adj. phr.* On credit. "He can get anything he wants *on time*." "The cash price is fifty cents; the *on time* price is seventy-five."
- ontwel**, *adv.* Until.
- oodles**, *n.* Quantities. *Oodlins* is not used.
- Opelika**, *n.* An Indian name, the name of the county-seat of Lee County, usually pronounced ô-pî-l'ai-ka, but often ô-pî-l'æ-ki. Also by strangers, and hence facetiously by the home folks, ô-p'el-i-ka.
- orphant**, *n.* Orphan.
- otzickity**, *interj.* An exclamation of pain or distress.
- oudacious**, *adj.* Audacious.
- ourn**, *pron. poss.* Ours.
- ou(ch)**, *interj.* A cry of pain. Both forms are common, but *ou* is more frequently heard.
- out**, *n.* See *make a poor out*.

out-and-out, *adj.* Thoroughgoing, complete. "Old Bill Jones is an *out-and-out* rascal."

outdacious, *adj.* Audacious.

out-doin(g)est, *adj. superl.* Most surprising, most difficult to manage. "He's the *out-doinest* child I ever saw."

outdone, *adj.* Put out, displeased, frustrated.

out-doors, *adv. phr.* used as *n.* Outside the house. "Bigger 'n all *out doors*."

outen, *prep.* Out of. Compare *Jew of Malta*, IV. iii. "His brains drops *out on's* nose."

outlay, *n.* The lot, the crowd. Compare *layout* in same sense.

out of soap, *adj. phr.* Having no more to say, out of ideas.

out of whack, *adj. phr.* See *whack*.

(out) on the carpet, *adj. phr.* Said of one who is a candidate for matrimony. "They say Widow Jones is *out on the carpet* again."

overbit, overcrop, *n.* Earmarks. See *crop*.

overdoes, *v.* Third person singular of *overdo*, pronounced *dûz* by the illiterate. So also *undoes* (*dûz*).

overhet, *pp.* Overheated.

overly, *adv.* Excessively, very. Used especially in negative expressions. "My crop is not *overly* good this year."

oxen, *n.* Ox; pl. *oxens*.

oxford, *n.* A shoe with the upper cut low, i.e., below the ankle. Usually in the plural. This is a commercial term and is rarely heard among the people. See *slipper*.

oyster, *n.* Commonly pronounced *oistfə*.

oyster-plant, *n.* Salsify. Also called *vegetable-oyster*.

paddle, *v. tr.* To spank, whip. Also 'paddle the fillin(g) out of one,' to beat soundly.

palin(g), *n.* A picket, a fence stave; *paling* is practically the only term in use in the South.

pallet, *n.* A bed of quilts made on the floor. If a mattress is used, it is called a "bed on the floor."

pam (pæm), *n.* Palm.

pammy, *adj.* Palmy.

panel, *n.* One tier of a rail fence, or one section (from post to post) of a picket or board fence. Is def. 11 in the Standard Dictionary a mistake? *Panel* is never used in the sense of a single fence-rail in the South. "A *panel* [of the garden fence] had blowed down in the night." J. C. HARRIS, *On the Wing of Occasion*, p. 185.

pau out, *v. phr.* To result, succeed. "His plan didn't *pan out* as he expected."

panter, *n.* Panther.

pants, *n. pl.* Trousers: in general polite use. See *britches*.

pap(py), *n.* Father. Perhaps not so common as *paw*, or *papa*.

parched pindar, *n. phr.* Roasted peanut.

pard, *n.* Short for *pardner*, a variant of *partner*.

pare-boil (pær), *v. tr.* To parboil.

- parlor-broom**, *n.* A hearth-broom (q.v.).
- passel**, *n.* Parcel, batch, lot, etc. "How did you come on raisin' chickens this year, Mis' Shad?" "La Messy, honey! I have had mighty bad luck. I had the prettiest *pasel* you most ever seed till the varment took to killin' 'em." LONGSTREET, *Georgia Scenes*, p. 195.
- pass the time of day**, *v. phr.* To exchange greetings.
- paster**, *n.* and *v.* Pasture.
- patience**, *n.* A candy made of burnt sugar and pecans.
- pattige** } *n.* Partridge.
pottige }
- paw**, *n.* Father. Cf. *maw*, mother.
- pay one's doctor-bill**, *v. phr.* To void excrement, go to stool.
- pea**, *n.* The balance weight on a steelyards.
- pears like**, *v. phr.* Appears as if. The subject is usually omitted.
- peart**, *adj.* Lively. Also as *adv.* "The old mare went along right *peart*."
- pearten**, *v. i.* and *tr.* To hasten, go faster: often with *up*. "We will have to *pearten up* if we expect to get there on time."
- peavey**, *n.* A lumberman's canthook.
- pecan**, *n.* Pronounced pik'on.
- peckerwood**, *n.* Woodpecker. Universal.
- peck on**, *v. phr.* To take advantage of, bully, impose on.
- pearch** (peertf), *n.* Perch. Not uncommon.
- pea-turkey**, *n.* A single word, anything. "She never said *pea-turkey* to me about it."
- peck of trouble**, *n. phr.* A great deal of trouble.
- pen**, *n.* Penitentiary.
- peewee**, *n.* A small marble used as a 'stick-in' in playing for "keeps." Also called *pisawee*.
- penance**, *n.* Dependence. Also used in the sense of reliance.
- pen-point**, *n.* A steel pen.
- pennyroyal**, *n.* Pennyroyal.
- penstaff**, *n.* A penholder. *Pen-stock* is rarely heard.
- pepper-box**, *n.* The name of a small leguminous plant and its fruit. When the seeds are dry the pod makes a tiny rattle if shaken. Also called *partridge (pottige)-pea*, and *rattle-box*.
- peppergrass**, *n.* Chickweed.
- peppermint**, *n.* Peppermint.
- per-**, *prefix.* Constantly confused with *pro* and *pre*. *Perfound*, *percession*, *perpose*, etc., *persent*, *pertend*, *perpare*, *perserve*, etc.
- peresser**, *n.* Professor. See *fesser*.
- perzackly**, **prezackly**, **zackly**, *adv.* Variants of *exactly*.
- pestiferous**, *adj.* Annoying, bothersome. "These *pestiferous* mosquitoes."
- pet**, *n.* A boil, carbuncle, or the like. "I've got a *pet* on the back of my neck."
- peter out**, *v. phr.* To fail, gradually decline or come to naught; also to be exhausted. "I was all *petered out* when I got there."

peth, *n.* Pith.

pethy, *adj.* Pithy.

philopena, *n.* A variation of the regular game is called *French philopena*, in which one of the participants eats a bit of candy or a kernel of a nut from the other's mouth.

phleem, *n.* Phlegm. "It put him in a mighty fine sweat, and loosened all the *phleem*, and opened all his head." LONGSTREET, *Georgia Scenes*, p. 193.

picayune, *n.* A trifle: in the expression 'not worth a picayune.'

picayunish, *adj.* Easily fretted, overcome with respect to trifles.

pick, *v. tr.* 1. To play (a banjo or guitar); also to play with difficulty on the piano. 2. To begin or stir up (a quarrel).

pickaniny, *n.* A negro child: this is not a colloquialism in east Alabama. The term is known only in 'coon' songs.

pick at one, *v. phr.* To irritate one, stir one up as to a fight. "He *picked at me* all day." Sometimes *peck at one*.

picnic, *n.* An easy undertaking, a soft snap. "That was a regular *picnic*. It didn't take me half an hour to do it."

piddle, *v. i.* To waste one's time at trifles, do small jobs about the house. Universal.

piece, *n.* Distance. Universal. "It's a good *piece* to town. Come and go a little *piece* with me."

pie-print, *n.* Likeness, spit. "He's the very *pie print* of his daddy."

pigeon-wing, *n.* A fancy dance step: often used in the expression *cut the pigeon wing*, i.e., dance the pigeonwing.

pigèe or **pigoo(p)**, *interj.* The final word in a call for pigs. "*Pig! Pig! Pigoo!*" If a loud call is necessary, "*pigooup*," or "*wooup, wooup, pigooup!*" is used.

pile, *n.* Money; all the money one has. "It takes my *pile* to buy that."

pinchers, *n.* Pincers. The latter form is rarely if ever heard.

piney-woods, *n.* The common expression for *backwoods*.

pine-straw, *n.* The fallen needles or leaves of pine trees. "Cover your strawberries with *pine-straw*." "Put *pine-straw* in the stables for the horses or cows to lay on."

pine-blank, *adv.* Point-blank.

pin-headed, *adj.* Little-brained.

pint, *n.* and *v.* Point.

pipe-lighter, *n.* A paper spill or taper used for lighting lamps, pipes, etc. Called also *lamp-lighter*.

piroot (p'ai-rüt), *v. i.* To root or nose about. "What do you come *pirootin'* around here for?" From *pirouette*, but associated in the popular mind with *root*.

pis-ant, *n.* The pismire, a small black or red ant with a strong odor. This species does not sting so readily as the common or stinging ant. The word is felt as a vulgarism.

pislety, *n.* Psaltery. A facetious or ignorant contortion.

pitch-out, *v. phr.* To start suddenly. "He *pitched out* for home."

pizen, *n.* Poison.

pizen-oak, *n.* Poison-oak.

pizzle-grease, *n.* A kind of lard or grease made by boiling the penis of a hog. A popular salve or ointment.

place, *n.* Home, farm. "When you comin out to our *place*."

plait, *n.* and *v.* Universally pronounced plæt, never plêt. *Braid* is rarely or never heard.

plank, *n.* A sawed board. This is the common word, *board* being used specifically of a short piece of sawed lumber.

play whaley, *v. phr.* To upset one's plans completely, do the wrong thing, ruin everything. "Now you've *played whaley!*"

pleg, *n.* and *v.* Plague. Common in such expressions as '*Pleg take it!*' '*Pleg your time!*' This pronunciation is used only in an exclamatory way.

plegged, *adj.* Plagued, darned. "You *plegged* rascal."

plug, *v. i.* To work steadily, put in steady blows. "I'll just keep *plugging* at it till I get it done."

plug, *n.* An old worn-out horse. "Where did you get that *plug* you are ridin'?" Also *plug-ugly*.

plug, *n.* A filling in a tooth. Also as verb. "He *plugged* my front tooth." "He put a gold *plug* in my tooth." Universal.

plug-ugly, *n.* An ugly person or thing, especially an ugly horse.

plum(b), *adv.* Entirely.

plump, *adv.* Squarely, fairly, exactly.

plump, *v. tr.* To hit squarely. Used often in marbles. "He *plumped* the middler from law every time."

plump, *v. i.* and *tr.* To shoot (a marble) through the air so as to hit another marble before touching the ground.

plum-peach, *n.* Clingstone peach.

plunder, *n.* Household goods.

plunk, *n.* A silver dollar, money: usually in the plural. "He's got the *plunks*."

plunk, *v. tr.* To 'plank' or lay down. "He *plunked* down the money."

point-blank, *adj.* Direct, straightway. Also as an *adv.* Often pronounced paint-, and sometimes pain-blænk.

Poka, *n.* Loachapoka, a village in Lee County, Alabama.

poke-easy, *n.* A lazy or slow person or animal.

pomper, *v. tr.* To pamper. *Pompered up* is frequently heard.

pony, *n.* A literal translation. Also called *jack*. College slang.

poor, *adj.* Pronounced pō or pōā.

po(or) as a fence rail, *adj. phr.* Very poor.

po(or) as Job's turkey, *adj. phr.* Very lean, emaciated.

po(or) mouth, *n. phr.* Poverty. "He's always puttin' up the *po' mouth*, when he's jest as well off as the rest of us."

po(or) (bad) success, *n. phr.* See *good success*.

pop, *v. tr.* 1. To crack (a whip). Common. 2. To snap or break. "*Pop* that watermelon open."

Pop, *n.* A member of the Populist party.

- pop-eyed**, *adj.* Having prominent or protruding eyes.
- poppy-cock**, *n.* Foolishness, stuff.
- pop the whip**, *n. phr.* A boys' game, snap the whip.
- pore**, *adj.* Poor. *Pô* is perhaps the more common pronunciation.
- posish**, *n.* Position. "I'm not exactly in a *posish* to do what you ask."
- possum**, *n.* Opossum. The full form is never heard.
- possum**, *v. i.* To deceive, pretend. "He's a-*possumin*."
- postes**, *n.* Plural of *post*.
- pot-gut**, *n.* A pot-bellied person. Also used as an expletive. "*Pot-gut* your hide!"
- pot-gutted**, *adj.* Pot-bellied; often used in exclamations and sometimes corrupted to *pot-gut it!*
- pot-liquor**, *n.* Liquor from boiled greens or field peas and fat meat.
- pot-rack**, *n.* 1. A guinea-fowl. 2. A crane attached to an open fire-place for hanging the pot over the fire. Now obsolete.
- pounding**, *n.* The custom of sending to the minister's home groceries, preserves, etc., each participant being supposed to give a pound. "We gave our new preacher a *pounding* last week." Sometimes called *pound-party*, but the latter is used in a specific sense.
- pound-party**, *n.* A party to which each guest brings a pound of eatables.
- pow(e)rful**, *adj.* Exceedingly, very.
- prare** (*prær*), *n.* Prairie: a south Alabama pronunciation.
- preacher-coat**, *n. phr.* A frock coat, a Prince Albert coat.
- preach one's funeral**, *v. phr.* 1. To preach one's memorial sermon.
2. To rebuke harshly. "I'll *preach his funeral* next time I see him."
- preachin(g)**, *n.* Church services. See also *meetin(g)*.
- preachin(g)-time**, *n.* About eleven o'clock in the forenoon.
- preemptory**, *adj.* Peremptory: an error commonly made by the educated classes.
- perspiration**, *n.* Perspiration. *Sweat* is felt to be vulgar in certain social circles.
- perspire**, *v. i.* To perspire.
- pretty**, *n.* A toy, something pretty. "I wouldn't take a *pretty* for that knife." Common. Also *purty*.
- pretty as a picture**, *adj. phr.* Very pretty: often used of a fine specimen of fruit, perhaps out of respect to the highly colored plates in the fruit-tree canvasser's book.
- pretty come-off**, *n. phr.* An unfortunate circumstance, a regrettable condition. "It's a *pretty come-off* that you are not ready for *meetin*."
- pretty is as pretty does**. "Handsome is as handsome does" is rarely heard.
- pretty kettle of fish**, *a, n. phr.* See *kettle of fish*.
- pretty pass**, *n. phr.* A peculiar or astounding situation, an abnormal condition: used in a derogatory sense.
- prissy**, *adj.* Very particular, over-nice, precise, squeamish. "Once when I was courting, I spoke of a sitting hen, but the young lady said I

was too *prissy* for anything." J. C. HARRIS, *Mr. Rabbit at Home*, p. 40. Universal.

prize, *v. tr.* To raise with a lever, pry.

prize, *n.* A lever. Universal both as verb and noun.

pro, *n.* A prohibitionist.

proibly, *adv.* Probably.

projek, *v. and n.* Project. "He is always a *projekkin'* with some new contraption."

promus, *n. and v.* Promise.

prone, *v. tr.* To impress deeply or vigorously, put in at birth. "It just warn't *proned* into that dog to ketch that rabbit."

prong, *n.* Twig or branch of a tree, fork of a stream. Used rarely in the second sense.

prospect, *v. i.* To visit a place in quest of a home. "He's gone out west *prospectin'*."

proud, *adj.* Glad, happy.

proud, *v. i.* To be in heat: said of a female dog. Also *prowl* in same sense.

proud as a dog with two tails, *adj. phr.* Very proud.

psalm, *n.* Pronounced sæm.

puff, *n.* Shortened dough rolled thin and fried in hot lard.

pug-ugly, *n.* A very ugly person: often used as a term of familiar address. "Hello, old *pug-ugly!*"

puke, *n. and v.* Vomit. Felt as a vulgarism, but in fairly general use.

puke, *n.* A low or contemptible fellow.

pukish, *adj.* Inclined to puke or vomit, nauseated.

pull, *v. tr.* 1. To arrest. "The policeman *pulled* him." Slang. 2. To pick or pluck. "The baby *pulled* the flowers." Universal.

pullikins, *n. pl.* A dentist's forceps. This is an interesting example of folk etymology. *Pelican* is the name of a dentist's forceps, so-called because shaped like the pelican's beak. Naturally *pull-ikin* resulted, and the final -s was added on the analogy of *tongs*, *pincers*, etc.

pull(y)-bone, *n.* Wishbone. Very common.

pull the bell-cord over a blind mule, a one-eyed steer, etc., *v. phr.* To plow.

pull up, *v. phr.* To stop.

pull up stakes, *v. phr.* To remove.

pump, *v. i.* To swing oneself by an up and down motion while standing in a swing.

punkin-yam, *n.* A yellow yam potato.

puny, *adj.* In poor health. Universal.

pu(r)sley, *n.* Purslane. Universal. By confusion with *parsley*. "Go pull up some *pussley* for the pigs."

pu(r)ty, *adj. and n.* Pretty. "I'd give a *purty* to know how come Fountain Flournoy to have sech a mortal weakness for a Yankee." J. C. HARRIS, *On the Wing of Occasion*, p. 58.

pushency, *n.* Emergency. "In case of *pushency*, you can call on me." Facetious.

- pussle-gutted**, *adj.* Same as *pussy-gutted*.
- puss(y), gi(ve) me your corner**, *n. phr.* Name of a children's game.
- pussy-gutted**, *adj.* Corpulent, having a large abdomen. Often used as a term of contempt. "You low-lifed, *pussy-gutted* scoundlerl."
- put**, *v.* Often pronounced *püt*.
- put a bug in one's ear**, *v. phr.* To tell one a secret, put one on to a secret.
- put a spider in one's biscuit (dumpling, bread, etc.)**, *v. phr.* To tell one a piece of bad news, do one an injury. A facetious way of saying 'poison one.'
- put it all over one**, *v. phr.* To beat or surpass one completely.
- put on**, *v. phr.* To act consciously, show off.
- put-on**, *n.* A person who puts on (in the sense above). "He's a regular *put-on*."
- put on dog**, *v. phr.* To make a display of style.
- put the big pot in the little one (and make soup out of the legs)**, *v. phr.* To cook a big meal, prepare for visitors, try to surpass oneself in such preparation.
- put up**, *v. phr.* To take lodgings, stay. "He *put up* on me for two mont's, an' I jes couldn't stand him no longer."
- quare**, *adj.* Queer.
- quicker than one can say Jack Robinson**, *adv. phr.* Very quick.
- quaterin(g)**, *adv.* Diagonally.
- quarters**, *n. pl.* Houses or 'quarters' set apart for the slaves, and later occupied by the farm hands. Sometimes *quarter* is heard.
- quirl**, *v. and n.* Curl. See *curl*.
- quituate**, *v.* To leave college or school before graduation. Facetious.
- quoil**, *v. t.* To coil. Also pronounced *kwaile*.
- rabbit-foot**, *n.* A conjurer's sign and implement. See *work the rabbit-foot on one*.
- rabbit-hop**, *n.* A kind of fancy dance step.
- rabbit-tobacco**, *n.* Life-everlasting, cudweed. It is a common practice among the young boys to smoke or chew the dried leaves of this herb.
- racer**, *n.* 1. A small fleet-footed lizard. See *sand-sifter*. 2. A black snake noted for its fleetness. Usually designated *black-racer*. See *black-runner*.
- racket**, *n.* A personal encounter, fight.
- raft**, *n.* A quantity, a large number. "A past-due mortgage on the plantation, and a whole *raft* (as you may say) of small debts." J. C. HARRIS, *Tales of the Home-Folks*, p. 36.
- raggety**, *adj.* Ragged.
- ragtag and bobtail of creation, the**, *n. phr.* In the sense recorded. See D. N. iii, 152.
- rail**, *adj.* Real.
- rail(ly)**, *adv.* Really.

rain pitchforks, *v. phr.* To rain heavily.

rain tadpoles, *v. phr.* To rain heavily.

raise sand, *v. phr.* To make a great disturbance, get angry and stir up confusion.

raisin(g), *n.* Bringing up, manners. "You ain't got no *raisin'*."

rake one over the coals, *v. phr.* To reprimand or scold one. Common as a verbal noun. "I'll give him a *raking over the coals* for that."

rambu(n)ctious, *adj.* Noisy and unruly, unconventional, boisterous.

ramps, *n.* A game at dominoes. Probably corrupted from *rounce*.

ramshackle(d), *adj.* In bad state of repair, run down, unkept, unstable. "They lived in a little old *ramshackle* house on the hill." Also used as a noun. "I wouldn't live in such a *ramshackle*."

ramshacklety, *adj.* Same as *ramshackle*.

ramstudious, **ramstugious**, *adj.* Rambunctious, rough and ready; also full of animal passion.

rang, *pp.* Rung.

rantankerous, *adj.* Unruly, mean, bad. "They never had such a *rantankerous nigger* to deal with." J. C. HARRIS, *Tales of the Home-Folks*, p. 48.

rapist, *n.* One guilty of rape: used by educated persons.

rap-jacket, *n.* A game in which the contestants stand up and whip each other with keen limber switches until one yields or runs away. Also *wrap-jacket*.

rare (*rær* or *râr*), *v. i.* To rant, fuss and fume. "Don't come *rarin* on me about it."

rastle, *v.* See *wrastle*.

rathers, *n. pl.* Preference, choice. Often pronounced *ruthers*.

rat-killin(g), *n.* Business, task. "Go on with your *rat killin'*."

rat-nes(t), *n.* A tangle in a child's hair. "Be still and let me comb this *rat-nest* out. The rats slept in your head last night."

rattle-box, *n.* Same as *pepper box* (q. v.).

rattle it off, *v. phr.* To speak with great ease and fluency, talk much.

rattlesnake(-melon), *n.* A favorite variety of watermelons, having a light gray rind with dark green stripes, somewhat like the coloration of the rattlesnake.

rattlin(g), *adv.* Especially, notably. "A *rattlin(g)* good time."

razee, *n.* A drunken spree. "He's on a big *razee*."

razor-back, *n.* A lean hog that runs wild in the swamps. Hence any poor grade of hog.

razzle-dazzle, *n.* and *v.* Same as *tick-tack*, *v.* and *n.*

reach, *v. tr.* To hand. "Reach me that saw."

reb, *n.* A rebel, a Confederate soldier: the term is used with pride.

recess, *n.* Accented on first syllable almost universally.

reckon, *v. i.* and *tr.* To suppose, think, 'guess.' Very common.

rebob(tail), *intensive interj.* "No (yes), sir, rebobtail!" Probably originally "No, siree, Bob!"

reccipt, *n.* Recipe.

recommend, *n.* Recommendation.

- red-eye**, *n.* Whisky.
- redish**, *n.* Radish.
- reesin**, *n.* Raisin. Cf. Falstaff's pun, 1 *Henry IV*, ii. 4.
- reglar**, *adj.* and *adv.* Regular(ly).
- remember of**, *v. phr.* To remember. "I don't remember of it now."
- rench**, *v. tr.* To rinse. Universal.
- renig**, *v. i.* To renege.
- resk**, *n.* and *v.* A not uncommon pronunciation of *risk*.
- resurrect**, *v. tr.* To restore to use.
- retch**, *v. tr.* and *i.* To reach. Somewhat rare.
- rheumatiz**, *n.* Rheumatism.
- ribbet**, *n.* and *v.* Rivet.
- rich**, *adj.* Greasy, full of lard, short. "These biscuit are mighty rich."
- rickets**, *n. pl.* St. Vitus's dance.
- ride one (a) bug huntin(g)**, *v. phr.* To punish one, whip or chastise one. "You better mind or he'll ride you a bug huntin'."
- ride Shanks's mare**, *v. phr.* To walk, go on one's own shanks.
- rifle**, *n.* 1. A ripple. 2. An effort. 3. See *make the rifle*.
- rigamarole**, *n.* An incoherent jumble or succession of ideas, rigmarole.
- right**, *adv.* Quite, very. "He is right much worried over it."
- right down**, *adv.* Downright. "That's a right-down pretty baby." J. C. HARRIS, *Tales of the Home-Folks*, p. 269.
- rights and lefts**, *n. phr.* Fruit patties with the dough on both sides, a sort of fruit doughnut.
- right sharp(ly)**, *adv. phr.* To a considerable degree, more than ordinarily.
- right smart (chance)**, *n. phr.* A considerable amount. "He's got a right smart (chanst) of cotton."
- right smart(ly)**, *adv. phr.* To a considerable degree. "He was a right smart hurt."
- rigor**, *n.* A slight chill, a mild shaking as from malaria.
- rile**, *v. tr.* To make muddy or turbulent; to make angry; *roil* is the original form.
- ringed**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *ring*.
- rip**, *v. i.* To go rapidly, go to destruction: in the slang expression 'let her rip.'
- rip and rear**, *v. phr.* To rip and tear, rage and scold.
- ripe**, *adj.* Said of a boil when it is ready to be lanced.
- rine**, *n.* Rind. Universal.
- ring-bound**, *adj.* In the game of marbles, when one's taw stops on the line of the ring, he is called *ring-bound* and loses his turn. See *fat*.
- ring-man**, *n.* One of the marbles placed in the ring.
- ring-round**, *n.* A ring-worm. Universal.
- ring-streaked and striked**, *adj. phr.* Striped irregularly. Sometimes *ring-streaked* and *striped* is used. The *-ed* is always pronounced as a separate syllable.

- rip out**, *v. phr.* To utter violently.
- rippit**, *n.* A fight, a mix-up. Universal.
- rip-roodle**, *v. i.* To romp, go tearing about.
- rising**, *n.* A boil.
- riz**, *prep.* and *pp.* of *rise*.
- roach**, *v. tr.* To comb or brush (the hair) straight back from the forehead; also, to come up out of the water so as to sweep the hair back thus. "Watch me *roach* my hair, boys."
- roach**, *n.* A cow-lick, a topknot, a foretop.
- roach-comb**, *n.* A semi-circular comb used by children (girls) to roach the hair back over the forehead. Formerly common, but now out of style. Sometimes *roaching-comb*.
- roas(t)in(g)-ear**, *n.* Green corn, usually on the cob, but applied to any sort of dish made of green corn. The almost universal pronunciation is rôsn-ear. *Rosn-year* is also heard. Often used attributively, as "*rosn-ear* time."
- robustous, robustious**, *adj.* Robust, strong. Facetious.
- rock**, *n.* and *v.* Stone. "They picked up a lot of *rocks* and *rocked* the chickens out of the patch."
- rock fence** } *n. phr.* Stone wall.
rock wall }
- rode**, *pp.* of *ride*. *Ridden* is rarely heard among the uneducated.
- rompers**, *n. pl.* A one-piece garment for children to play in.
- roof**, *n.* Plural commonly *rooves*.
- room**, *v. i.* To lodge.
- rooster**, *n.* A lascivious man. "He's a regular old *rooster*."
- root hog or die**, *v. phr.* To work for oneself or perish. "He had to *root hog or die*." Very common.
- rope in**, *v. tr.* To deceive, decoy. "He got *roped in* by the circus folks."
- rotnin**, *ppr.* Rotting.
- rot(te)n**, *v. i.* To rot. "That roof will *rotten* out in less 'n a year." Common, especially in the *ppr.* *rotnin(g)*.
- roughage**, *n.* Coarse feed for cattle, horses, etc., as hay, fodder, shucks. Also called *rough-feed*.
- rough an(d) tumble**, *n. phr.* A tussle. Also used attributively. "A *rough and tumble* fight."
- rough-house**, *n.* An uproarious condition, loud noise and great confusion, particularly in a mess-hall. Also as a verb. "We *rough-housed* 'em because they wouldn't give us enough to eat." Slang.
- rounance**, *interj.* A term used in the game of marbles for permission to move around to a more suitable position.
- roun(d)**, *n.* A rung.
- rounder**, *n.* Loafer.
- roundtrip**, *adj.* Return: used of a return trip railroad ticket.
- roust**, *v. tr.* and *i.* To rouse, stir about vigorously. "They *rousted* us up before day."
- rozum**, *n.* Resin, rosin.

rubber, *n.* A gum overshoe: usually in the plural. *Overshoes* is used about as commonly as *rubbers*. *Gunshoes* and *gums* are not known.

rucas, rucus, *n.* A row, an open quarrel, a disturbance.

rue back, *v. phr.* To seek to withdraw from a bargain, back down from one's bargain. "We swapped knives, and then he wanted to *rue back*."

run, *pret. of run.* They broke an' *run*." Sometimes *runned* is heard in *pret.* and *pp.* "We lack to got *runned* over."

run down, *v. phr.* To vilify.

run off, *v. phr.* To survey (land).

runt, *n.* The smallest pig in a litter: not used of other animals. Sometimes applied facetiously to a small person.

run with, *v. phr.* To associate with, go in the company of.

rustle, *v. i. and tr.* To hustle.

rusty-cuss, *n.* A dark-colored, rusty-looking lizard. Also called *rusty-back*, *rusty-buck*.

ruta-begger, *n.* Ruta-baga, a variety of turnip.

ruther, *adv.* Rather. Common.

sack, *n.* A bag of any kind. "Put it in a paper *sack*." Universal.

sacrament, *n.* Pronounced s'ê-cra-mënt.

sad, *adj.* Soggy. "This cake is *sad*, but it's good,"

Sadday, *n.* Saturday. Very common.

safe, *n.* A portable cupboard. *Cupboard* is never heard except in nursery rimes.

saft (sæft), *adj.* Soft. See *treadsalve*. Rare.

sagashuate, *v. i.* To get on. Often in the facetious greeting, 'How does your corporosity seem to *sagashuate*?' Also *segashuate*.

sakes, sakes alive, sakes a-livin, land sakes alive, for pity sakes, for the lord sakes, etc., interj. phrases.

salt and batter, *n. phr.* Assault and battery. Facetious and rare.

salt-risin(g) bread, *n. phr.* A slow-rising bread, so called because the yeast is set with salt. Rare.

salty, *adj.* Salt. The latter is rarely used.

sam (sæm), *n.* Psalm. This pronunciation is sometimes heard in the pulpit.

sand in one's craw, *n. phr.* Courage, tenacity. Also *grit in one's craw*. See *craw*.

sand-sifter, *n.* A small fleet-footed lizard. Also called *racer*, *swift*, *swift-jack*, *swift-jenny*.

sand-spurry, *n.* The sand-spurry. Universal.

sarch, *v. and n.* Search.

sashay, *v. i.* 1. To move consciously, go in ostentatious way, put on airs in moving; also to court, act the gallant. Often with *around*. 2. A term in dancing, same as *chassé*.

sass, *n.* 1. Sauce: chiefly in *garden-sass*. 2. Saucy talk, impertinence. Common.

sass, *v. tr.* To talk saucily or impertinently to. Sometimes *sassy*. "Don't you come *sassying* me."

sassafac, *n.* Sassafras. Compare *satisfac*, a facetious contortion or a folk etymology.

sassafras tea, *n. phr.* A beverage made by boiling sassafras bark or roots. It is supposed to add to one's beauty.

sassenger, *n.* Sausage. "His lips stickin' out like a link of green *sassengers*." Facetious.

sassy, *adj.* Saucy, impertinent.

sassy, *v. tr.* To talk saucily to.

sassyparilla, *n.* Sarsaparilla.

satisfac, *n.* Sassafras. Facetious.

save one's manners, *v. phr.* To do something out of courtesy which one dislikes to do, only to find that the one favored cannot accept the courtesy; also to ask one out of courtesy to do something which it is well known is out of the question for him to do.

saw, *interj.* A command to make a milch-cow stand still. Often followed by the derogatory use of *madam*. "Saw, madam! I'll bust you open ef you don't *saw*."

saw gourds, *v. phr.* To snore. Facetious.

say for one, *v. phr.* To tell or advise one to do, order. "The doctor *said for me* to take something, and so I took a horse."

says I (*sezai*). Used in reporting direct discourse after the analogy of *says he* (*sezee*).

say-so, *n.* Authority, permission, affirmation. "Don't do it on my *say-so*." Often pronounced *sesso*.

scads, *n. pl.* Money; also a large quantity or number.

scaly-bark, *n.* A small soft-shelled hickory nut; also the tree on which it grows.

scan(a)lous, *adj.* Scandalous.

scape, *v. tr.* To graze, mark slightly. "The bullet just *scaped* his scalp." Cf. *skelp* in same sense, D. N. ii, 329.

scarce as hen's teeth, *adj. phr.* Very scarce. *Scarce* is often pronounced *skês*.

scare up, *v. phr.* To find, get. "Maybe I can *scare (skeer) up* a dollar or two."

scare, *v. and n.* Pronounced *skeer*. "He was nigh *skeert* out'n his wits." Also *skeery*, *adj.* Very common.

scarify, *v. tr.* To scare, frighten.

scase (*skês*), *adj.* Scarce.

scat, *interj.* Said to a child when it is about to sneeze.

scoot, *v. tr. and i.* 1. To squirt, eject forcibly. See *skeet*. 2. To run away hurriedly.

school butter, *n. phr.* A teasing call to school children. Not heard in some localities, but common in others.

scooter, *n.* A kind of narrow plow,—so called because it makes the earth 'scoot.'

scorripin, *n.* Scorpion. Rare.

scotch, *v. i.* To assist one in an undertaking, help out in a minor way. "You go ahead with the job, and I'll *scotch* for you."

scounde(r)l, *n.* Scoundrel.

Scoville-hoe, *n.* Also simply *Scoville*. A hoe largely used in the South, especially in chopping cotton, invented by and named after a young man from Connecticut who settled about 1850 in Eufaula, Ala., as a clerk in a supply store. The hoes in use previously were of soft iron and became easily dulled. Scoville conceived the idea of a hoe with a thin plate of steel on the inner side, so arranged that the softer metal on the outer side would wear away more rapidly and thus keep the edge constantly sharpened. See *gooseneck hoe*.

scrape, *n.* A wide-winged plowshare used for shallow cultivation or for merely 'scraping' the crust: often used for breaking middles in cotton culture. Also *right-winged scrape*, *left-winged scrape*, etc.

scrape, *v. tr.* To plow cotton, etc., with a scrape: sometimes with *up*.

scratch, *v. tr.* To strike (a match). Universal.

Scratch, *n.* The devil: often with *Old*. "He is as mean as the *Old Scratch*."

scratch-pad, *n.* Cheap writing tablet for scratch work. Also called *scratch-tablet*.

scrimp, *v. tr. and i.* To skim, dole out sparingly, be stingy. "We lived on *scrimped* rations."

scrimption, *n.* A small amount, a bit. "You never had a *scrimption* of sense."

scrooch, *v. i.* 1. To crouch down or under. 2. To push or squeeze in, serouge.

serouge, *v. i. and tr.* To push or crowd; squeeze in. Also pronounced *serooge* (skrûg). "Keep back! Don't *serooge* so!"

scrub, *n.* A ball game played as a substitute for base ball when there are not enough players to make up two sides. There are two batters, and when one is put out, the catcher goes to the bat, and each out-player moves up one position. In case of an out on a fly, the batter exchanges places with the one who catches the fly.

scum, *pret. and pp. of skin*.

scun(t), *pret. and pp. of skin*.

season, *n.* A heavy rainfall, rain sufficient to make the moisture of the top soil penetrate to the moisture of the subsoil.

sech, *adj.* Such.

second-handed, *adj.* Second-hand. Common.

secout, *adj. and n.* Second.

seed, *pret. and pp. of see*. Very common among the illiterate.

see daylight, *v. phr.* To get some satisfactory grasp of a subject, see one's way out of a difficulty.

sef, *reflex. pron.* Self.

seen, *pret. of see*.

segashuate, *v. i.* See *sagashuate*.

sence, *adv., prep., conj.* Since.

servigroug (sër-v'ai-grûs), *adj.* 1. Headstrong, strong-willed, obstinate, pugnacious. "He's the most *servigroug* white man in the land." A negroism used frequently by whites. 2. Severe, savage. "It's pretty *servigroug*, but nothin' killin' yet."

- set**, *v. i.* Almost universal for *sit*.
- set-line**, *n.* A fishing-line set out for fish : especially a trot-line (q.v.).
- set one back**, *v. phr.* To cost one. "How much will that book *set me back*?"
- set one's cap for**, *v. phr.* To seek to attract for matrimonial purposes, win as a lover. Common.
- set out**, *v. phr.* To transplant. "It's a good time to *set out* tater slips."
- set up to**, *v. phr.* To court, woo.
- seval**, *adj.* or *pron.* Several.
- seven-year itch**, *n. phr.* An itch supposed to last for seven years.
- shacklety**, *adj.* Dilapidated, run-down. See *ramshackle*.
- shake**, *n.* Act of getting rid of, the slip. "We gave him the *shake* before dinner." Slang.
- shake a stick at**, *v. phr.* Used in exaggerated statements. "We found more rabbits than you could *shake a stick at*."
- shakes**, *n.* See *great shakes*.
- shank**, *n.* The latter part. "The *shank* of the evening (the afternoon)."
- Shanks's mare**, see *ride Shanks's mare*.
- shape**, *n.* Condition. "My affairs are in bad *shape*."
- shares**, *n. pl.* See *on shares*.
- sharp stick**, *n. phr.* A switch, an instrument of punishment. "You'll have to get a *sharp stick* after that boy."
- shattered corn**, *n. phr.* Scattered corn, loose grains of corn.
- shaver**, *n.* A small boy, a lad.
- shebang**, *n.* A contrivance, a thing of any kind ; also in a general sense, the concern, business : often in the expression 'the whole *shebang*.'
- shed**, *adj.* Rid. "I couldn't get *shed* of him." Also *shet*.
- sheepskin**, *n.* Diploma. College slang.
- sheer**, *n.* Common pronunciation of *share*.
- shelf-worn**, *adj.* Shopworn : the only term used.
- shellot**, *n.* Shallot. Universal.
- shell out**, *v. phr.* To run away precipitously, leave hastily. "We had to *shell out* from that place."
- shell out (the corn)**, *v. phr.* To pay (the money).
- shell-road**, *n.* A road of shells, often found along the gulf-coast. A common expression for making fast time is 'to go like 2 : 40 on a *shell-road*.'
- shenannigin**, *verbal noun.* Fooling : often with *around*. "Quit your *shenannigin*." Common.
- sherbert**, *n.* Sherbet. Universal.
- shet**, *v. tr.* To shut.
- shide-poke**, *n.* The small blue heron. Also called *shite-poke* and *Indian hen*.
- shimmy**, *n.* Chemise. Also sometimes *shimmy-tail*.
- shindig**, *n.* A party, an entertainment. "Are you going to the *shindig* at the school house, to-morrow night?" Not limited to dances or balls.
- shindy**, *n.* A fuss, a fracas.
- shine**, *v. tr.* To throw or cast light in (an animal's eyes) : a method of finding the quarry when hunting 'possums, coons, etc., at night.

- ship-stuff** } *n.* Wheat bran : so called because it is always *shipped*
ship-feed } from a distance.
- shoemake**, *n.* Sumack. Sometimes pronounced *shumæk*.
- shoot a dog**, *v. phr.* To go to stool.
- shooting-match (the whole)**, *n. phr.* The entire crowd or party.
- shoot, Luke, or give up the gun.** Imperative sentence, begin or give place to another.
- shoot off one's mouth (or bazoo)**, *v. phr.* To talk, break in on a conversation, have one's say.
- sho(re)**, *adj. or adv.* Sure.
- sho(re)ly**, *adv.* Surely.
- short John**, *n. phr.* Same as *cheap John*.
- short horse, soon curried**, *proverb.* Applied to an easy or insignificant piece of work, a meager meal, etc.
- short rows**, *n. phr.* In the sense reported, D. N. i, p. 342.
- shorty**, *n.* A person of short stature.
- shot**, *pret. of shut.*
- shuck**, *v. tr.* To remove the husk from an ear of corn ; hence to remove.
 "Shuck them duds."
- shuck**, *pret. and pp. of shake.*
- shuck**, *n.* The husk of an ear of Indian corn : usually in the plural.
- shuck-pen**, *n.* A pen made of rails for holding shucks : used to express a considerable number or quantity. "As a matter of fact, Jeff, the little beagle, could have whipped a *shuck-pen* full of them." J. C. HARRIS, *Tales of the Home-Folks*, p. 47.
- shucks**, *interj.* An expletive expressing disgust or impatience. Very common.
- shyster**, *n.* Primarily a sneaky, unprincipled lawyer, but applied to any sort of rascal or quack.
- sich**, *adj.* Such. Also *sech*.
- sick**, *adj.* Ill. The latter word is rarely used.
- sick a bed**, *adj. phr.* Quite ill, too ill to be up. One who is 'up and about' may say, "I'm *sick a bed* to-day, but I jest won't give up." *Sick in bed* is also frequently heard.
- side**, *v. tr.* To plow close to young cotton so as to throw the soil from it. This enables the choppers to work more rapidly.
- side-meat**, *n.* Bacon. Universal.
- side-wiper**, *n.* A sweeping blow.
- side the head**, *adv. phr.* Equivalent to 'on the side of the head.'
- sieve**, *n.* Pronounced *siv*. Not in common use, *sifter* being the usual word.
- sight**, *n.* 1. A great deal. "I'd a *sight* rather not do it." 2. A crowd, a number. "There was a *sight* of folks at meetin' to-day."
- sight unseen**, *adv. phr.* Without examination : said of a blind swap.
- silly**, *n.* A silly person, a fool. "Go and do it yourself, you *silly*."
- silver-side**, *n.* A small minnow with bright silverlike side scales.
- sim(b)lin**, *n.* A sort of squash or gourd.
- sim(b)lin-head**, *n.* A fool, an idiot.

sim(b)lin-headed, *adj.* Foolish, simple. "You *simlin-headed* idiot!"

simmon, *n.* Persimmon. Almost universal. "This *simmon* beer is powerful good."

Simon pure, *adj. phr.* Genuine, true. Sometimes used as a noun. "He's the *Simon pure*."

singing, (all-day), *n. phr.* A gathering of singers to spend the day in practising. Dinner is served on the ground, and a general good time for all is the order of the day. Sometimes called a 'Sunday picnic.'

singing convention, *n. phr.* A singing festival.

singletree, *n.* A swingletree, whiffletree. Neither of the latter terms is used.

singsongy, *adj.* Of a singsong character, or in a singsong manner. "The new preacher drawls out his words in a *singsongy* way."

siree, *interj.* Used as an intensive. See "No, sir, boss."

sis } *n.* Sister.
sissey }

sist(e)rin, *n. pl.* Sisters. See *bretherin*.

size, *v. tr.* To estimate. "To *size* one's pile," i.e., estimate how much money one has. "To *size* one up," i.e., find out his character.

skeart, skeared, *pret. and pp. of scare or skeer.*

skedaddle, *v. i.* To run away in haste, flee. Common.

skeer, *v. and n.* Scare.

skeery, *adj.* Scary, easily scared.

skeet, *v. tr.* To scoot (water), spew out of the mouth, especially between the teeth.

skeeter, *n.* Mosquito. Slang.

skeore } *n.* A peg or wooden pin improvised as a button for the sus-
skewer } penders. Also called *bachelor's button*. [Probably originally *securer*.]

skew vee, see *all skew vee*.

skift, *n.* Skiff.

skillet, *n.* An iron cooking vessel, having (usually) three pot-like legs, a long handle, and a cover,—commonly used for baking in an open fireplace. See also *tote one's own skillet*."

skim, *n.* Scum.

skimp, *v. i. and tr.* To scamp. The latter is not used. See *scrimp*.

skimpy, *adj.* Scanty, meagre.

skin, *v. tr.* To climb: usually with *up*. "You ought to 'a seen him *skin* up that tree." Sometimes *shin up* is heard.

skin out, *v. phr.* To leave suddenly, run away.

skint, *pret. and pp. of skin.* See also *skunt*.

skin this cat, *v. phr.* When one is doing something and is interrupted by an on-looker with advice, one retorts impatiently, "I'm *skinnin' this cat*, and you are not paid to hold the tail."

skipper, *n.* A meat maggot.

skum(med), *pret. and pp. of skim.*

skun(t), *pret. and pp. of skin.*

- sky-high**, *adj.* Very high.
- sky-lark**, *v. i.* To go romping about, go on a foolish errand.
- sky western crooked**, *adj. phr.* Helpless, senseless, winding.
- slack**, *n.* Impudence.
- slam**, *n.* An uncomplimentary remark, a malicious insinuation. "That's a *slam* on me."
- slam**, *v. tr.* To make an uncomplimentary remark about. "He *slammed* me to my back, but he darsen't do it to my face."
- slam-bang**, *intensive adv.* "He ran *slam-bang* into a hornet's nest."
- slap**, *adv.* Entirely. "We worked till *slap* dark." Also as *adj.*
- slep**, *pret. and pp. of sleep.*
- slew**, *n.* Slough; a channel, artificial or natural, for water. "A mill *slew*." Also used as an expression for a large amount. "We caught a whole *slew* of fish."
- slice**, *n.* A wedge-shaped cut of watermelon. Sometimes *slish*. Also as verb, to cut into slices.
- slick**, *adj.* With ease, quickly. "He made that money *slick*." A common catch among boys is based on this sense. "Do you want to know how you can make a nickel *slick*?" "Yes." "Grease it."
- slick**, *adj.* Slippery.
- slick as a button**, *adj. phr.* Very easily, adroitly. Also *slick as a whistle*.
- slick duck**, *n. phr.* A shrewd person, a sly one.
- sling** } *n.* A sling-like weapon made by attaching rubber bands to
slingshot } a forked stick or handle. Also called *flip* and *nigger-shooter*.
- slippance**, *n.* The act of slipping. Used especially in the game of marbles as a cry to get a second trial when the marble slips from the fingers. "Ef you can't do good by *slippance*, do it by stealth." J. C. HARRIS, *At Teague Poteet's*, p. 157.
- slipper**, *n.* A low-cut shoe. Same as *oxford*. *Slipper* is the common term in the South.
- slippery ellum**, *n.* Slippery elm.
- slip-up**, *n.* A failure. "He tried to do it, but he made a *slip-up*."
- slop**, *n.* Swill, kitchen refuse.
- slop**, *v. tr.* To feed swill to. *Swill* is rarely or never used. "Go *slop* the hogs."
- slop-sided**, *adj.* Overbalanced, leaning to one side, lop-sided.
- slorate**, *v. tr.* To destroy, kill large numbers of. "We just simply *slorated* doves at the dove-shoot."
- slosh**, *n. and v.* Slush.
- sloshy**, *adj.* Slushy.
- slow-coach**, *n.* A sluggish person.
- slow mule race**, *n. phr.* A race in which the contestants ride their opponents' beasts, belaboring them with hands and fists. The last mule out wins the race.
- slue-foot(ed)**, *adj.* Having big ugly feet; also having twisted or crooked feet.
- slug**, *n.* A drink of whisky.

- smack-dab**, *intensive adv.* Same as *slam bang*.
- small-fry**, *n.* Insignificant persons or things.
- small-potato**, *n.* A person of little or no importance. Common.
- smart**, *n.* Degree, amount : with *right*. See *right smart chance*.
- smart-Ellick**, *n.* A conceited or impertinent person.
- smart-Ellicky**, *adj.* Smart, impertinent, prankish.
- smell-melon**, *n.* A small melon, curiously marked and having an agreeable odor ; Queen Anne's pocket melon.
- smidgen**, *n.* A very small piece. Common.
- smithereens**, *n. pl.* Fragments.
- snack**, *n.* A slight or insufficient lunch.
- snag**, *n.* 1. A dead tree trunk, especially one obliquely placed in a stream. Also used figuratively. "He struck a *snag*." 2. A broken or irregular tooth.
- snaggle-tooth**, *n.* A broken or irregular tooth, a tusk.
- snaggle-tooth(ed)**, *adj.* Having irregular and decayed teeth. Universal.
- snake-doctor**, *n.* The dragonfly. Also called *mosquito-hawk*.
- snake in the grass**, *n.* A deceitful person, a betrayer.
- snake-medicine**, *n.* Whisky.
- snap-bean**, *n.* String-bean.
- snatchin(g)**, *adj.* Fine, charming.
- sneakers**, *n. pl.* Rubber soled shoes, tennis shoes.
- sneaking notion**, *n. phr.* Suspicion.
- snide**, *n.* A deceptive rascal, a cheat.
- snipe-hunter**, *n.* One who goes snipe hunting or has a practical joke played on him.
- snipe-hunting**, *n.* A practical joke in which the victim is led to some distant swamp and left to hold the bag for the snipe to run into. See *leave one with the bag to hold*.
- snoot**, *n.* Snout, nose.
- snowball**, *n.* A common appellation for a very black negro.
- snowbird**, *n.* Applied to the common field-sparrow. Called also *grass-sparrow*.
- snuff-swab**, *n.* A wooden swab for rubbing snuff.
- snug as a bug (in a rug)**, *adj. phr.* Very snug or cozy.
- so**, *conj.* Provided that.
- so**, *adv.* Straight, without adulteration or addition. "I always take my coffee *so*."
- so**, *adj.* and *n.* Pronunciation of *sore*.
- soak**, *v. tr.* To strike, hit. "*Soak* him one in the neck."
- soap**, see *out of soap*, *soft soap*.
- soap-gourd**, *n.* A gourd or other receptacle for holding soft home-made soap.
- sock**, *v. tr.* To throw a stick vigorously. "*Sock* it to him."
- sock-dollager**, *n.* A knockout blow, argument, etc.
- sof(t)-peach**, *n.* Freestone peach. See *clear-seed*.
- sof(t) soap**, *n. phr.* Flattery, soft talk.

sog, *v. tr.* To saturate with water, etc. Used especially in the *pp.* "We were all completely *sogged* by the rain."

sogging, *adj.* Saturated. "Our clothes were *sogging*." As *adv.* often in the phrase 'sogging wet.'

solemncholy, *adj.* Solemn. Facetious.

so-long, *adv.* Good-bye.

some, *adv.* Somewhat. Universal. "He is *some* better to-day."

some punkin, *n. phr.* A person of importance. "He thinks he's *some punkin*." *Some punkins* is not used so far as I know.

somersets, *n.* Somersault. The form without *-s* is rarely or never heard.

some several, *pron. phr.* Several.

somewheres, *adv.* Somewhere. Often abbreviated to *somers*.

son of a big-shoe, *n. phr.* A playful or facetious contortion of *son of a bitch, you*."

son-of-a-gun, *n.* Used playfully, or as a term of abuse.

sont, *pret.* and *pp.* of *send*.

sook, *interj.* Used in calling calves. "*Sook, sook, sook, sook-calf!*" The vowel varies from *u* to *ûû* according to the emphasis or loudness of the call. Also used in driving cows or calves. "*Sook out of here, madam!*"

soon, *adv.* Early. The latter is seldom heard.

sorry, *adj.* Inferior, worthless.

sorter, *adv.* Somewhat, partially. Universal.

sot, *adj.* Set: often in the expression "*Sot in one's way*."

sot, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sit*.

souy } *interj.* Used in driving pigs.
suwee }

sour-grass, *n.* Wood-sorrel.

souse, *v.* Pronounced *sauz*.

spang } *adv.* Exactly, squarely, completely. Also *kerspang, kerspank*.

spank }

Spanish-goober (-groundpea, -peanut), *n.* A small but prolific variety of peanuts.

Spanish leap-frog, *n. phr.* A game in which three players are down, as in leap-frog, two with buttocks together with hands clasped underneath, the third putting his head underneath and grasping a leg of the other two. The other players must turn somersault over these.

sparrow, *n.* Pronounced *spâr-ə*. So *âr, hâr*, etc.

spasomy, *adj.* Inclined or likely to have spasms. "The baby seems right *spasomy*." *Spasm* is always pronounced in two distinct syllables.

spat, *n.* A slight quarrel or dispute. "They had many harmless disputes and *spats* about the matter." J. C. HARRIS, *Tales of the Home-Folks*, p. 277.

speakin(g), *n.* Political meeting where candidates 'orate.'

speakin(g) image, *n. phr.* Exact likeness. "He's the *speakin' image* of his daddy." Compare *spit an(d) image*, (s.v. *spit*) of which this is no doubt a variant.

speck, *v. tr.* and *i.* To suspect.

specks, *n. pl.* Spectacles.

speckle(d)-pea, *n.* The common cow-pea.

spell, *v. tr.* To relieve by turns.

spell bonnyclabber. The expert reply is b-a-u-g-h n-a-u-g-h c-l-a-u-g-h b-a-u-g-h. Now a rare pleasantry. So also *moccasin snake*. "Mizzard-o-double-ockasin, moccasin; snizzard-a-k-e, snake,—moccasin snake."

sperit, speritual, etc. Spirit, spiritual, etc.

spider-nes(t), *n.* A cobweb. Universal.

spiel, *n.* Talk, especially exaggerated talk. College slang.

spiel, *v. i.* To talk fluently and in an exaggerated vein. "He can *spiel* all right."

spike, *v. tr.* 1. To mix an alcoholic with a non-alcoholic beverage. Chiefly in the *pp.* "This lemonade is heavily *spiked*." Also as noun. 2. To keep watch on, hold under suspicion. "We've got him *spiked*." 3. To pledge to a Greek letter fraternity.

spile, *v.* To spoil.

spindle-legged, *adj.* Same as *spindle-shanked*.

spindle-shanked, *adj.* Having long slender legs or shanks.

spit, *n.* Image, likeness. The common expression 'spit and image' is pronounced *spittin image*, and in the popular mind the word is related to the verb *spit*, to expectorate. "He's the very *spittin' image* of his daddy."

split, *v. i.* 1. To run away hurriedly. 2. To burst with laughter.

split, *n.* An earmark. See *crop*.

split the diff(er)ence, *v. phr.* In a trade to meet each other's offer by half the difference between the two.

spoke, *pp.* of *speak*.

spondulix, *n.* Money.

sposen, *ppr.* Supposing.

spot, *v. tr.* To guess correctly the questions a professor will ask on examination. College slang.

spreaded, *pret.* and *pp.* of *spread*.

spread-nadder, *n.* A snake, otherwise called *spreading-adder*. This is an interesting example of a chance return to the original form *nadder*.

spread oneself, *v. phr.* To make an unusual effort, go to considerable expense in entertainment.

spring chicken, *n. phr.* A young or inexperienced person: used always in negative expressions. "She ain't no *spring chicken*, I can tell you."

spry as a kitten, *adj. phr.* Very spry or active, lively.

spryness, *n.* Activity, agility. Not recorded in modern dictionaries. "It won't do for old people that's going to dance to take up much time in standing; they'll lose all their *spryness*." LONGSTREET, *Georgia Scenes*, p. 20.

spunk, *v. i.* To show courage: with *up*.

spunk, *n.* Courage, spirit, mettle.

spunky, *adj.* Courageous.

spurrer, *n.* A horseman's spur.

square, *n.* The triangular flower bud of the cotton plant. Cotton is said to *shed* when the squares fall off.

square-dance, *n.* The quadrille.

squez } *prets.* of *squeeze*.
sqoz }

squinch, *v. tr.* To squint. "If I didn't see that fellow wink, and that woman *squinch* her face, then hell's a dancing room." LONGSTREET, *Georgia Scenes*, p. 185.

squinch-owl, *n.* Screech-owl.

squirrel, *n.* Pronounced *skwurl*.

squirt, *n.* A conceited or brainless person: chiefly with *young*.

squush, *v. i.* and *tr.* To mash, step in mud or the like.

stack of Bibles, see *swear on a stack of Bibles*.

stack of bones, *n. phr.* An emaciated horse.

stacks, stack loads, *n. pl.* Large quantities.

stag-dance (-dinner, -party), *n.* A dance (dinner, party) at which men only are present.

stalded, *pret.* and *pp.* of *stall*, to mire or be brought to a standstill.

"My horses *stalded*, and I couldn't go no further."

stairsteps, *n.* Stairway. Universal.

stanchious, *adj.* Substantial.

stand, *n.* An amount of plants sufficient to insure a good yield. "I didn't get half a *stand* of cotton."

stand one in hand, *v. phr.* To be to one's advantage, behoove.

start, *adv.* Entirely, completely: a variant of *stark*. "He was plum *start* naked." Cf. A.S. *steort*, M.E. *start*, tail.

state-house, *n.* Privy, water-closet.

stave, *v. i.* To go rushing along, making a lot of racket. Compare *lumber*, *v.*

steam-nigger, *n.* A mechanical contrivance in saw-mills for adjusting logs that are being sawed. Also called simply *nigger*.

steen, *adj.* An indefinite or large amount of. Also as noun. Slang.

step off, *v. phr.* To get married.

stewed witch, *n. phr.* Used to indicate a very uncomfortable bodily condition or state of feeling. "I feel like a *stewed witch* this morning." Similar expressions are *boiled owl*, *grated potato*, etc.

stewed up, *adj. phr.* Out of temper, angry, in bad physical condition. Usually with *all*. "I'm all *stewed up* with a cold to-day."

stick, *v. tr.* 1. To prick. 2. To impose upon in a trade, cheat.

stick-bean, *n.* Pole-bean.

sticker, *n.* A spine, a thorn. "This bush is full of *stickers*."

stick-at-itiveness, *n.* Tenacity, endurance.

stick-in, *n.* A marble used as a stake in playing for keeps.

stick in one's craw, *v. phr.* To be hard to master or stomach. "I find that the two or three miles to come is *sticking in my craw*." J. C. HARRIS, *Blue Dave*, p. 179.

stick-in-the-mud, *n.* An ugly or unentertaining person, a slow-coach. The origin of the term may be 'stick and mud,' an ugly, inferior kind of chimney made of crossed sticks and daubed with mud.

stick-to-itiveness, *n.* The quality of tenacity and endurance.

sticks, *n. pl.* Backwoods; any section far from cities or towns, but usually a timbered section, piney-woods. Compare the Prov. Eng. *stick*, timber.

stick to one like a sick kitten to a hot brick, *v. phr.* To stick very closely to one.

stickum, *n.* Mucilage, paste.

stid, *n.* Stead. Also in *bed-stid*.

stid, *adv.* Instead.

stiff-starch, *n.* A children's game.

stilyards, *n. pl.* Steelyards. The etymological idea of the compound is entirely lost sight of among the common people. The form without -s is rarely used.

stingin(g)-ant, *n.* The common black ant as distinguished from the black or red pis-ant (q.v.).

stinkin(g)-jim, *n.* A small malodorous terrapin or terrestrial tortoise.

stob, *n.* A stake, a small post.

stob, *v. tr.* To stab.

stocking feet, *n. phr.* The feet with stockings on, but no shoes.

stock, lock, and barrel, *n. phr.* Everything, the complete outfit. "He has sold out, *stock, lock, and barrel*." Also *lock, stock, and barrel*.

stold, *pret.* of *steal*.

stomp, *v. i.* and *tr.* To stamp.

stomping-ground, *n.* Place where one is accustomed to be, one's old haunt. Cf. *stamping-ground* in D. N. ii, 331.

stone-bruise, *n.* A deep bruise on the foot.

stone-glass, *n.* An agate playing-marble. Often called simply *stone*.

stop a bread-wagon, *v. phr.* Used in negative expressions to indicate that one hasn't a five-cent piece. Imported slang.

store-bought, *adj.* Bought at a store, manufactured: contrasted with *home-made*.

story, *n.* A liar, a story teller. "You are a *story*." Euphemism.

story, *v. i.* To tell a lie. "He *storied* about it." Rare.

stove-pipe (hat), *n. phr.* A high silk hat, a beaver.

stove-up, *pp.* A horse is said to be *stove up* when his legs are stiff, as from overwork or overfeeding. Also used of persons in the sense 'worn out, done up.' "You look sorter *stove-up* this morning."

stracted, *adj.* Distracted. Facetious. Used especially in the phrase 'stracted meetin'.' See *distracted meeting*.

straddle-bug, *n.* A politician who tries to please both sides, one who is on neither side of a public question.

straight, *adj.* Single, one-way: contrasted with *roundtrip* (q.v.).

straight as a die, *adj. phr.* Very straight. "He tells that part of it as *straight as a die*."

straight goods, *n. phr.* 1. The truth, a true statement. 2. A perfectly honest person.

straight-out, *adj.* Downright, outright. "He's a *straight-out* rascal."

strapping, *adj.* Large, muscular, strong.

stretch, *n.* A single effort, a spurt. "I can swim a mile on a *stretch*."

strike oil, *v. phr.* To be lucky, hit upon a good thing.

strike up with, *v. phr.* To meet accidentally.

stubborn as a bobtail mule, *adj. phr.* Extremely stubborn.
Also *stubborn as a bay-state mule*.

stuck on, *adj. phr.* Fond of.

stud(-horse), *n.* A stallion. Also used as a term of familiar address among men. "Hello, old *stud*, how are you?"

study, *adj.* Steady. Also *stiddy*.

study, *v. i.* To think, consider, ponder.

stump, *v. tr.* To strike against an obstacle. One never hears of *stubb-
ing* one's toes, or the like.

substanch, *adj.* Substantial.

such a matter, *n. phr.* used as *adv.* Approximately, about that. "A week ago or *such a matter*, he was here."

suck-egg, *adj.* Egg-sucking. "I'll have to kill that old *suck-egg* dog." Common.

sucker, *n.* A sprout from the nodules of a corn-stalk.

sucker, *v. tr.* To rid (corn) of suckers.

suck-hole, *n.* A whirlpool. Common.

suddent, *adv.* Suddenly. Often with like. "She died sorter *suddent-
like*."

sull, *v. i.* To sulk, become sullen or balky.

summer complaint, *n. phr.* Diarrhea: the disease often becomes prevalent in the summer or in fruit season.

summons, *v. tr.* To summon to court. Common.

sump-m, *n.* Something.

Sunday-go-to-meetin(g), *adj. phr.* Best. "He has on his *Sunday-
go-to-meetin'* clothes."

Sunday-school words, *n. phr.* Curse words, oaths.

sundown, sunup, *nouns.* Sunset, sunrise.

supple, *adj.* Pronounced *sûpl*.

sure, *adj. or adv.* Pronounced *shô* or *shore*.

sure as gun's iron, *adv. phr.* Very surely.

sure as gunter, *adv. phr.* Very surely.

sure as preachin(g), *adv. phr.* Very surely. "Some'n's goin to happen as *shore as preachin'*."

sure as you are a foot high, *adv. phr.* Very surely.

sure(-e)nough, *adj.* Genuine, real. "A *sho-nuf* watch."

sure pop, *adv. phr.* Very surely. Usually pronounced *shô pop*.

surprise party, *n. phr.* A social gathering at the house of a person who is ignorant of the plan until the guests arrive.

suspicion, *v. tr.* To suspect. A very common error.

sut (sut), *n.* Soot.

swade } *v. tr.* To persuade.
suade }

swag, *v. i.* To sag.

swage } *v. tr.* To assuage.
suage }

- swallow-fork**, *n.* An earmark on pigs, cattle, etc. See *crop*.
- swamp**, *v. tr.* To plunge into overwhelming difficulties.
- swan**, *v. i.* A variant of *swear* as an oath. Sometimes "I'll *swan an' be darned*" is heard.
- swang**, *pret.* of *swing*.
- sway-back**, *n.* A horse with a concave back.
- swear on a stack of Bibles (a mile high)**, *v. phr.* An exaggerated or emphatic form of oath.
- sweeper**, *n.* The chimney-swift.
- sweet(e)nin(g)**, *n.* Sugar. *Long sweetnin* refers to molasses, *short sweetnin* to sugar.
- sweet-s(hr)ub**, *n.* *Calycanthus floridus*, the sweet-scented shrub; also the blossom of this plant. "We got a whole pocket full of *sweet subs*." Universal. The children tie the blossoms in their handkerchiefs and keep them until they 'mellow.'
- swep**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sweep*.
- swift(-jack)**, *n.* Same as *sand-sifter*. Also *swift-jenny*.
- swigger(-tail)**, *n.* A Prince Albert or cutaway coat; also a dress-coat.
- swinge**, *v. tr.* To singe.
- swinged**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *swing*.
- swinger**, *n.* A bird that hangs its nest so that it swings beneath the forked branch to which it is attached. Common.
- swing on to**, *v. phr.* To hold, appropriate.
- swink**, *v. i.* and *tr.* To shrink. *Pret.* *swunk*.
- swipe**, *v. tr.* To take, steal. College slang. There is nothing dishonorable connected with the word or the action, as understood among students.
- switched**, *pp.* A mild substitution for *damned*. "I'll be *switched* if I do."
- switch(y)-tail**, *n.* An immodest or forward girl or woman.
- swivet**, *n.* State of excitement. Common.
- swunk**, *pret.* of *swink* (shrink).
- syrup**, *n.* Pronounced *sē(r)up* or *sē(r)p*.
- Tabby**, *n.* A familiar form of *Tabitha* (pronounced *tæ-b'ai-þa*) used in the song,

"Go and tell Aunt Tabby
The old gray goose is dead,
The one she's been saving
To make a feather bed."

The tune is called *Greenville* in the hymn-books. The first and third lines are repeated three times each, thus making two stanzas.

- tackle**, *v. tr.* To undertake, lay hold of.
- tacky**, *adj.* Shabby, out of style, showy, 'loud.' Common. A *tacky-party* is a party in which the guests dress comically or ridiculously.
- tacky**, *n.* 1. A poor, ill-conditioned horse. "He's nothing but a *tacky*, He an't as pretty a horse as *Bullet*." LONGSTREET, *Georgia Scenes*, p. 27. Now rare. 2. A shabby, uncultured person, a backwoodsman. Common.

"It was . . . the headquarters, so to speak, of a very earnest and patient effort to infuse energy and ambition into that indescribable class of people known in that region as the piney-woods 'Tackies.' Within a stone's throw of Azalia there was a scattering settlement of these *Tackies*. They had settled there before the Revolution, and had remained there ever since, unchanged and unchangeable, steeped in poverty of the most desolate description, and living the narrowest lives possible in this great Republic." J. C. HARRIS, *Free Joe, and other Georgian Sketches (Azalia)*, p. 167.

tag, *n.* See *get one's tag*.

tail, *n.* The trail of a dress or skirt.

tailender, *n.* One who comes out behind.

take, *v.* Used as a quasi-auxiliary, adding an element of intentional or willful action to the main verb: chiefly in the preterit. "He *took* and hit me." "He *took* and took my book."

take backwater, *v. phr.* To retreat ignominiously, back down.

take-in, *n.* A sell. "It was the most audacious *take-in* I ever heard of."

take in, *v. phr.* 1. *intr.* Of school, church services, etc., to open, begin. "School *takes in* at eight o'clock." 2. *tr.* To add new-ground or stubble fields to the adjoining cultivated lands. 3. *tr.* To cheat, get the best of in a trade.

taken, *pret.* of *take*. A very common error made by illiterate white people, perhaps in an effort to avoid the still more illiterate *tuck*, a form used chiefly by negroes.

take on, *v. phr.* To show great emotion either of joy or sorrow: usually with *over*. "She *took on* terrible at the funeral."

take out, *v. phr.* 1. To unhitch (a horse) as from a plow, vehicle, or the like. 2. To start and run away hastily. "When he heard that, he *tuck out* for home."

take sick, *v. phr.* To become sick. "She was *taken sick* in church last Sunday."

take the shine off, *v. phr.* To outshine, excel. Cf. *take the rag off* in same sense, D. N. ii, 333.

take to the bushes, *v. phr.* To run away. Cf. 'take to the brush,' D. N. ii, 333.

take up with, *v. phr.* To become attached to, consort or associate with.

tale, *n.* A scandalous report. "They tell *tales* on her, but I don't believe 'em."

tallow-dip, *n.* A dip candle. Now rarely heard.

tan one's hide, *v. phr.* To give one a whipping, flog.

tap, *n.* Nut for a bolt.

tarrapin, *n.* Terrapin. Universal.

tase, *v.* To taste.

tasted, *adj.* Tasting.

tas(t) e like more, *v. phr.* A complimentary and facetious expression to indicate that one wishes a second helping. "Them biscuit *tase like more*."

tater, *n.* Potato. White potatoes are called *Irish potatoes*; sweet potatoes are usually called simply *potatoes*. *Tater* is a negroism used extensively among the illiterate whites. "Possum and *taters* is hard to beat."

tattle-tale, *n.* A telltale.

taxes, *n.* The description of one's taxable property. "You better go to the court-house and give in your *taxes*."

tear up jack, *v. phr.* To raise a commotion, disarrange completely. "They pulled down the blinds and *tore up jack* generally."

tech, *v. and n.* Touch.

techous, *adj.* Touchous, techy.

teenincy (tī-n'ain-si), *adj.* Tiny. Also *tincy* (t'rain-si).

teentsy(-weentsy), *adj.* Very small. Also *tintsy-wintsy* (q.v.).

teeny(-weeny), *adj.* Tiny.

teeter, *v. i.* To seesaw, move up and down, waver.

teethache, *n.* Toothache. Among the negroes, *teefache*.

tell, *prep. and adv.* Till, until. Sometimes *twell*.

tell, *v. tr.* To bid: used in the expression 'to tell good-bye.'

tend, *v. tr.* To cultivate. "He didn't half *tend* his crop."

tention, *n.* Attention.

tereckly, *adv.* Directly, presently, soon.

terra-cotta, *n.* Terra firma. Facetious. "We were not satisfied till we landed on *terra-cotta*."

terrible, *adv. and adj.* Pronounced turrible or tur'ble.

tetch, *n. and v.* A variant spelling of *tech*, touch. "Don't you dare *tetch* that trot-line."

Texian, *adj. or n.* Texan.

thanky, *n. or v. phr.* Equivalent to *thank you*. "I wouldn't give you *thanky* for it."

thar, *adv.* There.

that, *adv.* So. Compare D. N. ii, 333.

that-a-way, *adv. phr.* In that way. See *this-a-way*, *which-a-way*.

that there, *pron. or adj. phr.* That. Pronounced ʔæt-cæ or ʔæt-âr.

the(i)rn, *pron.* Theirs.

the(i)rselves, *pron.* Themselves.

the longest pole gets the persimmon. Proverb meaning the best man wins.

the one, two, etc. *n. phr.* "I would give it to you, but I haven't but *the one*."

them, *pron. adj.* Those. Painfully common.

ther, pronunciation of *there* and *their*.

they, *adv.* Sometimes used for *there* as an introductory word. "*They* was six of 'em."

they-selves, *pron.* Themselves.

thimble, *n.* The name of a guessing game.

thin as a (fence) rail, *adj. phr.* Very thin, emaciated.

thingumybob, **thingumydoochy**, **thingumyjig**, *n.* Applied indefinitely to any thing whose name is not known or cannot for the moment be recalled.

think for, *v. phr.* Think. "It will take more time than you *think for*."

this-a-way, that-a-way, which-a-way, *adv. phrases.* This way, that way, which way. "I wouldn't treat anybody *that-a-way*."

this here, *pron. or adj. phr.* This. Pronounced ðis-yeə.

throat, *n.* Throat.

thother, contraction of *the other*. See *tother*, which is the commoner form.

thouten, *adv.* Without; also as a conjunction, unless.

throw, *v. tr.* To throw.

thrash, *n.* 1. A baby's disease, an eruption in the mouth. 2. The thrush. 3. A threshing machine.

thrash, *v. tr.* To thresh; also to chastise.

thrasher, *n.* Same as *thrash*, *n.* 2, 3.

three shakes (of a sheep's tail), *n. phr.* A very short time, a trice.

three sheets in the wind, *adj. phr.* Half intoxicated.

thresh, *n.* Thrush. Rare. See *thrash*, 2.

tribble, *v. tr.* To treble. Also *tribble*.

tribble, *adj.* Treble. Common.

thribs, *n.* A term used in marbles when three men are knocked out of the ring. "Vence you *thribs*."

thrip, *n.* The original idea of a small coin is lost, but the negative expressions 'not worth a thrip,' 'don't care a thrip,' are very common.

throwed, *pret. and pp. of throw.* Usually *thowed*. See *thow*.

throw in, *v. phr.* Add gratis to a purchaser. So far as I know there is not in east Alabama a noun equivalent to the *broadus* of South Carolina (around Charleston), or the *lagniappe* of Louisiana (around New Orleans). *Nap*, probably a shortened form of *lagniappe*, is used in and around Mobile, Alabama. The expression 'to boot' is common all over the South.

throw knives, *v. phr.* To swap sight-unseen (q.v.). "I'll *throw knives* with you."

throw one down for one's job, *v. phr.* "I'll *throw you down for your job* on the dummy."

thu (þá), *prep. and adv.* Through. Common.

thunder-mug, *n.* A chamber-pot.

tickle, *n.* Tackle. Heard only in 'block and *tickle*.' Sometimes *teckle* is heard.

tickle-box, *n.* In the sense reported, D. N. iii, p. 98.

tickled to death, *adj. phr.* Greatly pleased or tickled.

tickler, *adj.* Particular. "I wasn't doin' nuthin' in *tickler*." A negroism.

tick-tack, *n.* A horse-fiddle (q.v.) attached to a window and operated at a distance. See also *razzle-dazzle*.

tick-tack, *v. tr.* To use the tick-tack to frighten one. "We *tick-tacked* old Jones last night."

tight, *adj.* 1. Stingy, close-fisted. 2. Intoxicated.

tight, *n.* Same as *tight place*. Often used of financial stringency. "I'm in a *tight* for a little money."

tight as a tick, *adj. phr.* Very tight or full : not used for intoxicated.

tight as Dick's hatband, *phr.* Very tight.

tight place } *n. phr.* A close call, a difficulty, straits.
tight squeeze }

till the cows come (home), *adv. phr.* Used to indicate a long period of time.

tinker's dam(n), *n. phr.* A worthless thing. Thought of as an oath, and not at all in the original sense of *dam* or wall. Cf. *continental damn* and *dried-apple damn*, both of which may be associated with *tinker's dam* in sense.

tin-pan music, *n.* Poor music.

tinpanny, *adj.* Like a tin pan in sound.

tintsy(-wintsy) (t'ain-tsi w'ain-tsi), *adj.* Very small, tiny. Also *teentsy* (-weentsy). *Tintchy* and *teenchy* are also commonly heard.

tip-top, *adj.* Excellent, extremely good, fine, etc. Also as *adv.*

tit, *n.* Teat. The latter is never used colloquially.

tit-tat-too (ti-tæ-tû), *n.* The name of a children's game. It is played by two players on a drawing of two parallel lines crossing two others as #, the object of the game being to get three of one's marks in a line. Compare "tee-tah-toe" as mentioned by EGGLESTON, *Hoosier Schoolboy*, ch. 5, p. 36.

titty, *n.* A woman's breast, a teat ; also, milk from the breast.

toad-frog, *n.* Toad. Universal.

tobacco, *n.* Tobacco spittle. "My mouth was chock full of *tobacco*." Usually pronounced tæ-bækə.

to be sure, *adv. phr.* Surely, indeed : used interjectionally. "A mighty fur ways Vermont is, *tooby shore*." J. C. HARRIS, *Free Joe*, etc., p. 34. Common among women.

toch(t), *pret.* of *tech* or *touch*.

to-do, *n.* An affair, an event, a function. Also a fuss, confusion, bustle.

tôd(s), *prep.* Towards.

toe the mark (line), *v. phr.* To fulfil to the letter. "You must *toe the mark* now, or you will be sorry for it."

tol(able), *adj.* and *adv.* Tolerable. The common expression of moderate health. "How are you to-day?" "Jes' *tol'able*."

tole, *pret.* of *tell*. Common.

tomato, *n.* Pronounced tæ-m'ê-tə, tæ-m'â-tə, tæ-m'æ-tə, and sometimes t'om-ê-tô. From the plural a new form has arisen among the negroes and illiterate whites, *tomatus* (tæ-m'æ-tus), pl. *tomatuses*.

tomwalker, *n.* A stilt. The latter word is rarely heard.

Tom Walker, see *devil and Tom Walker*, the.

tongue-palate, *n.* The palate of the mouth.

too big for one's britches, *adj. phr.* Assuming too much authority, overstepping one's prerogatives. "He's gotten a little *too big for his britches*."

to one's notion, *adv. phr.* To suit one, according to one's desire. "He didn't do that *to my notion*."

tooth-doctor, *n.* Dentist.

tooth and toe-nail, *adv. phr.* With great energy, severity, activity, etc. "We went at it (fighting) *tooth and toe-nail*." Very common.

tooth-brush (or **-bresh**), *n.* A snuff-stick.

toot one's own horn, *v. phr.* To blow one's own horn, praise or advertise oneself.

top-crop, *n.* The last part of the cotton crop, namely that near the top of the stalks.

top-notch, *n.* The highest point.

top-notcher, *n.* A person or thing that reaches the highest point.

top of the pot, *n. phr.* A person or thing of the highest value, the most excellent one. "As we say down here in Georgia, she's the *top of the pot* and the pot a bilin'." J. C. HARRIS, *Balaam and his Master*, p. 221.

tossel, *v. and n.* Tassel. Very common.

tote, *v. tr.* To carry. Universal.

tote, *n.* A burden or load. "That basket of cotton is too big a *tote* for me."

tote fair, *v. phr.* To act squarely, do one's full share of work in any common undertaking.

tote one's own skillet, *v. phr.* To take care of one's own interests, paddle one's own canoe : a political phrase.

toter, *n.* One who totes or carries. *Pistol-toter* is common.

tote the mail, *v. phr.* To run away from something very rapidly ; 'hit the grit,' 'get up and get.' "I made him fairly *tote the mail* out of my cane-patch."

tother from which, *pron. phr.* "They both so 'zackly like, you wouldn't know *tother from which*."

tother, *pron. or adj.* The other.

touch-me-not, *n.* An ill-tempered person. Often pronounced *tech-me-not*.

touch with a ten-foot pole, *v. phr.* Used in negative expressions to add emphasis. "I wouldn't *touch it with a ten-foot pole*."

tough, *adj.* Hard, difficult. "We had a *tough* time of it."

tough as whit leather, *adj. phr.* Exceedingly tough. *Whit-leather* is used only in this or similar expressions indicating toughness.

tough it, *v. phr.* To rough it, live under hard conditions. Common.

tough it out, *v. phr.* To stick to a task or hold a position in spite of difficulties.

tough nut, *n. phr.* A hard case, a bad character.

tousle, *v. tr.* To disarrange, rumple, tangle : often with *up*. "Don't get your hair *tousled*."

tracks, *n.* A game at marbles played with taws by boys as they walk along. The one who is behind has the shot, but if one fails to strike his opponent's taw, the turn passes no matter who is behind.

tracks, *v. i.* To strike a marble so as to make one's taw go in a desired direction. "I can *tracks* sideways." "I *tracksd* right up to him."

trade-last, *n.* A compliment reported from a third party. "I've got a *trade-last* for you."

trade-last, *v.* To exchange compliments made by third parties. "I'll *trade-last* with you."

traipse, *v. i.* To go romping around, gad about. Often used in the phrase 'traipsing and trolloping about.'

transom boarder, *n. phr.* A transient boarder. Facetious.

trash (poor white), *n. phr.* The lowest class of white people.

treadsaff, treadsalve, *n.* A prickly herb of the night-shade family. Compare *tread softly*, the spurge-nettle.

tremendious, tremenjuous, *adj.* Common variants of *tremendous*. *Tremendious big* is a common collocation.

tricks, *n. pl.* Small articles, trifles. "Get your *tricks* together."

triflin(g), *adj.* Worthless, low-down, mean.

trip, *n.* A wrestler's trick with the feet or legs: still in common use. "I know several *trips* in wrastlin'."

troft, *n.* Trough.

trollop, *v. i.* To go romping about, go in a slovenly or slatternly way: chiefly used of women. See *traipse*.

trollop, *n.* A slovenly or tomboyish girl, a romp.

tromp, *v. tr. and i.* To tramp, pack or press heavily with the feet. "That big-foot nigger can *tromp* a hundred pounds o' cotton in that basket."

tromple, *v. tr. and i.* Same as *tromp*.

trot-line, *n.* A long fishing-line stretched across a pond or stream, having many hooks pendent on short lines attached.

trots, *n. pl.* Diarrhea. Also *back-door trots*.

trucks, *n. pl.* A barrow-like vehicle with two small stout wheels used in handling freight, a truck.

tuck, *pret. and pp.* of *take*.

tucker out, *v. phr.* To weary, become weary or exhausted: chiefly in the *pp.* "I am all *tuckered out*."

tuck one's tail, *v. phr.* To retreat ignominiously, be completely subdued or overawed.

tuck(ing)-comb, *n.* A comb used to hold the hair on the back of the head.

Tuesday, *n.* Pronounced *tʃʌsdê*.

tumble-bug, *n.* The dung beetle.

tummy, *n.* Stomach. Nursery.

turkey-berry, *n.* The twin-berry, or partridge-berry (q.v.).

tumblesets, *n.* Somersets.

tunc, *n. and v.* Pronounced *tʃʌn*.

turkle, *n.* Turtle. A negroism.

turmile, *n.* Turmoil.

turn, *n.* A load, a burden, an armful. "Bring in a *turn* of wood."

turn, *v. tr.* To stop, keep out. "The fence won't *turn* hogs."

turn in, *v. phr.* To begin to work voluntarily: used with *and* and some other verb to indicate united action. "I *turned in* and helped him finish his job."

turn out, *v. phr.* To allow (land) to grow up in weeds, abandon from cultivation.

- turn-tail**, *n.* A coward, a deserter. Common.
- turnup**, *n.* Turnip. Universal. Sometimes facetiously used for watch.
- tussick**, *n.* Tussock.
- twang**, *n.* A sharp taste suggestive of whisky, brandy, and the like. Marked Prov. Eng. in Cent. Dict.
- twel**, *prep.* and *adv.* Until : chiefly among negroes.
- twict**, *adj.* Twice.
- twistification**, *n.* A popular rural dance. The partners arrange themselves opposite each other in a "lane" or double column. The head couple join hands and promenade up and down the "lane," and then begin to "swing," or "circle," the players in turn. The girl begins at the head of the men's column, and the boy at the foot of the girls' column. The partners "swing" each other between times as they progress down the lines. In this way they are "twisting" or winding in and out continually : hence the name, *twistification*. The game is not called a dance, and so does not fall under the ban of church rules. Called "down the middle" in Texas.
- tyke**, *n.* A rascal, a scoundrel : used chiefly of children. "Come here to me, you little *tyke*."
- ugly as a mud fence**, *adj. phr.* Exceedingly ugly.
- umb(e)rell**, *n.* Umbrella.
- un-**, *prefix.* Often pronounced *on-*, as in *oneasy*, *onhappy*, etc.
- unbeknowns(t)**, Without the knowledge of, secretly. "He went in the house *unbeknownst* to me."
- uncle**, *n.* Any elderly man, especially an elderly negro man. Also applied by children to any grown negro whose given name is not known. "Uncle, will you show me the way home?" A negro is never addressed as *Mr.* by a white person.
- under-bit**, *n.* An earmark. See *crop*.
- underbody**, *n.* A child's undershirt or bodice, used to support the trousers and worn underneath the blouse or shirt-waist.
- under-crop**, *n.* An earmark. See *crop*.
- underholt**, *n.* In wrestling, *all underholt* is the hold under both arms of an opponent.
- underminded**, *pp.* Undermined.
- undoes** (*dûz*), *v.* Third person singular. See *overdoes*.
- undoubtedly**, *adv.* Undoubtedly.
- unthoughted**, *adj.* Thoughtless, ill-considered.
- unthoughtedly**, *adv.* Thoughtlessly. Practically universal.
- up**, *v. i.* To rise suddenly, act impulsively : used with another verb. "He *upped* and frailed me out." "He *up* and tole the whole thing."
- up and about**, *adj. phr.* Used in expressing moderate health. See *sick a bed*.
- up a tree**, *adv. phr.* In a bad *fix*.
- up-hill business**, *n. phr.* A difficult undertaking, a hard task, a slow business.
- upper-ten**, *n.* The aristocracy.
- upper-tendom**, *n.* The realm of the aristocratic classes.
- ups**, *interj.* Used in marbles for permission to move one's taw up behind one of the ring-men.

- up-see-doopsy**, *interj.* Said in lifting a child.
- up to**, *adj. phr.* About, intending to do. "What's he *up to* now?"
- use around**, *v. phr.* To frequent, be accustomed to, graze, etc., around (a particular place).
- use(d) to could (would)**, *pret. v. phr.* Equivalent to 'could (would) formerly.' "I *use to could do* that myself."
- use up**, *v. phr.* To be exhausted or worn out. "I'm all *used up*."
- uster** (ústə). The common colloquial pronunciation of *used to*.
- vamoose**, *v. i.* To run away hurriedly, clean out.
- varmint**, *n.* A wild animal, vermin.
- vary**, *v. i.* To deviate, turn from the direct way.
- vence**, *n.* A term used in marbles, to prevent an opponent from an advantage, or to prevent oneself from suffering a disadvantage or penalty. *Fend* is not used so far as I know.
- vigrous** (vai-grəs), *adj.* Fierce, vicious. See *servigrous*.
- villyun**, *n.* Villain.
- volunteer**, *n.* A plant that comes up from seed not regularly planted but distributed by natural processes. Also as *adj.*
- vomik**, *n.* and *v.* Vomit. Cf. *noaxvomiky*.
- vulgar**, *adj.* Always in sense of *obscene*, never of *common*.
- wade in**, *v. phr.* To begin a fight. "When he said that, I *waded in* on him."
- waggin**, *n.* Wagon.
- wait on**, *v. phr.* 1. To wait for. 2. To pay court to.
- walkin(g)-papers**, *n. phr.* Dismissal. Slang.
- walk the chalk**, *v. phr.* To obey implicitly, walk in the straight way, act rightly, mind one's manners.
- wallop**, *v. tr.* To whip, beat.
- wallopin(g)**, *n.* A whipping.
- wallow**, *v. tr.* To roll (a person) in the dust, throw in wrestling. Pronounced *waller*.
- wa'n't**. A frequent contraction of *was not*, *were not*.
- wanut** (wənət), *n.* Walnut.
- wash-pot**, *n.* An iron pot in which clothes are boiled.
- warm (up) one's jacket**, *v. phr.* To whip one.
- wash-hole**, *n.* A swimming hole.
- washing**, *n.* Bathing, swimming. "Let's go in *washing*." Common.
- wash rag**, *n.* The sponge gourd, the towel gourd. Sometimes *wash-rag gourd*."
- was** (wəs), *n.* Wasp. Also occasionally *wast*.
- was(p)-nes(t) bread**, *n. phr.* A poor grade of light (white) bread, being tough and porous: often used in the expression, 'drink branch water and eat *wasp-nest bread*.'
- watch out**, *v. phr.* Look out, take care. Used interjectionally.
- water-haul**, *n.* A haul of a fish-net or a seine in which no fish are caught; hence a fruitless effort.
- water-lizard**, *n.* A newt.

watermelon-cuttin(g), *n.* An entertainment at which watermelons are cut for the guests. "Miss Drake gave a *watermelon-cutting* in honor of her guest, Miss Myrick."

watermelon-rine preserves, *n. phr.* Preserves made of the peeled rinds of watermelons.

water-sogged, *adj.* Water-soaked.

ways, *n.* Way. Practically universal. See quotation at *to be sure*.

we all, *pron.* See *yall*.

wear the britches, *v. phr.* To rule a household: usually said of a woman. "Mrs. B. *wears the britches* at her house."

weedin(g)-hoe, *n.* A common hoe, as distinguished from a grubbin(g)-hoe or mattock.

well (wæł), *adv.* A common pronunciation.

well-fixed, *adj.* Provided with plenty, well-to-do.

wench, *n.* 1. A negress of slovenly habits or bad character, a prostitute. Often pronounced *winch* and frequently preceded by *nigger*. 2. A term of abuse used in speaking of a cow. "Saw, you *winch*, you!" See also *curwinch*.

went, *pp.* Common even among educated persons. "I would 'a' *went*, but I didn't think you would be there."

wet as a drowned rat, *adj. phr.* Very wet.

whack, *n.* Order, repair: in the phrase 'out of *whack*.'

whale, *v. tr.* To thrash, beat.

whale(r), *n.* Something very large, a big lie.

whaley, *n.* Mischief: in the expression 'play *whaley* (with),' i.e., spoil, ruin.

whalin(g), *adj.* Surprisingly large, whopping.

whalin(g), *n.* A beating.

whar, *adv.* Where. *Whur* is also heard.

what for, *adv. phr.* Why. "*What for* did you do that?" Rare.

what might be your name? The usual rural expression in asking for one's name. Often *nought* is used for *might* in this expression. "*Whut maunt be yô name?*" "It maunt be Jones, an' then agin it maunt'n."

whatness, *n.* Equal value, size, importance, or the like. "Them two pigs are about of a *whatness*."

what-you-ma(y)-call-it, *n.* Thingumbob.

wheel, *n.* A dollar: referring to the silver dollar which is in common use, a dollar bill being almost an object of curiosity in rural districts.

whereabouts, *adv.* Whereabouts, where.

whet, *n.* A time, a while, a turn. "They talked quite a *whet*." "I'll try it a *whet*." Common.

whetrock, *n.* Whetstone. Common.

whoppin(g), *adj.* Very large or remarkable. Also as *adv.* "A *whoppin(g)* big lie."

whut, *pron.* What. A common pronunciation.

whyn't. A common contraction for *why didn't*, *why don't*, etc. "Whyn't you come?" "Whyn't he go an get it?"

wide place in the road, *n. phr.* A small village. Facetious.

- widow (w)oman**, *n. phr.* Widow. Common.
- wife**, *n.* 1. A room-mate or bed-fellow: said of a boy. 2. Sweetheart, one's best girl. Chiefly college slang.
- wil(d) as a buck-rabbit**, *adj. phr.* Very wild.
- wil(d)-canary**, *n.* The yellow warbler.
- wil(d)cat whisky**, *n. phr.* Illicit whisky, 'moonshine.'
- wil(d)goose chase**, *n. phr.* A fruitless or foolish errand or journey. Universal.
- white folks**, *n. phr.* White persons; also a single white person. A negroism.
- whitenin(g)**, *n.* Face powder.
- white-owl**, *n.* A chamber pot.
- whit-leather**, *n.* See *tough as whit-leather*.
- who**, *pron.* Used for *whom* in all constructions and practically by all classes.
- whole passel**, *n. phr.* A large quantity or number. "A whole passel of sheep went by."
- whole team an(d) a little dog under the waggin**, *n. phr.* Used facetiously to indicate one's self-importance, energy, etc.
- whoop** (hwup), *v. and n.* Whip. Sometimes *hoop*, *q.v.*
- whop**, *v. i.* To fall or come down suddenly, flop. "Down he *whopped* into a cheer."
- whopper**, *n.* A big or remarkable thing, especially a big lie.
- whopper-jawed**, *adj.* Having large, fleshy, or distorted jaws.
- which a way**, *n. phr.* Which way. "He drapped that business airtter he once seed its *whichaways*." J. C. HARRIS, *At Teague Poteet's*, p. 132.
- which a way**, see *this a way*.
- whicker**, *v. i.* To neigh, whinny. Common.
- whiles**, *conj.* While.
- whipperwill**, *n.* The chuck-will's-widow.
- whipperwiller**, *n.* Same as the preceding.
- whipple-de-whoppedy**, *adj.* Topsy turvy, in utter confusion. "Things are all *whipple-de-whoppedy* in this house."
- whirlimyjig, whirlimygit**, *n.* A pin wheel, a whirligig.
- whirl**, *n.* A wheel or pulley on a well. Also called *well-whirl*.
- whirl in**, *v. phr.* To begin, especially with energy.
- wil(d) goose chase**, *n. phr.* A foolish or fruitless trip.
- wil(d)-rose**, *n.* The sweetbriar. The latter is never heard colloquially.
- wile**, *adj.* Wild.
- william**, *n.* A bank-note, a bill. "I'd give a ten-dollar *william* to see that." Facetious.
- William (a) Trembletoe**, *n. phr.* A children's game. The counting out rime as I knew it runs:
- "William (a) Trembletoe, he's a good fisherman, catches hens, puts 'em in pens, some lays eggs, some lays none, wire-brier, limber-lock, set and think till twelve o'clock, clock fell down, mouse run aroun', o-u-t spells out to old Jack's house."

The one counted out goes to some designated spot out of earshot of the other players, who give themselves fictitious names of birds, animals, or vehicles, assigning one name to the player who was counted out. Then follows the following conversation :

Leader. When you comin' home ?

It. To-morrow afternoon.

Leader. What you goin' to bring ?

It. A dish and a spoon and a fat raccoon.

Leader. Which you ruther ride home on, a deer, a rabbit, etc. ?

It. A rabbit.

Leader. Well, come home on your tip-toes (all-fours, heels, etc.).

If the one who is *it* calls out the name assumed by one of the other players, that player has to go and bring him home on his back. In this case the following conversation takes place :

Leader. What you got there ?

Carrier. A bag of nits.

Leader. Shake him till he spits.

Leader (to It). Which you ruther lay down on, feather-bed or a thorn-bed ?

It. A feather-bed.

Leader (to Carrier). Lay him down hard.

win, *n.* A wen. Sometimes *wind*.

willow cat, *n.* A kind of catfish of a yellowish color.

winch, *n.* Wench (q.v.). See also *curwinch*.

wisteria (*wisti-ria*), *n.* Universal for *wistaria*.

wisht, *v. tr.* To wish : used as a present. "I *wisht* he would come."

without(en), *conj.* Unless. Sometimes *thout(en)* or *dout(en)*.

woman, *n.* Wife : with *old*. See *old woman*.

women-folks, *n. pl.* The women of a household or a community.

"My *women-folks* are cleanin' house to-day ; so I had to skeedaddle."

wooden-overcoat, *n.* Coffin.

word go, *n. phr.* In the phrase 'from the word go,' from the beginning.

work, *v. i.* To ferment.

work like a charm, *v. phr.* To work easily and smoothly, be a perfect success.

work the rabbit foot on one, *v. phr.* To conjure, get ahead of, play a trick on.

work up, *v. phr.* To knead. The latter is not used so far as I know. *Make up* and *work up* are about equally common.

worlds, *n. pl.* Lots, a great deal. "We had *worlds* of fun." A *world* is sometimes used.

worm, *n.* The bottom line of rails in a zigzag fence. "Lay the *worm* carefully, and the fence will be all the stronger."

worn to a frazzle, *adj. phr.* Tired out, exhausted. See *frazzle*, *n.*

worse, *v. tr.* Pret. *worsted*. To outdo, whip. See *wuss*, the rural pronunciation.

wrack and ruin, *n. phr.* Destruction. The obsolete form of *wreck* is preserved in this phrase.

wrap-jacket, *n.* A switching contest. Also *rap-jacket*.

wrestle, *v. i.* and *tr.* To wrestle.

wrestler, *n.* Wrestler.

wrathy, *adj.* Angry.

wringed, *pret.* and *pp.* of *wring*.

wrinkle, a new, *n. phr.* A new trick, something new and fashionable.

wrop, *v. tr.* To wrap.

wuff, *adv.* Worth. See quotation at *dried-apple damn*.

wurp, *interj.* Whoa: used rather commonly in ordinary conversation to indicate a sudden jolt or stopping. *Wurp, sir!* is also common.

wursh, *v.* and *n.* Wish.

wuss, *adv.* Worse.

wusser, *adv.* Worse.

wuth, *adj.* and *n.* Worth. Sometimes *wuff*.

yahoo, *n.* A backwoodsman.

yall, *pron. pl.* You all. This form is now practically universal in the South. It is never used with a singular significance, as has been asserted by some. The regular possessive is *yall's*. *We all* is also used, but the words have not yet coalesced, and there is no possessive. "Where are *yall* goin'?" "Let's go over to *yall's* house." So far as I know, *you-uns* and *we-uns* are not used in East Alabama.¹

yaller, *adj.* and *n.* Yellow.

yaller-hammer, *n.* The yellow-hammer or golden-winged woodpecker. Also formerly applied to a Confederate soldier from Alabama, for the sake of the rime. "He's an *Alabama yaller-hammer*."

yass, *adv.* Yes. The vowel is sometimes *á* but more frequently *æ*.

yap, *n.* An ignorant fellow, a hayseed. See quotation at *hill-billy*.

Yank, *n.* More opprobrious than Yankee. The term is applied to any one who lives above the Mason and Dixon line. "He's a *Yank* from Chicago."

yank, *n.* and *v.* Jerk.

year, *n.* Frequently used as a plural. "Five *year* ago."

year, *adv.* Yes. Common.

year, *n.* Ear.

yearth, **yarth**, *n.* Earth.

yeast, *n.* Universally pronounced east (ist).

yelk, *n.* Yolk of an egg. *Yolk* is rarely heard.

yellow man (woman, gal, etc.), *n. phr.* A mulatto. *Yellow person* is also used. Pronounced *yalə*.

yerb, *n.* Herb. Sometimes *yarb*.

yerk, *v. tr.* To jerk. "We *yerked* him out of bed."

¹ Cf. C. Alphonso Smith, *Publ. Mod. Lang. Assoc.*, Vol. XXII (Proceedings for 1906, p. xiii). "You all as used in the South." [Printed in *The Uncle Remus Magazine*, Atlanta, Ga., July, 1907.]

- yes, sir, boss**, *adv. phr.* Emphatic form of *yes*.
- yistiddy**, *n.* Yesterday.
- yit**, *adv.* Yet.
- yô**, *n.* Ewe.
- yonder**, *adv.* as *n.* Used with prepositions to express a specified place. "In *yonder*," i.e., in the place specified. "Over *yonder*" refers often to the future life. *Here* and *there* are similarly used.
- yô(re)**, *pron.* Your. Also *yôz*, yours. *Yourself* becomes *yës'ef*.
- you all**, *pron.* See *y'all*.
- you bet you**. You bet.
- you bet your (sweet) life**. Used as an emphatic affirmation. "Is everything all right?" "You bet your sweet life."
- you can't get (squeeze) blood out of a turnip**. Proverb.
- you can't prove it by me**. Equivalent to 'I don't know.'
- you don't say**. You don't say so; equivalent to 'I am greatly surprised at what you say.' A negro usage chiefly.
- young boss**, *n. phr.* A term applied by the older negroes to the son of their former master. Also politely applied to any young white man.
- youngun**, *n.* A young one, a child. "How many *younguns* you got?"
- yourn** (*yôrn*), *pron. poss.* Yours: used only by the illiterate.
- yuther**, *adj. or pron.* Other.
- zackly**, *adv.* Exactly.
- zenia** (*zînia*), *n.* The universal pronunciation of the flowering plant, the zinnia. Also called *old-maid*.
- zoon**, *v. i. and tr.* To make a humming or buzzing sound, to cause to make such a sound. "That rock came *zoonin'* by my head." "Watch me *zoon* this rock."
- zoon-bug**, *n.* The June-bug. Also called *zoony-bug*. Compare *Juny-bug*.
- zooner**, *n.* A person or thing that moves rapidly, a hustler. "She shore was a *zooner*."

L. W. PAYNE, JR.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas, Oct. 27, 1908.

A LIST OF WORDS FROM NORTHWEST ARKANSAS.

V.

The compilers of this list are under great obligations for the kind assistance of John B. Davis, B.S., of Chelsea, Oklahoma.

about right, *adj. phr.* Correct, good. "I reckon you're *about right*."
"That candy is just *about right*."

afore, *adv.* Before.

against, *adv. conj.* So as to be ready before. "I must get my work done *against* pop comes home, or he'll give me a whalin'."

all-day sucker, *n. phr.* A kind of hard candy held by a small stick.

all evening, *n. phr.* All the afternoon.

all morning, *n. phr.* All the forenoon. "I have to work *all morning*, but I'll go in the evening."

all the farther, *adj. phr.* As far as.

allus, *adv.* Always.

all week, *n. phr.* All the week.

ar'tics, *n. pl.* Overshoes that fasten with one or more buckles. "Put your *ar'tics* on before you go out in the snow."

bach, *v. i.* To live as a bachelor.

back up, *v. phr. t.* To support. "We *back up* our talk with the cash."

bar, *v. t.* To except, exclude. "I have the fastest filly in the county—*bar none*."

barl, *n.* Barrel. "We made nine *barl* of soggum (sorghum)."

barrin, *prep.* Excepting. "He is the best ever not *barring* anybody."

beast, *n.* Bull. Common among the women on farms.

beat the cats, *inf. phr.* Be surprising. "That does *beat the cats*."

becaze, *conj.* Because.

bemean, *v. t.* To speak ill of. Used by ignorant people who pretend to some education. "Then she went on talking about him, *bemeaning* him for everything she could lay tongue to."

biff, *n., v. t. and adv.* A quick blow. "He *biffed* him one right between the lamps."

blate out, *v. phr. t.* To blurt out, especially a secret. "Jim had to *blate out* and tell."

blaze-faced shirt, *n. phr.* A starched white shirt.

bleed like a stuck hog, *v. phr.* To bleed profusely.

bleed like a stuck pig, *v. phr.* To bleed profusely.

blow one's own horn, *v. phr.* To praise one's self; to advertise one's self. "He can *blow his own horn*."

blow-out, *n.* A noisy celebration. "The Republicans are going to have a big *blow-out* on the Fourth."

blue back of the gills, *adj.* Low-spirited, depressed. "Some of the farmers who have not got their corn in are feeling just a little *blue back of the gills*."

boat-ridin', *vbl. n.* Rowing, boating. "Let's go *boat-ridin'*."

body, *a, n.* as *pron.* One, a person. "There was so much noise on the street a *body* couldn't sleep if they wanted to."

bone, *n.* Silver dollar.

bone, *v. t.* To ask, solicit. "A beggar *boned* me for a quarter."

bone, *v. i.* To study. "He *boned* up on math. for a special exam."
[Really from Bohn, name of the publisher of literal translations.]

bordering, *partic. as adv.* Nearly. "The enrollment is *bordering* 1200."

bottom, *n.* Low land adjoining a river, frequently swampy. *The bottom* is used generally of low land. "I am going down in *the bottom* Thursday to look for a stray mule." Saline *Bottom* is the *bottom* of Saline river. So of other rivers.

break, *v. t.* To plow for the first time. "He is *breaking* prairie." (The first plowing in preparation of a crop.) Later plowing is called plowing or cultivating.

brickle, *adj.* Brittle.

bright as a new dollar, *adj. phr.* Mentally alert. "That boy is as *bright as a new dollar*—you have to get up early in the morning to get ahead of him."

buck, *n.* Formerly, a fop; now applied almost exclusively to male negroes as the opposite of *wench*.

buck, *v. t.* To tie the wrists together, draw the knees up between the arms, and put a stick over the arms and under the knees. If the person thus bucked is also gagged he is quite helpless and for that reason thieves and robbers sometimes *buck and gag* anyone interfering with them.

buck a fellow, *v. t.* To take a boy and swing him against a tree.

buckboard, *n.* A two-seated carriage without springs. Regular trade name.

buck-saw, *n.* The saw used with a saw-buck. "I got a new *buck-saw* and I'm going to fiddle wood to-morrow."

buck wagon, *n. phr.* Sometimes applied to the vehicle known by the trade name of *buckboard*. Chelsea, Okla.

bull-frog, *n.* A frog of any kind.

bull-tongue, *n.* A small shovel on a plow.

butternuts, *n. pl.* Overalls of a *butternut* brown.

cagy, *adj.* Vicious, rampant of (stallions).

cain't, *v. neg.* Can't.

carpenter, *v. intr.* To be a carpenter, to follow the carpenter's trade. "I *carpentered* in Paragould for three year."

cavort, *v. i.* "He caved and *cavorted* around, but he had to give in."

caze, *conj.* Because. "I let him have it *caze* it ain't no use to me."

chank, *v. t. and i.* To chew loudly.

Chautauqua, *n.* A course of lectures, orations, concerts, and other entertainments, given in a grove in summer. Named for Chautauqua, N. Y., where the first courses of the kind were held. "The Fayetteville *Chautauqua* is operated by the Associated *Chautauquas*."

cheese 'n' crackers, *n. phr.* Cheese and soda crackers. A luncheon common in Arkansas. "I ain't hungry : I had some *cheese 'n' crackers* in town before I started home."

chink, the, *n.* Money. "He's got *the chink* all right."

chirk up, *v. phr.* Cheer up.

chopped, *adj.* Chapped. "My lips are awful *chopped*."

church, *v. t.* To put on trial before the church. "Tom Jones was *churched* for drinking."

clean shirt in a dog-fight, as long as a, *adv. cl.* A short time only. "Japan wouldn't last *as long as a clean shirt in a dog-fight*."—*Jonesboro Daily Times-Enterprise*.

clincher, *n.* Final ; (of an argument) unanswerable. "That argument was a *clincher*."

close one's head, *v. phr.* To become silent ; to cease talking. "I told that young 'un to *close his head*."

close one out, *v. phr. t.* To foreclose one's mortgage. "I can't pay, and he's goin' to *close me out*."

clost, *adj.* Close. "The election for mayor was *clost*."

closter, *adj. comp.* Closer.

come by, *v. phr. t.* To acquire ; to inherit. "He *came by* his money honestly."

come off, *v.* To take place. "The wedding *comes off* to-night."

contrary, *v. t.* To make contrary. "Don't *contrary* him that way."

copper, *n.* Copper cent.

cork, *v. t.* To talk. "They are *corking* the boat to-day."

cork one's self, *v. phr.* To injure one's self.

corn-cob and a lightning bug, a, *n. phr.* A harmless weapon. "I could take a *corn-cob and a lightning-bug* and run him out of town," i.e., "He is so cowardly that he would run from a harmless weapon." Cf. *stick with a bug on the end of it*, D. N. iii, Part II, p. 158, which should be corrected to correspond with the definition just given.

cornder, *n.* Corner. "We set up a stob at the *cornder* of your lot."

cotton tail, *n.* Rabbit.

country-jake, *n.* An uncouth rustic.

cowcumber, *n.* Jocosely pronunciation of cucumber. Infrequently heard in serious use.

cow-pasture, *n.* Cattle pasture.

cows, *n. pl.* Cattle. "We've got nigh onto forty head of *cows*."

crab, *n.* Crab apple. "We sold nine bushels of *crabs*."

crab apple, *n. phr.* The wild crab apple.

crap shooting, *n. phr.* A game played with two dice. "Five negroes were arrested for *crap shooting*."

craw, *n.* The crop or gizzard of a fowl ; jocosely, a human being's stomach or neck. "I feel sick at the *craw* this morning."

crib, *v. t.* To garner, store in a crib. "I *cribbed* five hundred bushels of corn."

cull, *v. t.* To assort. "We worked all morning *culling* potatoes."

cur-dog, *n.* A mongrel dog.

curtain, *n.* Window-shade. "The *curtain's* off of the roller."

cuss out, *v. phr. t.* To find fault with and reprimand. "He sure did *cuss* the old man *out* for nothin' at all."

cut up, *v. phr. i.* To misbehave. "The horses *cut up* terrible, but I got home finally."

daubin', *n.* Clay mud between the logs in a log house. "The *daubin's* all out of our house, and it lets the weather in."

dead goner, *n. phr.* One doomed to defeat. "Bryan was a *dead goner* in the beginning."

dinero, the or el, *n.* Money. Chelsea, Oklahoma.

dinger, *n.* Anything particularly liked. "The lecture course this year is a *dinger*." "Yes, it's a *hum dinger*."

dingfod, *n.* Any article referred to without naming; "thinguma dodger."

do, *v. t.* To swindle. "What's Henry doing now?" "Everyone he can."

dog-fall, *n.* A fall in wrestling in which neither party has the advantage.

domestics, *n. pl.* Domestic animals.

doodle bug, *n.* A yellow beetle that lives in the ground and shows its presence by the hole it makes. It is caught by children who put a straw in the hole and call 'doodle bug.' It is not supposed to grasp the straw unless called.

dope, *n.* Not only any kind of drug but nearly anything else. "Swell *dope* is anything and everything mental, oratorical, musical, artistic, or gastronomic that the speaker approves of." Is *dope* a contraction of "de ope," i.e., the opium?

do proud, *v. phr. t.* To honor. "He *did* us *proud*—killed a chicken and parched coffee, and cooked a regular woman feed for us." *Do* from A.S. *dugan*, cause to be. Middle English, do him dead, do him die.

dos reales, *n. phr.* Twenty-five-cent-piece. Okla.

doubloons, the, *n. pl.* Money.

dough, *n.* Money.

dubersome, *adj.* Doubtful.

dust, the, *n.* Money.

Dutchman, *n.* Any foreigner who speaks English brokenly or not at all.

easy, go, *v. phr.* To be careful. "Go *easy* now with that new mule."

eat one's hat, *v. phr.* A playful vow. "If I don't, I'll *eat my hat*."

errant, *n.* Errand.

evaporate, *v. i.* To disappear; get away. "The prisoner *evaporated* from the corridor of the calaboose."

eye-winker, *n.* Eye-lash. "He got his *eye-winkers* *stringed* off."

fair off, *v. i.* To clear off. "It's cloudy now but it'll *fair off* 'fore night."

fartherest } *adj.* Farthest, furthest.
furtherest }

favorite, *n.* Friend. "She is a great *favorite* of mine."

feedin' time, *n. phr.* Evening; time to feed stock. "It's gettin' on towards *feedin' time*."

fightingest, *adj. superl.* Most pugnacious. "That's the *fightingest* old rooster I ever saw." The formation of superlative adjectives from present active participles is a common negroism. According to Prof. E. D. Ward of the University of Maine, a Tennessee negro once said to him, "He's the *steel-drivingest* man you ebber seed," i.e., "He can split more stone (with a steel spike) than any other man."

first dash out of the box, *n. phr.* At the very outset; the very first thing."

fittin', *adj.* Pleasant; palatable. "That's *fittin'* to the taste."

fit to kill, *adv. phr.* Terribly; excessively. "He laughed *fit to kill*."

flicker, *n.* The golden-winged woodpecker.

folkse, *n. pl.* People.

foolish, *adj.* Weak-minded, idiotic.

fork, *n.* Branch of a river. "A heavy rain fell on Middle *Fork* yesterday."

fork in the road, *n. phr.* Place where a road parts into two.

fotch up, *pp.* Brought up. Used by negroes and po' whites. Face-tious with others.

fox-fire, *n.* 1. Phosphorescent wood seen at night after continued rain.
2. Of no consequence. "That is all *fox-fire*."

fryin' size, *n. phr.* Half-grown (of girls). "Now I wish that you girls back there, *fryin' size* misses on the back seat, would keep still long enough for me to bring some words of light to this dying congregation." Cf. German Backfisch and the compound Backfisch-mäntel (misses' cloaks), a trade term.

fudge, *v. i.* Cf. *fudgins*. Secondly, to cheat.

fudger, *n.* One who *fudges* in a game of marbles; a cheat.

fudgins, *n. pl. or sg.* A quick forward thrust of the hand in playing marbles so as to bring the marble nearer its object before releasing it. "No *fudgins*."

fun, *v. i.* To do or say something rather as a joke. "Don't hurt me; I didn't mean it, I was just *funnin'*."

funeral, *n.* Funeral sermon. "His *funeral* was preached Sunday, but he's been dead nearly a year."

funky, *adj.* Mouldy, old. "This room smells *funky*."

gahdeen } *n.* Guardian.
gyardeen }

gall, *n.* Effrontery. "He has more *gall* than a government mule."

gallus, *v. t.* To raise trousers by means of suspenders.

gamble, *v. i. and n.* To bet. "That is too big a *gamble* for me. I'd *gamble* on him any time."

ganglin', *adj.* Uncouth. "He was a big, *ganglin'* fellow at twenty as gawky as a man ever gets to be."

gawmed up, *pp.* Covered with molasses or sticky substance. "The baby has *gawmed* that chair all up with his candy."

gee, *v. i.* To agree. "We didn't *gee* a little bit."

gee up, *v. phr.* Get up. To a horse in plow or wagon.

geezer, *n.* An old fellow. A term of disparagement. "The old *geezer* wouldn't let us play ball in his pasture."

geograph(r)y (dʒəʊɡəf(r)i), *n.* Geography.

geometry (dʒəʊmɛtri), *n.* Geometry.

get up and dig, *v. phr. i.* To rush, race, hurry. "You'll have to *get up and dig* if you beat him."

get in behind, *v. phr. t.* To question closely; to punish. "He *got* right *in behind* him and made him tell."

get up on one's ear, *v. phr.* To get violently angry. "Now there ain't no use to *get up on your ear* about it."

git, *interj.* Sometimes said when one sneezes. See *scat!*

git a wiggle on, *v. phr.* To hurry. "The noon whistle's blowed; *git a wiggle on you.*"

give down the country, *v. phr.* To call to account. "Professor Campbell *gave* us *down the country* for not turning in the themes on time."

glad rags, *n. phr.* Best clothes. "I put on my *glad rags* and went calling."

g'lang, *v. i. imper.* Get up. To a horse in plow or wagon.

go dead, *v. phr.* To die. "Her old man *went dead* on her and she had to take in washing."

God bless us, *interj. cl.* Sometimes said when a person sneezes. See *scat!*

God save you, *interj. cl.* Sometimes said when one sneezes.

go havers, *v. phr. i.* To be partners. "I'll *go havers* with you."

go like, *v. phr.* To imitate. "Baby, *go like* a turkey."

goody-goody, *n.* An over-saintly person.

goody, goody gout, *interj. phr.* "*Goody, goody gout!* Shirt-tail out!" Said derisively by one country school-boy to another.

gouger, *n.* "We've got two good barbers and one *gouger.*"

grabble } *v. t.* To take sweet or Irish potatoes from the ground before
gravel } they are grown. Note the interchange of *b* and *v*.

great hand for, *n. phr.* Very fond of. "I'm a *great hand* for sweet potatoes."

grind organ, *n. phr.* A hand organ.

grouch, *n.* A fit of ill humor; a dislike; cause for complaint.

grouchy, *adj.* In a bad humor. Quarrelsome; disagreeable.

grouny, *adj.* Containing grounds. "This coffee is awful *grouny.*"

hafter, *v. phr.* Have to.

half past the corner, *n. phr.* Facetious answer to the question "What time is it?" "*Half past the corner*; run very hard; you can catch it."

- hant**, *n.* Ghost. "I never seed a *hant* myself, but my aunt did."
- heap sight**, *n. phr.* Great deal. "Small pox is a *heap sight* worse than measles."
- hear to**, *v. phr.* Agree to. "He wouldn't *hear to* any such arrangement."
- heighth**, *n.* Height.
- heir**, *v. t.* To inherit. "He *heired* that land."
- hell bending fool**, *n. phr.* A daredevil fellow. "When I was young I was a reg'lar *hell bending fool*."
- hell bent for election, like**, *adv. phr.* Very rapidly.
- hell-cat**, *n.* A person who causes a great deal of trouble. "He's a reg'lar *hell-cat*, and is alluz kicking up a fuss."
- hell on stilts, like**, *adv. phr.* Very rapidly.
- hender**, *v. t.* To hinder.
- het**, *v. pret.* and *pp.* Heated. "He got putty *het* up by the argument."
- hike**, *v. i.* 1. To stick up: (of a collar). 2. To move rapidly. "*Hike* for the pike." "We went a-*hikin'* for home."
- hi-i**, (hai-ai) *interj.* A salutation. How are you?
- hitchin'-rope**, *n.* A halter.
- hitch up**, *v. phr.* To harness.
- hoe-down**, *n.* Rough dance. "Dugan's dance was nothing but an old-fashioned *hoe-down*."
- hold a stiff upper lip**, *v. phr.* To put on a bold face. "He had to do it, so he *held a stiff upper lip* and did it."
- holler**, *v. i.* To shout. "I *hollered* till my throat was sore, but couldn't make them hear."
- homefolks**, *n. pl.* Immediate family. "He's gone to see his *homefolks*." "He's visiting *homefolks*."
- hook up**, *v. phr. t. and i.* To harness. "We'd better *hook up* the mules and go to mill." "You put on your wraps an' I'll go *hook up*."
- hooky, to play**, *v. phr.* To stay away from school. "Johnnie *played hooky* this morning."
- hoot-owl**, *n.* Screech owl.
- horse**, *n.* Joke. "That's a *horse* on you."
- horseshoe**, *n.* Game in which *horseshoes* are pitched at a stake driven into the ground. "A game of *horse shoe* was carried on this afternoon on the square by some men who had no regard for the dignity of the city council."—*Fayetteville Republican*, June 12, 1908.
- hot**, *adj.* Heavy. "I don't call that a *hot* crow-bar."
- hotzickity**, *interj.* An exclamation.
- hum and haw**, *v. phr. i.* To hesitate. "He *hummed and hawed* but finally went and done it."
- hump one's self**, *v. phr.* To run fast; to work hard. "He'll have to *hump himself* if he gets it down in time."
- hunkers**, *n. pl.* Knees. (Usually of animals.) Down on your *hunkers*! "We thought the cyclone was going to hit us shure, and the old woman went down on her *hunkers* and commenced praying."

hunt the gray wolf, *v. phr.* as *n.* A game like I-spy but played over a larger space of ground.

Injun-giver, *n.* One who takes what he has given. "I don't want to be an *Injun-giver*, but let me have the sporting section of that paper."

intrust, *n.* Interest on money."

iron dollar, *n. phr.* Silver dollar.

jag, *n.* A small amount of hay, wood, corn, or other commodity hauled on a wagon.

jag, *n.* In the phrase, "to have a *jag* on," to be drunk.

jawbreaker, *n.* A very hard candy. "*Jawbreakers* are the same as all-day suckers."

jell, *n.* Try some of the plum *jell*. (Common.)

jell, *v.* "Them grapes just won't *jell*."

jes so, *adv. phr.* Just so.

jim-dandy, *n.* Term of approbation. "He's a *jim-dandy*."

Jiminy crickets, *interj. phr.*

Jiminy crickey, *interj. phr.*

Job's coffin, *n. phr.* A game.

juberous, *adj.* Timid, cautious, hesitating, doubtful. A variant of dubious. "I felt rather *juberous* about how it would come out."

keep school, *v. phr.* To teach school mechanically without being interested in the profession.

keer, *v. i.* and *n.* To care; to object (in answer to the question, "Will you have some?") "I don't *keer* if I do".

ken, *v. i. pret.* Came. "They *ken* home without me."

ken, *aux. v.* Can. "I *ken* do it."

ketch, *v. t.* To catch.

kilt, *v. pret.* and *pp.* Killed.

king-snake, *n. phr.* A kind of snake found in N. W. Arkansas. "The *king snake* is harmless."

lag, *v. i.* In marbles, to "*lag* for goes" is to roll up from taw to see who can come nearest the middleman.

lay, *v. t.* and *i.* To cease, be still. "The wind has *laid*."

lay by, *v. phr. t.* To plow, as corn, for the last time.

layin' *vbl. n.* Waiting for vengeance. "I'm *layin'* for him and I'll get him yet."

le's, *v. imper.* Let's. "*Le's* go now and do it."

let on, *v. i.* To pretend. "Don't *let on* like you don't understand."

light a candle to, *v. phr.* Be compared with. "He can't *light a candle* to him."

light in on, *v. phr.* To attack; to commence disposing of. "He *lit in on* the grub and ate it all up in no time."

lightning-bug, *n.* Fire-fly. "I could take a corn-cob and a *lightning-bug* and run him out of town."

like a bat out of hell, *adv. phr.* Very quickly. "Once all the bats were confined in Hell. They still have wings like the Devil. One day some one left the gate open and they quickly darted out and escaped to earth."

- like as not**, *adj. phr.* Likely that. "Like as not he will go."
little bit, *n. phr.* At all. "He didn't like it a little bit."
little to do, *n. phr.* Used disparagingly of meddlers and tale-bearers. "She has little to do to be telling that."
live in a barn, *v. phr.* To be ill-mannered, uncouth, or boorish. "He lives in a barn, I reckon."
loaded for bear, *adj. phr.* Full of indignation which is likely to be vented on its object; or well supplied with arguments and facts to support an argument, or anything that will enable a person to succeed in what he sets out to do.
loblolly, *n.* A mud-hole; ooze; miry road. "Dickson Street in winter is a loblolly."
lobster, *n.* An awkward, unsociable person. "I don't like him; he is such a lobster." Recent slang.
long green, the, *n. phr.* Money; U. S. Treasury or bank notes.
low-down, *adj.* Very mean. "Polly Ann is low-down, and I won't play with her."
low-down, *adv.* Despicably; contemptibly. "They're low-down stingy. They won't even give away buttermilk."
lucre, the, *n.* Money.
make it up, *v. phr. t.* To plan. "They made it up to get married Thanksgivin'."
make out, *v. phr. i.* I. To deduce. "So far as I can make out, he is right." 2. To pretend. "He makes out that he is sick" (*let on* the usual phrase).
male-hog, *n.* A boar. Not used playfully.
mash, *v. t.* To crowd down, push down, crush.
mean, *adj.* Disreputable, low. (No sense of stingy, penurious.)
meat, *n.* Pork.
medio, *n.* Five-cent-piece. Oklahoma.
mend one's lieks, *v. phr.* To quicken one's steps.
middling of meat, *n. phr.* Pork middlings.
mind, a, *n.* Willing. "I ain't a mind to do it, and that is all there is about it."
mislick, *n.* An awkward blow.
misty-moisty, *adj.* Misty, threatening rain. (Facetious.)
Mollie Cotton-tail, *n.* A hare.
mommy, *n.* Mama.
mon', *n.* Money.
morphodite, *n.* Hermaphrodite.
much of a, *adj. phr.* Large, powerful (used only in affirmative with a preceding adverb. "He is pretty much of a fighter."
mushmelon, *n.* Muskmelon.
name, *v. t.* To mention. "I just thought I'd name it to you for fear you might forget it." "I won't name the reasons, but you all know them."
nawthin', *n.* Nothing.
nearest, *adj.* Superlative of nigh.
nekid, *adj.* Naked.

nestes (nestiz), *n. pl.* Nests. "We taken some bird *nestes* out of yon trees."

noggin, *n.* Head. "If you don't keep still, I'll bust your *noggin*."

nor, *conj.* Than. "He can't do more *nor* I can."

notionate, *adj.* Notional, peevish. "She is so *notionate* I can't do anything with her."

nuss, *v. t. and i.* To nurse. A common form.

Old Beck, *prop. n. phr.* Facetious name for a mule. "He'd do better following *Old Beck*," means that he would do better as a ploughman.

once and awhile, *adv. phr.* Popular etymology for "once in a while."

ontil, *conj., prep.* Until. Usually a negroism.

ontwel, *conj., prep.* Until.

oodles of money, *n. phr.* A great deal of money; wealth. "He's got dead *oodles of money*."

outen, *prep.* Without. "I won't go *outen* you."

packs, *n. pl.* Much; a great deal. In the singular too? "He has a big *pack* of money."

pair of license, *n. phr.* A license to marry. Facetious.

parch, *v. t.* To roast. "*Parch* the coffee."

pass the time of day, *v. phr. i.* To exchange greetings. "I just dropped in to *pass the time of day*."

pass up, *v. phr. t.* To cease caring for; to give up paying attention to. "She *passed me up*."

pass words, *v.* To exchange words, usually leading up to a quarrel.

pears, *v. i.* Appears.

penny, *n.* Cent piece.

pesas, the, *n. pl.* Money.

picayune, *n.* Five-cent-piece.

piddle, *v. i.* To waste time. "When I was a boy I *piddeled* my time away. I was a *piddeled* from *Piddelerville*." *Piddle* in the sense of *waste time* is used by both sexes and all classes.

piedy, *adj.* Spotted.

pizn, *n. and v. t.* Poison. This pronunciation is growing rare. "We're going to have *pies 'n cake* for dinner, you better stay." "No, I reckon I better go home an' eat *cawn bread*. I'm afraid I'd get *pizened* on *pizen cake*."

place, *v. i.* To identify. "Your face seems familiar, but I can't *place* you."

plague on, *interj. phr.* A mild oath.

plain dodger, *n. phr.* Corn-bread, the meal of which is made up with cold water into *pones*.

plat, *n.* Braid, plait.

plug, *n.* An old, worthless horse.

plug hat, *n. phr.* Silk hat. "I never saw but one *plug hat* in my life, and an old preacher had that."

pocers, the, *n. pl.* Money.

poky, *adj.* Slow. "I don't know when she will be ready, she's so *poky*."

postes (pöstiz), *n. pl.* A pronunciation of the plural for *post*. "We saw the wastes' (wasps) nests on the bed *postes* at Mr. Westes."

powderin', *n.* Face-powder. "She put *powderin'* on her face."

projeck, *n.* Project.

projeck around, *v. i.* To experiment. "He was *projeck'in'* around with some powder an' got his eye-winkers singed off."

prong, *n.* Branch. Interchangeable with fork. "The west *prong* of White River runs down the road."

proper, *adj.* Handsome. "He is a very *proper* young fellow."

puddin' an' tame, *n. phr.* School boy answer to the question, "What's your name?"

pull away, *n.* A game.

pull off, *v. phr. t.* To hold, to conduct. "The race was *pulled off* out of town." Slang.

pull out for, *v. phr.* To start. "I *pulled out for* home at once."

pushincy, *n.* Emergency. Slang. "In such a *pushincy* I would do what I could."

pussy guts, *n. phr.* A corpulent man. "See that old *pussy guts*."

pussy-gutted, *adj.* "He's getting so *pussy-gutted*, he'll have to go through a door sideways."

put one back, *v. phr. t.* To cost one. "How much did that *put you back*?" "Six dollars."

quartel, *n.* Two and one-half cents. Arkansas and Louisiana.

quarter, *n.* Twenty-five-cent-piece.

quarterin' time, *n. phr.* Time to cease work. Time to stop work and go to *quarters*.

raised in a barn, *adj. phr.* 1. Ill-mannered, boorish, or uncouth.
2. Applied to a person who never closes a door.

rambunctious, *adj.* Impudent, forward, hard to control, headstrong, troublesome, lustful.

ready, the, *n.* Money; ready cash.

real, *n.* Twelve and one-half cents; a "bit." Chelsea, Okla. Common.

recess, *n.* Pause for play or exercise at school, forenoon and afternoon. "If you don't stop whispering, I'll keep you in at recess."

red, *n.* Cent. "I haven't got a *red*."

reservoi, *n.* Reservoir.

rhine, *n.* Money.

rider, *n.* A rail laid above the crossed stakes and parallel to the lower rails.

ridic'lus, *adj.* Detestable. "The way he cut up was something *ridiculous*."

rig, *n.* Horse and vehicle for driving.

rig (up), *v. t.* To adjust, repair; to *build*. "I'll *rig up* some sort of place to put it."

rifle, *n.* Shallows in a stream.

- roll, a, n.** Money.
- rooves, n. pl.** Roofs.
- rotnin', n.** Rotten part. "The apples are rotning; cut out the *rotnin'*."
- roust, v.** To rouse. "We'll go and *roust* him out." [he]-raus?
- runnin' off 't t' bowels, n. phr.** Diarrhœa. "Fresh pork always give me a *runnin' off (a)t' t'(he) bowels.*"
- runnin' off at the mouth, n. phr.** Loquacity; talking too much. Used of one excessively loquacious. "He's got a bad case of *runnin' off at the mouth.*"
- rustle, v. i.** To be active. "I'll *rustle* around and get up the money to pay that note." "You'll have to *rustle* if you make your train."
- rustle, v. t.** To steal. "He has a right smart bunch of calves, but we think he *rustled* most of them." (Okla.)
- rustler, n.** An active person. "He's a *rustler*. He made a thousand dollars in three years."
- Sad'day, n.** Saturday.
- saw gourds, v. phr.** To snore furiously. "Jones doesn't play poker; so he went to bed and we heard him *sawing gourds* before we left."
- scaly, adj.** Shabby, contemptible.
- scat, interj.** Sometimes said when one sneezes. Synonyms are *shoo!* *git! God save you! God bless us!* Addressed to the Devil or his angels, who try to creep into the body of the person sneezing.
- scatteration, n.** Dispersion. "There was a great *scatteration* when it began to rain."
- school-keeper, n.** One who keeps but does not teach school. "He's not a school-teacher, he's a *school-keeper.*" Paragould, Ark.
- secont, n. adj.** Second.
- seep, v. i.** To percolate, trickle through.
- seep, n.** A low wet place.
- shack, n.** Any cheaply constructed house.
- shack, v. i.** To keep bachelor's hall.
- shampoo, v.** Shampoo. "I got him to *shampoo* my head."
- shekels, the, n. pl.** Money.
- shilling, n.** Sixteen and two-thirds cents.
- shiny, n.** A shiner; a common silvery fish used for bait. "I've got some *shinies*; le's go fishin'."
- shirt tail full, n. phr.** A smaller quantity than a jag, *q. v.*
- shock, n.** Cock, as of hay. "The field was full of little *shocks* of hay."
- shoo, interj.** Sometimes said when one sneezes. See *scat!*
- shore nuff, adv. phr.** Without fail.
- shortened dodger, n. phr.** Corn-bread, the meal of which is made up with lard or grease of some kind.
- sick, v. t.** 1. To urge (a dog) on to the attack. 2. To urge (a person) on to the attack. "*Sick 'em, Tige!*" "They *sicked* the dog on 'im." "She kept *sicking* the sheriff on the bootleggers and finally caught 'em."
- sick as a dog, adj. phr.** Very sick. "I ate something last night that didn't agree with me and I was as *sick as a dog* for awhile."

sick as a mule, *adj. phr.* Very sick.

sight, *n.* Amount, great deal. "He thinks a *sight* of his new barn."

simloons, the, *n. pl.* Money.

skiff, *n.* Any kind of boat. (There are very few real canoes in Arkansas. *Dug-outs* occur.)

skin up, *v. phr.* To shin up. "*Skin up* that tree and rustle us some apples."

skreaky, *adj.* Squeaky, from screech for shriek. "My shoes are *skreaky*." "I hate *skreaky* doors."

slash, *n.* Swale filled with water. "There's considerable hay along the *slashes*, but it aint worth cutting."

sleazy, *adj.* Thin and flimsy—said of cheap cloth. Rhymes with lazy.

slick citizen, *n. phr.* An unprincipled fellow.

smoke, *n.* A smudge; a smouldering fire built to keep mosquitoes away. "We made a *smoke*, and that kept the mosquitoes away."

snack, *n.* Bite, bit. "I shore am some hungry. Let's go to the Chili joint and eat a *snack*."

snide, *n.* A term of derogation, not so popular now as formerly. "He's a regular *snide*."

snoot, *n.* The human nose or face. Vulgar. "If he talks to me that way I'll bust his *snoot*."

snout, *n.* Human nose. Facetious.

sociable } *n.* A social gathering; a party; an entertainment provided
social } by some charitable organization at which food is sold; more
 recently displaced by the term supper, as "The Ladies' Aid is goin' to give an oyster *social*."

so it is, *adv. phr.* Used for emphasis. "It is very pretty, *so it is*."

some, *adj.* Well. Emphasis on *some*. General term of approval. "Well, I reckon that is goin' *some*."

som'ers, *adv.* Somewhere. "He's *som'ers* around."

sook, *interject. v. phr.* Call to cattle. Vowel both long and short. "The usual call is 'So, cow, sook, sook, cow, sook!' The first rhymes with coke; the second with cook.

soople, *adj.* Supple.

souse (*sauz*), *n.* A jellied compound made of hog's ears, feet, and most usually taken from the head of the hog; head cheese; served in slices usually pressed and highly spiced with pepper, considered a great delicacy.

sperrit, *n.* Spirit. "She was so pale and come on me so suddin liké that I thought she was a *sperrit*."

spin round on one's ear, *v. phr.* To get violently angry.

spondulix, *n.* Money.

spraddle out, *v. phr. i.* Sprawl. "When I put on the skates my feet started before I was ready and I hit the floor all *spraddled out*."

stakes, *n.* Leaning supports of a rail fence. See *rider*.

steps, *n.* In the phrase, "To go up *steps*," to go up-stairs.

suck-egg dog, *n. phr.* 1. A dog that sucks eggs. 2. A superlatively mean dog.

swinge, *v. t.* To singe. "We *swinged* a rat and turned him loose, thinking he would drive the others off." "He *swinged* his hair all off."

swipe, *n.* A swinging blow; as, to make a *swipe* at someone.

swipe, *v. t.* To steal.

swole, *pp.* Swollen. "I hurt my foot yesterday an' its all *swole* up this morning."

swoled, *pp.* Swollen. "His foot is all *swoled* up where he stuck a nail in it."

tad, *n.* Child.

tan one's jacket, *v. phr.* To whip one.

tell on, *v. phr. t.* To report another's misdeeds. "Johnny stole apples, and I'm going to *tell on* him."

thet, *pron.* and *pron. adj.* That.

thrash, *v. t.* To thresh. Universal.

thrip, *n.* Five-cent-piece.

till the cows come home, *adv. cl.* A long time. "An' I ain't a-comin' back *till the cows come home*."

time, *n.* A good time. Trouble. "We had a *time* at the last dance."

tin, *n.* Money.

tough it out, *v. phr.* Endure it to the end. "It is hard work, but I'll *tough it out some way or other*."

town-ball, *n.* A boys' game.

tracks, make, *v. phr.* To depart, disappear. "Now you *make tracks* and get out of here!"

trade-last, *n.* A complimentary remark reported by one person to another in exchange for a compliment. "I have a *trade-last* for you."

trail, *v. t.* To follow. "Here, kid, you *trail* me."

tremenjous, *adj.* Tremendous. "His success as a public speaker was something *tremenjous*."

trick, *n.* A small object or chattel.

tromple, *v. phr.* To trample. "He *trompled* all over it."

trun down, *v. phr. t.* Slang. "She *trun* me *down* cold."

tristle, *n.* Trestle. "The *tristle* over Corning Lake is very old."

tuckered out, *ptcpl. phr.* Tired out. "I've been working hard to-day and am all *tuckered out*."

tumble to, *v. i.* To comprehend. "Do you *tumble to* my racket?"

turn in, *v. phr.* To *turn in* to do is to set about doing; to go to bed.

turn one's toes out to grass, *v. phr.* To begin to go barefoot in spring; to have one's toes protruding from a shoe.

turn red behind the gills, *v. phr.* To blush. "When he saw her, he *turned red behind the gills*."

unhitch, *v. t. i.* To unharness.

varmint, *n.* Vermin. "We can't raise no chickens on account of the *varmint*s."

wad, *a, n.* Money.

wagon-wheel, *n.* Silver dollar.

wa'n't, *v. pret.* Wasn't, weren't.

warnut, *n.* Walnut. By children and negroes, and grown-up whites too.

wastes (*wastiz*), *n. pl.* Wasps. "We seed the *wastes'* nests."

way yonder, *adv. phr.* Very much, exceedingly.

weaken on, *v. phr.* To fail to carry out. "Jeff Davis *weakened on* his promise to go to Lafayette County and roast Hamiter."—*Jonesboro* (Ark.) *Daily Times-Enterprise*.

weepuns, *n.* Weapons.

whack up, *v. t.* To share. "Here, *whack up* with that, will you?"

which way, *adv. phr.* Where. "*Which way* is he?"

whizzing, *adv.* Extremely, unusually. "The matron gave him a *whizzing* big dose of salts."

whur, *adv.* Where.

widow-man, *n.* A widower.

widow-woman, *n.* A widow. "This yard looks like a *widow-woman* lived here."

wish't, *v. pres.* Wish that. Not an imperfect subjunctive. "I *wish't* I could go but I can't."

work, *v. t.* 1. To knead, in making bread. 2. To impose upon.

wrestle, *v. i.* To wrestle.

yeller janders, *n. phr.* Jaundice. "He had *yeller janders* last summer."

yo, *n.* Ewe.

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*Professor Joseph William Carr, Ph.D., was born at Hampstead, N. H., January 15, 1870, the son of E. J. and Sarah (Bradshaw) Carr. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy and entered Harvard in 1889. He graduated in three years and in 1893 received the degree of A.M. From 1894 to 1897 he was classical master of the Morristown (N. J.) School. For the next two years he was a student of Germanic and Romance philology at the University of Leipzig, where he received the doctor's degree in 1899. After temporary appointments at Harvard and the University of West Virginia, he was made associate professor of English and modern languages at the University of Arkansas in 1901 and a year later professor of the same. He filled this position with marked ability and success for four years. In 1906 he was called to the head of the department of Germanic languages at the University of Maine, which position he was holding at the time of his death. He was survived by a widow and four small children.

Professor Carr's work in American dialects, well known to the readers of *DIALECT NOTES*, was only one of his many scholarly activities. His training and interest were broad, and in addition to being a finished scholar he was a successful organizer. Wherever he went he aroused an interest in dialect study, and his loss will be particularly felt in this branch of research.

A WORD-LIST FROM AROOSTOOK.

The following interesting and valuable word-list is edited from notes made by the late Professor Horace Melvyn Estabrooke during the past year. If it had not been for his sudden death, this list would be longer, and illustrative sentences would accompany it. Fortunately, however, most of the following words are so accurately and fully defined that they require little, if any, illustration. This list owes its genuineness and comparative completeness to the fact that Professor Estabrooke was a native of Aroostook and lived there continuously for the first twenty-three years of his life, that is, from 1849 till 1872. He also remained in touch with his native town and county till his death. Thus his boyhood and young manhood were spent among sturdy, intelligent pioneers in a sparsely settled country without railways and other features of present-day American life.

Horace Melvyn Estabrooke, A.M., Professor of English in the University of Maine, was born Jan. 20, 1849, in Linneus. He fitted for college at Houlton Academy and was graduated at the Maine State College (now the University of Maine) in 1876. While an undergraduate he commenced writing songs, for which he generally composed the music. Some of these songs had a wide popularity. He taught at the Gorham State Normal School from 1883 till 1891, when he was called to the faculty of his alma mater, where he first taught modern languages. From 1895 till his death, Oct. 30, 1908 (the result of a fall), he was Professor of English. He was endowed with literary taste and originality.

act like a cat in a gale of wind, *v. phr.* To move unusually briskly.

act like all possessed, *v. phr.* To misbehave.

act like Sancho, *v. phr.* To misbehave, of a child.

ankle tie, *n.* A low shoe with a strap buttoning across the ankle.

Aroostook, *n.* Aroostook County. The area of *Aroostook* (6700 square miles) is greater than the combined areas of the two states, Connecticut and Rhode Island. It is not strange that the name of this vast county is used in the same manner as the names of states.

Aroostoker, *n.* An inhabitant of *Aroostook* (County).

- ary**, *adj.* Any or either.
- ash hole**, *n.* A hole in the bottom of a fireplace through which the ashes were raked to the cellar.
- backstrap**, *n.* In harness the turnback or strap which runs from the saddle along the horse's back.
- bake off**, *v. phr.* To bake a batch.
- bark camp**, *n. phr.* A camp roofed with bark.
- barkspud**, *n.* A curved, wedge-shaped instrument used for removing the bark from trees.
- barn ball**, *n. phr.* A game which consisted of bounding a ball against a barn and catching it.
- bate**, *v. t.* To bet.
- bean hole**, *n.* Among lumbermen a hole in the ground in which beans are cooked.
- bean swāgin**, *n. phr.* A bean soup.
- beatenest**, *adj.* Most unusual or excessive. "That's the *beatenest* thing I ever heard," i.e., it beats anything I ever heard.
- beat out**, *adj. phr.* Weary.
- beaver**, *n.* A silk hat.
- bee**, *n.* A neighborhood gathering for special work. Various kinds of bees are distinguished, as quilting bee, chopping bee, plowing bee, piling bee, husking bee, sewing bee, paring bee, spelling bee.
- beetle**, *n.* A maul for driving wedges.
- belt**, *n.* A blow.
- belt**, *v. t.* To deal a blow.
- Benjamin red**, *n. phr.* The trillium.
- Benjamin white**, *n. phr.* The trillium.
- berth**, *n.* In a camp, a large bed of boughs on which several might sleep.
- big as all out-doors**, *adj. phr.* Large.
- bigbug**, *n.* A person of consequence.
- bigger than a barn**, *adj. phr.* Huge.
- bird wheat**, *n. phr.* A kind of moss on old and barren pastures.
- bithook**, *n.* The large hook on a tag chain.
- black-eyed Susan**, *n. phr.* The yellow daisy with dark brown center.
- blob**, *n.* The resinous exudation from the fir tree.
- blue dye pot**, *n. phr.* A vessel for dissolved indigo blue used in dyeing yarn.
- Bluenose**, *n.* A New Brunswicker. Used in a somewhat depreciatory sense.
- bluenose**, *n.* A kind of potato.
- boneyard**, *n.* Cemetery.
- braces**, *n.* Suspenders.
- brash**, *adj.* Sharp-tempered.
- breaking-up plow**, *n. phr.* A plow for plowing sod lands.
- break up**, *v. phr.* To plow sod land.
- bright as a button**, *adj. phr.* Very bright.
- bright as a dollar**, *adj. phr.* Very bright, quick witted.

brogan, *n.* Pronounced with neither syllable accented. A lumberman's heavy moccasin.

brush-in, *n.* A drag made of birch trees fastened to a beam and used to smooth over land newly sown with grass seed.

brush-in, *v. phr.* To smooth land just laid down with a drag of birch trees.

buck up, *v. phr.* To rebel.

buckwheat bannocks, *n. phr.* Thick fritters made of buckwheat.

buckwheat itch, *n. phr.* A skin eruption supposed to be caused by eating buckwheat.

bull fiddle, *n. phr.* A bass viol.

bull rake, *n. phr.* A large hand rake similar to a horse rake.

bull's eye, *n. phr.* The white daisy.

bull thistle, *n. phr.* A large variety of thistle.

bunch, *v. t.* To put shingles into a bunch.

bungdown, *n.* A large copper coin, evidently a corruption of *bungtown*.

bunged up, *adj. phr.* Ill; out of health.

bunk, *n.* The cross timber on a bob.

bunk, *v.* In coasting down hill, to start a sled.

bunk and toggle fence, *n. phr.* A fence similar to a stake and rider fence (q.v.), except that it lacks both stakes and riders. The rails are held in place by the weight of the toggles, and are laid at a slightly oblique angle.

bunk auger, *n.* A three-inch auger used for boring fence bunks.

bunk chain, *n.* A heavy chain used to bind the load of logs to a bob.

bunker, *n.* In coasting, the one who starts a sled.

bunker, *n.* A kernel of popcorn that pops perfectly.

burnt piece, *n. phr.* A piece of woodland burnt over after the wood has been cut off.

bushscythe, *n.* A short heavy scythe for cutting bushes.

busk, *n.* A piece of whalebone about a foot long worn in the front of a woman's dress to keep her shape.

busy as the devil in a gale of wind, *adj. phr.* Full of business.

by crackie, *interj. phr.* A mild oath.

by hokey, *interj. phr.* A mild oath.

calathumpian, *n.* One dressed up to represent a ragamuffin in a procession.

calico, *n.* Used to denote a woman. "She's a good piece of *calico*."

calldown, *n.* A reprimand.

campspread, *n.* A large blanket used in a camp berth.

Canada thistle, *n. phr.* The ordinary thistle.

Cape Cod turkey, *n. phr.* A codfish.

chain fence, *n. phr.* A Virginia fence.

check rein, *n.* In harness, the check.

cherry gum, *n. phr.* The thick gelatinous exudation from the wounded bark of the (wild) red cherry.

chist, *n.* Chest.

- choker**, *n.* A necktie.
- chopper**, *n.* One skilled in the use of the axe.
- chopping**, *n.* A tract of woodland where the trees have been felled.
- clied**, *adj.* Cloyed.
- coat**, *n.* Pronounced *cōdt*.
- cold as zero**, *adj. phr.* Very cold.
- comforter**, *n.* A scarf worn about the neck.
- coming round**, *adj. phr.* Recovering from an illness or from ill temper.
- conniption fit**, *n. phr.* An over-excited state.
- corned**, *adj.* Drunk.
- crick**, *n.* A creek.
- cripple down**, *v. phr.* To crouch.
- crooked fence**, *n. phr.* A Virginia fence.
- cross as a badger**, *adj. phr.* Very ill-tempered.
- cross as Sam Patch**, *adj. phr.* Ill-tempered, in ill humor.
- cross cut saw**, *n. phr.* A large saw for cutting logs, worked by two men.
- crotch harrow**, *n.* A light, one-horse harrow made in the shape of a V, and used on new land.
- crumbles**, *n.* Crums.
- culch**, *n.* Refuse.
- cupolo**, *n.* Cupola.
- cute**, *adj.* Sharp-witted.
- cut up**, *adj. phr.* Mentally disturbed ; chagrined.
- cut up**, *v. phr.* To play tricks.
- dabster**, *n.* An adept. A versatile person.
- daresent**, *v. neg.* Dare not.
- darst**, *v. i.* Dares or durst.
- dassent**, *v. neg.* Dare not.
- dent**, *n.* Dint.
- devil's fiddle**, *n. phr.* A resined string attached to a window on the outside and sounded as a Halloween trick.
- devil's guts**, *n. phr.* See *nigger's hair*.
- dew claws**, *n.* The new growth of claws of an animal which is supposed to shed its claws periodically. They are supposed to be particularly sharp. The term is used figuratively with reference to persons, as, "That hill is so steep you have to stick your *dew claws* in to get up."
- dite**, *n.* Doit. Cf. *doit* in Shakspeare's *Tempest*, Act II, Scene II.
- div**, *v. pret.* The past tense of *dive*.
- D link**, *n.* A *link* shaped like the letter *D* in the end of the trace chain which hooks to the whiffletree.
- dog's age**, *n. phr.* A long time. "I haven't seen you in a *dog's age*."
- doing**, *n.* The condition of the roads for sleighing or sledging.
- doney**, *adj.* [In Wright's *Engl. Dialect Dict.* also written *doncey* and *donsej*. Neat, trim, self-important ; saucy, restive, testy. Eb.]
- door scraper**, *n. phr.* A strip of iron fastened to a doorstep and used to clean the mud from boots.

- doughdabs**, *n.* Small flat cakes.
- down at, or to, the heel**, *adj. phr.* Dejected ; seedy.
- drag**, *n.* Same as *stone boat*, *q.v.*
- drag saw**, *n. phr.* A saw similar to a cross-cut saw fastened at one end and run by machinery. It is used to cut large wood.
- drain**, *n.* and *v.* Pronounced *dreen*.
- drive**, *n.* A row of trees partly cut and then driven down by a heavy tree felled against the end of the row.
- drive**, *n.* A collection of logs being floated down a river.
- dropstrap**, *n.* In harness, the strap that runs from the back strap down to the breeching.
- drunken**, *n.* A drunken man.
- druther**, *v. phr.* Would rather. "I *druther* be a doorkeeper," etc.
- dumpcart**, *n.* A tipcart.
- easy as old Tilley**, *adj. phr.* Very easy-going.
- egg**, *n.* Pronounced with long vowel.
- fair off**, *v. phr.* To become clear weather.
- far**, *n.* Fir.
- felicities**, *n.* Entrails. A local use of the word.
- fencediver**, *n.* A loon.
- fip**, *n.* Five pence. "I don't care a *fip*."
- fir balsam**, *n. phr.* Same as *blob*, *q.v.*
- flat as a flounder**, *adj.* Used of any object or of a woman's shape.
- flatter than a pancake**, *adj. phr.* Very flat, of persons and things.
- follow**, *n.* A chopping, *q.v.*
- froe**, *n.* An implement for splitting lumber into shingles.
- further**, *adj.* Farther or further.
- galley west**, *adv. phr.* Used with the verb *to knock*.
- galluses**, *n.* Suspenders.
- gauzy**, *n.* A knitted jacket similar to a sweater. A corruption of *guernsey*.
- gardēen**, *n.* Guardian.
- gawm around**, *v. phr.* To move around in an awkward way.
- gawming**, *adj.* Awkward.
- gawny**, *n.* An awkward person. "You awkward *gawny*!"
- gawpin'**, *part.* Gawking. See *hipe* for interchange of *p* and *k*.
- gin**, *v. pret.* Gave.
- go a gumming**, *v. phr.* To gather spruce gum.
- Godfrey**, *n.* Used as a mild oath in the phrase *by Godfrey*.
- going down hill**, *adj. phr.* Losing health ; failing in business.
- Gomorrhah**, ?
- gōn**, *part.* Going.
- gospel shop**, *n. phr.* A church.
- gospel whanger**, *n. phr.* A revivalist.
- grabhook**, *n.* The hook in the end of the trace chain that hooks into the long strap.
- granny**, *n.* A fussy, officious, nervous man.
- granny-knot**, *n.* Two ends of a string tied together in one single knot.

grin like a Chessy cat, *v. phr.* To grin broadly.
grouty, *adj.* Surly, sullen. "He's as *grouty* as a bear."

grubhoe, *n.* A heavy hoe used for cutting up roots.

grummet, *v. i.* To sulk.

gumption, *n.* Wits; judgment, common sense.

gúndalow, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat.

hack, *v. t.* To plant by cutting the soil with a hoe and putting in the seed (corn).

hailey over, *n. phr.* Perhaps a corruption for hail ye! over! A children's game of ball played as follows: The players choose sides and take positions on opposite sides of a barn. One player throws the ball over the barn, crying out, *hailey over*. Some one of the opposing players tries to catch it, and then tags one of his opponents with the ball. The player tagged has to change sides. The side wins which gains all of the players.

haint, *v. neg.* Are not.

half slewed, *adj. phr.* Half drunk.

half way between the devil and a red pig, *adv. phr.* In an especially dangerous situation.

harsh (*hæsh*), *adj.* Sharp-tempered.

have more business than a man on the town, *v. phr.* To be full of business.

hayseeder, *n.* Same as *reuben*, q.v.

heart as big as an ox, *n. phr.* A generous heart.

hedge, *n.* A fence made by felling trees.

hern, *pron.* Hers.

herring bone fence, *n. phr.* A fence built of rails of which one end rests in the fork of crossed stakes and the other end on the ground.

hipe or hiper, *v. i.* To hurry. See *hike*.

hisn, *pron.* His.

hit, *pron.* It.

homely as a hedge fence, *adj. phr.* Ill-favored.

homely as a stump fence, *adj.* Ugly or ill-favored. A fuller expression is *homely as a stump fence built in the dark*.

honeypot, *n.* A place where mud oozes from the ground.

hoof, *n.* Pronounced *hűf*.

hop yeast bread, *n. phr.* Bread made with steeped hops.

horse and team, *n. phr.* A horse and wagon.

horse power, *n. phr.* A machine for sawing wood or threshing, worked by a horse walking up an incline.

hot under the collar, *adj. phr.* Angry.

hovel, *n.* A lumberman's stable for horses.

hug-me-tight, *n.* A close-fitting knitted jacket.

hungry as a bear, *adj. phr.* Ravenously hungry.

hunks, *n.* A general term of reproach. "Old lazy *hunks*! get out of this."

hunker, *n.* Similar to *hunks*, q.v.

Indian devil, *n. phr.* The catamount.

Indian paint, *n. phr.* A plant whose fruit has a scarlet juice.

- jack saddle**, *n. phr.* The saddle of a horse's harness.
- Johnny jump up**, *n. phr.* The pansy.
- josey**, *n.* A garment worn by men.
- jug**, *n.* A jail.
- jug**, *v. t.* To lodge in jail.
- jumper**, *n.* An unshod sled consisting only of a frame used on bare ground in the woods for hauling supplies.
- jumper**, *n.* A loose frock worn by men.
- juniper**, *n.* The hackmatack.
- junk**, *v. t.* To cut up into convenient lengths for piling and burning the logs that are left after a piece of land has been burned over.
- keeler**, *n.* A small wooden tub holding about a bucketful and used as a dish pan, etc.
- keep company with**, *v. phr.* To court.
- knee high to a grasshopper**, *adj. phr.* Used to describe a very short person.
- ladies' delight**, *n. phr.* The pansy.
- ladies' grass**, *n. phr.* Ribbon grass.
- lags**, *n.* In a horse power, the cross pieces for the horse to walk on.
- lallygag**, *v. i.* To spoon.
- lam**, *v. t.* To strike one a heavy blow.
- land**, *n.* A piece of a field struck out for plowing.
- larrigan**, *n.* A long-legged moccasin.
- lay out**, *v. phr.* To plan.
- lay over**, *v. phr.* To stop on the way.
- leach**, *n.* A barrel, often in the shape of a large inverted firkin, used for making lye.
- leg**, *n.* Pronounced with long vowel.
- lickerty toot**, *adv. phr.* At full speed.
- line house**, *n. phr.* A rum shop.
- line store**, *n. phr.* A store standing on the boundary line of Maine and New Brunswick engaged in illicit liquor traffic.
- linter**, *n.* A cow stable. The same as *tie up*.
- log pump**, *n. phr.* A pump made of a bored log, and set in a well.
- long shingles**, *n. phr.* The same as *split shingles*.
- lúcifée**, *n.* The *loup cervier*.
- lugstrap**, *n.* In heavy harness the trace bearer connecting the chain trace with the hames.
- lummo**, *n.* A large awkward person.
- lungwort**, *n.* A kind of moss or lichens growing on maple trees.
- lunkhead**, *n.* A stupid person.
- mad as a wet hen**, *adj. phr.* Angry.
- markary**, *n.* The poison ivy. A corruption of mercury.
- martingale**, *n.* Pronounced with the last syllable shortened. In harness the strap passing from the breastplate to the bits.
- meaner than goose grease**, *adj. phr.* Contemptibly mean.
- more airs than a country studhorse**, *n. phr.* Conceit.
- mudscows**, *n.* Large shoes.
- mumblepeg**, *n.* A boys' game.

nailkeg, *n.* A silk hat.

narrow contracted, *adj. phr.* Narrow-minded; stingy.

neat as a pin, *adj. phr.* Very neat. "She is neat as a pin, and so is her house."

nervous, *adj.* Irritable.

nigger, *n.* A blackened brand.

nigger, *v.* To burn a log off by piling brands crosswise of it.

nigger's hair, *n.* A kind of wild grass growing in swampy places. The same as *devil's guts*.

nōsēcums, *n.* Midges. The word is supposed to be an Indian corruption for *no see them*.

odd as Dick's hat band, *adj. phr.* Used to describe a person who is peculiar.

on his uppers, *adv. phr.* Poverty stricken.

operation in the woods, *n. phr.* A lumbering venture.

orts, *n.* The leavings of cattle in their manger.

out at the elbows, *adv. phr.* Poverty stricken.

outside, *adv.* Beyond the limits of Aroostook County.

outsider, *n.* One dwelling beyond the limits of Aroostook County.

parlor bedroom, *n. phr.* A guest room adjoining the parlor.

pear out, *v. phr.* To appear at church after marriage; to appear in new garments.

pepper and salt, *adj. phr.* 1. Painted with white spatters over a darker background. 2. Used of black cloth with white threads.

pickaroon, *n.* An instrument something like a boat hook used for collecting the brands of a camp fire.

picket fence, *n. phr.* Same as herring bone fence.

pickled, *adj.* Drunk.

pinching, *adj.* Penurious, niggardly, mean.

pious as a house cat, *adj. phr.* Pretendedly pious.

pocket peddler, *n. phr.* A person who carries about bottles of distilled liquor for illicit selling.

poor as a crow, *adj. phr.* Poor in flesh.

poor as Job's turkey, *adj. phr.* Poor in purse or in flesh.

pork seed, *n. phr.* Little pigs.

potato balls, *n. phr.* The balls growing on potato plants and containing the seeds.

pudgicky, *adj.* Disgruntled.

pullaway, *n.* A children's game. One player begins as *stump* or catcher. When he calls *pull away* all the players have to run across a line. Those that he catches come over to his side and help him catch others when *pull away* is called again.

pull-haul, *v. i.* To bicker, contend.

pumpauger, *n.* A long jointed auger used for boring log pumps.

pussy, *adj.* Pursy.

put out, *adj. phr.* Offended.

querry, *n.* Quarry.

quill pig, *n. phr.* Hedgehog.

- quite a few**, *n. phr.* A considerable number.
- resk**, *n.* and *v.* Risk.
- reuben**, *n.* An unsophisticated countryman.
- rift**, *n.* Lumber to be made into shingles.
- rive**, *v. t.* To split shingles.
- riz**, *v. pret.* and *pp.* Rose or raised.
- riz bread**, *n. phr.* Raised bread.
- road**, *n.* Pronounced *rod*.
- Robinson's barn**, *n.* A circumlocution. "Don't go way round *Robinson's barn* trying to tell it."
- rollway**, or **rollaway**, *n.* The outside entrance to a cellar.
- roof**, *n.* Pronounced *rúf*.
- rough as a card**, *adj. phr.* Possessing a rough surface. The card is the wire brush used in carding horses. "His hands are as *rough as a card*."
- rumhole**, *n.* A liquor saloon.
- run down**, *v. phr.* To say derogatory things about.
- run down**, *adj. phr.* Out of health; unfortunate in business.
- run stockings**, *v. phr.* To reinforce on the inside the heel of new stockings to make them wear better.
- rye-and-Indian** (Injun), *n.* A kind of bread made of a mixture of corn meal and rye flour.
- Sam Peabody**, *n.* The white-throated sparrow, which seems to say *poor old Sam Peabody, Peabody, Peabody*.
- scairt**, *part.* Scared.
- scamp**, *v.* To cheat.
- scant**, *v.* To cheat.
- sculch**, *n.* Same as *culch*, *q.v.*
- seen**, *v. pret.* Saw.
- shaker**, *n.* A palm leaf sunbonnet.
- sharp as a meat axe**, *adj. phr.* Very sharp of tongue.
- shingle camp**, *n. phr.* A camp where shingles were shaved.
- shingle horse**, *n. phr.* A long log, one end resting on two legs, the other on the ground, on which lumber was laid to be worked into shingles.
- shingle weaver**, *n. phr.* One who shaves shingles.
- shitpoke**, *n.* The immature, black-crowned night heron. The loon.
- shiverée**, *v. t.* To serenade a newly-married couple with horns, bells, drums, etc.
- shiverée**, *n.* A corruption of the French Canadian *chavari*, a contraction of *Fr. charivari*. A mock serenade to a newly-wedded couple.
- six feet and seven axe handles**, *adj. phr.* A very tall person is said to be *six feet (or foot) and seven axe handles*.
- skimp**, *v. i.* To cheat.
- slathers and gobs**, *n. phr.* A great quantity.
- slick**, *adj.* Smooth; plausible.
- slick as a whistle**, *adv. phr.* Neatly or skilfully.
- slip-go-down**, *n.* A pudding made of buckwheat.
- slivers**, *n.* The soft inner bark of trees, especially birch, which children often eat as a delicacy.

slow as an ox, *adj. phr.* Very slow.

slower than stock still, *adj. phr.* Very slow; of persons or animals.

slungbody, *n.* The body of a heavy cart hung below the axles.

smitch, *n.* A small portion.

smokehole, *n.* A hole in the roof of a camp to allow the smoke to escape.

smooch, *n.* Smirch.

smudge, *n.* A smothered fire used to keep off mosquitoes.

snipe, *v. t.* To trim off the end of a log; to round it.

soft as mush, *adj. phr.* Very soft. A girl wrote:

Soft as taters all mushed up,
And mush is soft as soft can be,
But softer still the silly pup
What writ that verse to me.

some pumpkins, *adj. phr.* Of considerable account.

some scissors, *adj. phr.* Of some account.

sour as swill, *adj. phr.* Turned sour.

sour emptings bread, *n. phr.* Bread made of flour and water without milk.

spankfire new, *adj. phr.* Brand new.

spell, *v. i.* To make an unfortunate remark. "You've *spelt!*"

spell one, *v. phr.* To relieve one at work.

spider, *n.* A cast iron frying pan with short handle.

spill, *n.* The leaf of a softwood evergreen tree.

split shingles, *n. phr.* Shingles four or more feet long and made thin on one edge. They were used for roofing camps or sometimes barns.

spoon, *n.* Pronounced *spöön*.

spoonfeed, *n.* Liquid food eaten with a spoon.

spoon victuals, *n.* Same as *spoonfeed*, *q. v.*

spreader, *n.* A wooden bar hooked to the roller of a bob to each end of which a whiffletree is fastened.

spruce up, *v. phr.* To dress up.

square, *n.* Esquire.

stake and rider fence, *n. phr.* A fence made in the following manner: heavy logs called bunks about two and a half feet long are laid at right angles to the line of the fence, nearly the length of a rail apart. Two large holes are bored in each bunk into which are set upright stakes. Rails, usually split, are laid from bunk to bunk between the stakes. Short blocks called toggles are laid on top of the rails between the stakes and other rails are laid on these. Thus the fence is built as high as desired. The stakes are held in place at the top by riders resembling bunks, but lighter.

stakedriver, *n.* A loon.

stake fence, *n. phr.* Same as *herring-bone fence*, *q. v.*

stay with, *v. phr.* To be attentive to; used of a young man or woman who is devoted to one of the opposite sex.

- stent**, *n.* Stint.
- stick**, *n.* A chimney.
- stomacher**, *n.* ?[In Wright's *Engl. Dialect Dict.*, the bib of an apron : a busk ; a blow in the stomach ; an insulting or perplexing affair or statement. *ED.*]
- stoneboat**, *n.* A drag about three by five feet, made of planks, and used for hauling rocks over the ground.
- stoop**, *n.* A porch.
- stovepipe**, *n.* A silk hat.
- straggler**, *n.* A tramp.
- straight as a ramrod**, *adj. phr.* Erect.
- strike out a land**, *v. phr.* To outline by a furrow a portion of a field for plowing.
- stuck up**, *adj. phr.* Proud.
- studhorse**, *n.* A stallion.
- stump**, *n.* The catcher in the game of *pull away*.
- stump**, *v. t.* To dare or challenge.
- stumping**, *n.* Clearing a field of stumps.
- suitied to a T**, *adj. phr.* Perfectly satisfied.
- swamp**, *v. t.* To swamp roads is to cut sled roads in the forest for the use of lumbermen.
- swamper**, *n.* A man who swamps roads.
- swän or swänny**, *v. i.* Used as a mild form of oath in the ejaculation *I swan* or *I swanny*.
- swat**, *v. t.* To strike one a heavy blow.
- sweatpad**, *n.* In harness, the pad used under a jack saddle.
- sweet emptings bread**, *n. phr.* The same as sweet milk bread.
- sweet milk bread**, *n. phr.* Bread made of new milk, flour, and salt, set in the morning, and baked in the afternoon of the same day.
- swifter**, *n.* A stick used to tighten a rope by twisting.
- swifts**, *n.* An instrument on which to wind yarn. Used in the plural only.
- swipe**, *n.* A swinging blow.
- tagchain**, *n.* A light chain used to fasten bobs together.
- tall as a beau pole**, *adj. phr.* Very tall, of persons.
- tan one's hide**, *v. phr.* To whip soundly.
- teeny**, *adj.* Tiny.
- teentytonty**, *adj.* Same as *teentytonty*.
- teentytony**, *adj.* Diminutive of *tiny*.
- teeter**, *n.* A rocking board.
- teetery**, *adj.* Unsteady.
- thin as a rail**, *adj. phr.* Very thin in flesh.
- thin as a rake**, *adj. phr.* Very thin, of persons.
- throatlash**, *n.* In harness the throatlatch.
- through**, *n.* A cutting of grain by a sickle, like a swath.
- tie up**, *n. phr.* See *linter*.
- tinny**, *adj.* Tiny.
- logged out**, *adj. phr.* Dressed up.

toro, *n.* A bull.

touse, *n.* An outcry or ado. "He is making a great *touse* over his injury."

trace chain, *n. phr.* The *chain trace* running from the lug strap to the whiffletree.

tuckered out, *adj. phr.* Completely tired, wearied.

tunk, *n.* A blow.

turn, *n.* Two pailfuls (of water).

tyke, *n.* A term of reproach for a child.

wamble-cropped, *adj.* Irritated, offended.

wamble-jawed, *adj.* Wry-mouthed, loose-jawed.

wannigan, *n.* A woodsman's store house and stock of supplies, such as clothing, tobacco, etc.

weather-board, *n.* The ridge pole or saddle board of a house.

weave, *v. t.* To shave shingles.

wee waw, *adj. phr.* Crooked, out of plumb.

wickhegan, *n.* An Indian word meaning in general an official document, more particularly the written permission granted by a chief to hunt on his tribe's territory; also a fine or the price of a permit. The story is that an Old Town Indian got drunk and was arrested and brought before the municipal court in Bangor. The judge fined him ten dollars but remitted the fine on condition that he would not get drunk again. The Indian began to fumble in his pocket and produce money. The judge started to explain that he need not pay now. But the Indian answered, "No judge, I pay *wickhegan*. I might die and go to Happy Hunting Ground and the Great Spirit would ask me if I owed anybody. Then I would remember my fine and would have to hunt all over hell, judge, to find you."

wild as a hawk, *adj. phr.* Very wild, or excited. "He acted as *wild as a hawk*."

wild axe handles, *n. phr.* [Diarrhœa?]

work like a beaver, *v. phr.* To work very industriously.

worm fence, *n. phr.* A Virginia fence.

Yorker, *n.* Twelve and a half cents.

York shilling, *n. phr.* Same as *Yorker*.

yourn, *pron.* Yours.

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CAPE COD DIALECT.—ADDENDA.

IN preparing the following list I am reminded of the increasing difficulty of studying the earlier speech of New England. Several years have elapsed since I published two articles in the DIALECT NOTES on Cape Cod Dialect. These were made up largely from my own remembrance. Since then I have had little contact with Cape Cod people and have worked with more or less constancy on the dialect of other sections. The result is that I can rarely trust my own feeling now but am editing the material furnished by others. And these others are fast passing away. Since my first publication three of my best sources are gone. Surely it behoves those of us who have a love for the speech of our fathers to grasp the fleeting before it is too late.

an, *conj.* If. "I shouldn't wonder 'n I got back before it snowed."

as. That, conjunction. Practically universal after the verbs know and see with the negative. "I don't know *as* I can come." "I don't see *as* it is in this book."

begretched, *part.* Begrudged. "It was said of thin porridge that it was *water bewitched and meal begretched*."

beholden, *adj.* Under obligations. I don't want to be beholden to anybody.

bilin spring, *n. phr.* A spring of water.

boiled yarn, *n. phr.* A dish made of brown bread crusts boiled in sweetened milk and water.

brash. Uneasy, windy (of the stomach). "I don't like to drink cold water before breakfast, it makes my stomach feel *brash*."

bresh, *n. and v.* Brush.

bring out, *v. phr.* To hatch. "I *sat* one hen, she brought out eleven chickens."

cat's foot, *n. phr.* Used as an exclamation of contempt or disgust. "Oh, *cat's foot!*"

chock, *v. t.* To trig.

clear string beans, *adv. phr.* Very fast. "Go it, *clear string beans!*"

click, *v. t.* To spring, of a trap. "The trap was *clicked* but there was nothing caught."

codfish aristocracy, *n. phr.* Cheap aristocracy.

come to, *part. phr.* Accented on the *to*. Finally; come to find out. "Come to, there wasn't a mite of truth in it."

cord, *n.* A measure of wood eight by four by two feet.

deeee, *v. i.* To run fast. Used among boys.

diarrhee, *n.* Diarrhœa.

die for it, *v. phr.* Used in connection with trivial things, as "I can't recall his name if I *die for it*."

dinner tub, *n. phr.* A small wooden sugar pail.

drozzle. "You've *drozzled* your milk all over your bib."

dum squizzled, *adj. phr.* A mild oath to express surprise. "Well, I'll be *dum squizzled*."

fish, *v. t. (naut.)* To mend a broken spar, as a gaff, by fastening around it battens, that is, stout sticks of timber.

flax, *v. i.* To hurry. "Come, *flax around* and get cleared up."

fly away, Jack, *n. phr.* A trick to amuse children. A person sticks pieces of white paper to the nails of his forefingers. He places his forefingers on the edge of a table with the other fingers closed. He raises his right hand and brings it back, with the middle finger substituted for the forefinger, crying *fly away, Jack*. He does the same with the left and cries *fly away, Gill*. He then restores his forefingers in the same way, crying *come again, Jack; come again, Gill*.

footy, *adj.* Simple-minded; lacking in judgment.

gabble, *n.* Senseless chatter.

good for a living, *adj. phr.* Good to help earn a living—said of a good helpmate.

goony, *n.* A stupid person.

grand good time, *n. phr.* An enjoyable time.

grave stones, *n.* Large prominent front teeth.

great good mind, *n. phr.* A strong inclination.

grind one's own bait, *v. phr.* A figure taken from fishermen's language. To do as one pleases. "It's a tight squeeze to weather that point but after that we can *grind our own bait*."

hash. Harsh.

herring flies, *n. phr.* House flies in herring time, attracted to the house by the fish.

high, *adj.* In the phrase *how's that for high*, meaning what do you think of that?

hit a clip, *v. phr.* To strike a blow.

hitch along, *v. phr.* To move along on a seat without rising.

Jack White, *n. phr.* A shirt tail. *Jack White* is out of jail means that there is a hole in the seat of one's trousers.

kned, *v. pret.* Past of *knead*.

la zee! *interj.* Expresses mild admiration or surprise.

lazy man's rake, *n. phr.* A large drag rake.

lea set, *n. phr.* A cloud which has blown over to leeward.

leak like a riddle, *v. phr.* To leak a steady stream.

leg it, *v. phr.* To run.

lighter, *n.* A candle lighter made by rolling paper spirally.

limp to quaddle, *v. phr.* To walk with an irregular limping gait.

mass a body, *interj. phr.* Mercy on my body. Used with the interjection *Oh*.

mouth like a burnt hole in a blanket, *n. phr.* An ugly mouth, especially with black or missing teeth.

murder in the gun room, *n. phr.* A great catouse.

navigate around, *v. phr.* To find one's way. "My kitchen is so small I can hardly *navigate around* in it."

old round foot, *n. phr.* The devil.

paddywhacker, *n.* An Irish ragamuffin.

Philadelphia lawyer, *n. phr.* A very shrewd person. "That's enough to puzzle a *Philadelphia lawyer*."

piecen out, *v. phr.* To piece out.

pillgarlick, *n.* An epithet for a crabbed old man.

pitchforks, *n.* Fork-shaped seeds of a weed that sticks to clothes. Called in some places *sticktight*s or *beggar lice*.

plantations, *n.* Feet. "Get your great *plantations* off."

Plashes, *n.* A swampy place in the town of Dennis is called The Plashes.

plum porridge, *n. phr.* A rich dish made of raisins, sugar, butter, eggs, nutmeg, etc., with some flour, eaten with a spoon, and prepared for festive occasions. A person is said to give a plum porridge when people are invited to share it.

quiddle, *v. i.* To crawl on the flesh. "I felt a flea *quiddle, quiddle* round me all night."

rare up, *v. phr.* To rear from the hind legs, of a horse, etc.

regular set-to, *n. phr.* A pitched battle.

row, *v. t.* To run several rows through an ear of corn with a bayonet or similar instrument so it can be easily shelled by hand.

sachey, *v.* Corruption for *sate ye* or *seat ye*. Cf. D. N. II, pp. 294 and 427.

scoff, *v. t.* To devour entirely. "I gave that fish to the dog and he *scoffed* it."

see stars, *v. phr.* To strike the head a violent blow. The expression also refers to a trick practised upon children. The child who admits that he wishes to *see stars* is led into a dark room and asked to look up a coat sleeve or something similar. A dipper of water is then poured down.

set out to, *v. phr.* To determine. "I felt so *set out* to do it!"

sink dreen, *n.* Drain from the kitchen sink.

sixteen skeius to the pound, *adv. phr.* Good full measure; as well as could be expected. "To go it *sixteen skeins to the pound* is to be doing pretty well."

skimpy. Scant, or sometimes (figuratively) penurious. "That's a *skimpy* pattern." "He's a *skimpy* man."

sliver, *v. t.* To dress fish, particularly porgies, by cutting off the heads and removing the inwards.

slobber chops, *n. phr.* An epithet of a child or animal that is not neat in eating.

slow in stays, *adj. phr.* A nautical figure. Deliberate; slow to move.

smell brimstone, *v. phr.* Used in a trick practised upon children. A child is asked if he wishes to smell brimstone. He naturally does. He is asked to double his fists and hold them in front of his face. The person then seizes his wrists, rubs his knuckles briskly together to make the brimstone and suddenly hits him in the nose with his own fist.

snotty nose, *n. phr.* An epithet of a child whose nose is often running.

spit, *v. i. and t.* To rain or snow in fine drops or flakes. "It isn't really raining, it is just *spitting* a little."

spoomful, *n.* Spoonful.

stir one's stumps, *v. phr.* To move briskly.

tagtail, *n.* One who brings up the rear or lags behind.

tail on behind, *v. phr.* To lag in the rear.

thriple, *adj.* Triple.

thrippence, *n.* Three pence.

tough as a biled owl, *adj. phr.* Used of a person of strong constitution.

weather gauge, *n. phr.* An advantage. To have or get the weather gauge over any one.

wiggler, *n.* Small rapidly moving animals in standing rain water, supposed to be young mosquitoes.

yank, *v. t.* To jerk.

yonder, *adv.* Pronounced yunder. Used of a place near at hand. "It's *yunder* over in the corner."

Corrigenda.

D. N. Vol. II, p. 293. *back round* should be *backen round*. "It's *backened round* to the westward."

p. 296. *Crumbings* is more commonly *erumbles*.

p. 300. *Shift* was more particularly a woman's under garment, though I believe occasionally used for a man's.

p. 300. *skonk* is not correct in form, perhaps it should be *shonk*.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT
SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the American Dialect Society was held at 5 p. m., on Tuesday, December 29, 1908, in McCosh Hall, Princeton University. In the absence of President Emerson, Professor C. H. Grandgent took the chair. The reports of the Treasurer and of the Secretary for 1908 were presented by the Secretary and approved without change. Professor Geddes was authorized to cast one ballot reëlecting for the ensuing year (1909) the officers of the Society for 1908.

On motion of Professor Mott, a committee, consisting of the Chairman (Professor Grandgent), President Emerson, and Secretary Mead, was appointed (with power to add two members*) for the purpose of coöperating with other learned societies in securing aid from the Carnegie Institution.

The Secretary gave an account of the work of the Society for the year 1908 and indicated some of the methods by which the range of dialectal investigation is being gradually extended. Considerable discussion followed.

WILLIAM E. MEAD,
Secretary.

* Professors R. H. Fife and E. S. Sheldon were subsequently appointed.

ROBERT H. FIFE, JR., TREASURER,
In account with
 AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY

Year ending January 1, 1909.

GENERAL FUND.

| | | | |
|------------|--------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| <i>Dr.</i> | | | |
| Jan. | 1, '08 | To Balance from 1907 | \$332.50 |
| Jan. | 1, '09 | Subscriptions for 1908 | 146.00 |
| | | " in arrears | 64.00 |
| | | " in advance | 4.00 |
| | | Sale of Dialect Notes..... | 109.00 |
| | | Interest at Savings Bank..... | 12.65 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | \$667.15 |
| <i>Cr.</i> | | | |
| Jan. | 1, '08 | By Subscription twice entered | \$ 1.00 |
| Feb. | 13, | Printing receipts, bills | 4.25 |
| April | 6, | Printing for Secretary, special | 35.00 |
| April | 16, | Typewriting for Treasurer | 3.50 |
| June | 26, | Printing Dialect Notes | 244.07 |
| Nov. | 9, | Express on article | 1.85 |
| Jan. | 1, '09 | Secretary's expenses | 18.47 |
| Jan. | 1, | Postage for Treasurer | 8.35 |
| Jan. | 1, | Balance in bank | 350.66 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | \$667.15 |

PERMANENT FUND.

| | | | |
|------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|
| <i>Dr.</i> | | | |
| Jan. | 1, '08 | To Balance from 1907 | \$135.74 |
| Jan. | 23, | Gift of E. S. Sheldon..... | 1.00 |
| Jan. | 1, '09 | Interest to date | 5.43 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | \$142.17 |

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR USE OF SECRETARY, INCLUDED IN GENERAL FUND, ABOVE.

| | | | |
|------------|--------|---|---------|
| <i>Dr.</i> | | | |
| Jan. | 1, '08 | To Appropriation at annual meeting, 1907..... | \$75.00 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | \$75.00 |
| <i>Cr.</i> | | | |
| Jan. | 1, '09 | By Printing, special (above) | \$35.00 |
| | | Postage on notices | 1.50 |
| | | Balance | 38.50 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | \$75.00 |

PRACTICAL WORK IN THE DIALECT FIELD.

With the issue of *DIALECT NOTES* for 1909 before the middle of the year, the Dialect Society has accomplished what has not been possible for many years. Obviously, articles cannot be printed before they are submitted; and until within the past few months suitable material in quantity sufficient for an entire number of the *NOTES* was regularly in arrears. The present board of management welcomes carefully prepared papers from every part of the country, but it particularly solicits contributions from those parts of the country that have hitherto been but slightly represented in our publications.

Unquestionably the richest portion of the country from a dialectal point of view is the South, as has been strikingly illustrated in recent numbers of *DIALECT NOTES*. The contributions already published have rescued from oblivion a multitude of vigorous and characteristic phrases. But great districts of the highest interest have not been included at all. No region so easily accessible would yield more than the Eastern shore of Maryland, if we could but secure a trustworthy record. Regions more remote, such as the Cumberland Ridge or the Great Smoky Mountains, ought to find a place in our publications. And there are multitudes of such districts. The uneducated natives of the district cannot be expected to realize how interesting and picturesque their speech is, and they become suspicious the moment they realize that attention is being directed to their forms of expression. Considerable insight into human nature as well as a realization of the essentially dialectal character of the speech under observation is therefore required if one would secure the best results. An ideal collector is rare in any district, but in regions so abounding in terms that catch the attention of any stranger it is difficult for any intelligent collector to go far astray in silently noting expressions as they are habitually used. College students on walking tours, college instructors spending a summer vacation in an out-of-the-way district, and any other person who has grasped the conditions of the problem ought to be able to secure material of lasting value.

Collectors are sometimes deterred from sending in their lists because the words are but few, but they sometimes forget that a score or two of words from a small district may be combined with three or four other short lists, and thus be formed a nucleus for an elaborate collection. The average well-read person does not realize that words which are chronicled in no dictionary are turning up unexpectedly even in the oldest parts of the country. Take, for example, *poggle*, to search for, which is heard in East Hampton, Conn. "I *pogged* in the bag for a vest button, but I couldn't find one." Of course no single term, taken by itself, may be of marked importance, but a single striking word a year contributed by each member of the Dialect Society would be no insignificant addition to our stock of permanent material.

In pursuance of the suggestions made above, all of the District Secretaries of the Dialect Society throughout the country are requested to send to the Secretary as soon as possible after the issue of the present number of DIALECT NOTES a report of progress in the district under their charge. In particular, information is desired as to the number and character of the collectors, actual and possible, in each district, and an estimate of the number of collectors' slips and Suggestions to Collectors that will probably be required within the coming year. Accurate information of this sort is imperatively needed in order to determine the size of the contract to be awarded to the printers.

As an important corollary to all the foregoing suggestions, the attention of the Dialect Society is called to the fact that the present issue of DIALECT NOTES, containing between ninety and a hundred pages, is somewhat larger than we can ordinarily afford to print with only the income from our present membership. Owing to the energy of the Treasurer, a considerable number of complete sets of the publications of the Society have been sold this year, and the publication fund correspondingly increased. But the only safe permanent policy for the Society—until there is an annual subvention from some source—is to limit the size of our publication according to the size of our income from members. With two hundred additional members we could easily enlarge by one half the size of our annual publication. An enlightened selfishness might result not merely in an enlarged output but in the more speedy accumulation of the material required for the great American Dialect Dictionary.

By a singular fatality, two of the contributors to the present number, Professor Estabrooke and Professor Carr, have died since the material for their articles was gathered. Both were members of the faculty of the University of Maine. Professor Estabrooke had been enlisted in the service of the Society by the enthusiasm of Professor Carr, Vice President of the Dialect Society since 1906, whose studies of Southern English have for several years been a notable feature of DIALECT NOTES.

WILLIAM E. MEAD.

To avoid misunderstandings, it should be distinctly stated that by the rules of the Society the Secretary is precluded from sending copies of DIALECT NOTES to subscribers until the subscription price of \$1.00 has been paid to the Treasurer.

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DIALECT NOTES

Volume III, Part VI, 1910.

A WORD-LIST FROM WESTERN NEW YORK.

The contributor of the following word-list passed the first sixteen years of his life in the township of Chili, Monroe County, N. Y., some ten miles west of Rochester, and for the next five years he lived either in the adjoining County of Livingston or in the city of Rochester. In more recent years he has usually spent his summers in the township of Chili. He has, then, during the greater part of his life, been familiar with the peculiarities of speech in Monroe and adjacent counties. The following colloquialisms are heard particularly in the country districts to the immediate west and southwest of Rochester, in the townships of Chili, Riga, and Wheatland, though they are peculiar in large part to much or all of Western New York; and naturally many of them are Americanisms which prevail over a wide area. Valuable assistance has been rendered the contributor by his sister, Miss F. C. Bowen, whose home is still in Monroe County, N. Y.

The first settlers of Western New York came mostly from New England, notably from the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut. In some instances families from New Jersey and Pennsylvania took up their residence by the side of those from the New England states. A few from the states south of Pennsylvania and some directly from Europe were numbered with the early inhabitants. To the region immediately west of the Genesee River, Lenox, Mass., contributed a number of settlers. Several Scotch families (McNaughton, McVean, etc., from 1799), and here and there one of German descent (Sheffer, coming from Lancaster, Pa., as early as 1789), were among the first arrivals. The New England type was, however, in most places the dominant one, and the customs and manners which impressed themselves

upon the growing communities were mainly those peculiar to all inhabitants of the New England states. As a class the settlers were of stable character, enterprising, and intelligent. Some of them had been liberally educated in the eastern institutions, and the majority of them had received the common school training and possessed the general information which was prevalent in Connecticut and Massachusetts at that period.

During the last few decades the population of Western New York has felt the influence of Irish and German elements, but the effect upon the language appears to have been very slight.

about, *adv.* Close at hand; not far away. "The back door of their house is open, there must be somebody *about*."

abroad, *adv.* Not in the immediate vicinity. "Are there any students in this school who come from *abroad*?"

account, *n.* Value. "The old factory's of no *account*."

all-fired, *adv.* Extremely; infernally. "It's *all-fired* hot in this room."

all gone to smash, *adj. phr.* Completely ruined; smashed to pieces. "The old wheelbarrow's *all gone to smash*."

alter, *v. tr.* To castrate.

any way, shape, or manner, *adv. phr.* In any manner whatever.

apple-pie, *adj.* Excellent; perfect. "The house is all cleaned and in *apple-pie* order."

apurn, *n.* Apron.

as easy as rolling off a log, *adj. phr.* Extremely easy.

attacked, *pret.* and *pp.* Attacked.

back, *v. tr.* To address, as a letter.

back-house, *n.* A privy.

back out, *v. phr.* To refuse to adhere to a bargain which one has made.

backswamp, *n.* Low wooded lands at the far side of a farm. "The horses have got out and run way down to the *backswamp*."

backwoods, *n.* Partially cleared portion of a farm, at some distance from the farmhouse.

bad, *adv.* Very much. "You want that *bad*, don't you?"

baked goods, *n. phr.* Everything sold at a bakery and pastry shop.

ball play, *n. phr.* Ball game.

bars, *n. pl.* Sometimes used instead of *pair of bars* (*q. v.*). "Go and let down the *bars*."

be a mind to, *v. phr.* To wish; to be inclined. "They vote just as *they're a mind to*." "You can go most anywhere *you're a mind to* with that horse."

beans, *n.* Used in the negative expression "don't know *beans*," *i. e.*, extremely ignorant or stupid."

bear, *v. i.* To change direction or line of travel. "The road *bears to* the right." "After passing the school house you *bear to* the left."

beat all, *v. phr.* To be very surprising or startling. "Well, don't that *beat all*!"

beat all hollow, *v. phr.* To beat thoroughly. "Well, that *beats me all hollow.*"

be carried away, *v. phr.* To be aroused to a high degree of pleasurable emotion or enthusiasm. "I was just *carried away* with that song."

bed-spread, *n.* A bed coverlet.

bee, *n.* A gathering of persons for the purpose of doing some work for the benefit of a single family or individual. "A husking-*bee.*" "A paring-*bee.*" "A quilting-*bee.*"

be off one's base (nut), *v. phr.* To be entirely wrong: to be out of one's head. "Oh, get out, *you'r' off your base.*"

be on the tarve, *v. phr.* To be unsteady. "I'm a little *on the tarve to-day.*" Older generation.

Berthie, *prop. n.* Bertha.

bid, *n.* An invitation.

big as all outdoors, *adj. phr.* Very large.

big bug, *n. phr.* A rich person; a man of social importance.

blamed, *adj.* An epithet slightly less severe than "darned." "He didn't give me a *blamed* cent."

blazes, *n.* In the expressions: (1) "like *blazes,*" very fast, furiously; (2) "hell and *blazes,*" a strong interjection.

blooded, *adj.* Of superior breed.

blowed, *pret. and pp. of blow.* "The wind *blowed* all day." Other common forms in *-ed* are *drawed* and *throwed.* "We *drawed* hay yesterday." "He *throwed* that load off mighty quick."

blower, *n.* A braggart. "That fellow's a great *blower.*"

blowing up, *n. phr.* A severe scolding; a reprimand. "He got a good *blowing up.*"

blow out, *n.* A great affair or entertainment. "They had a grand *blow-out* over at Mrs. Stowe's last night."

blow up, *v. phr.* To scold violently. "He got *blowed up.*"

board round, *v. phr.* To obtain lodging and meals at the different houses of a community, usually for a week at a time at each house. Said mostly of district-school teachers and country ministers. Going gradually out of use.

bob-sleigh, *n.* A sleigh constructed on the same principle as a bob-sled. The latter term not used.

boiled-cider apple sauce, *n. phr.* Apple sauce made with boiled-cider. "Apple butter" not used.

bonnet, *n.* Pronounced *bonet.*

boost, *v. tr. and n.* To push up from behind. A push from behind. "Gimme a *boost,* will you?"

born-days, *n.* Life. "I never saw anything like it in all my *born-days.*"

boss, *n.* An employer of laborers; the proprietor of a farm.

boss around, *v. phr.* To order about; to rule over. "You can't *boss me around.*"

bossy, *n.* Cow.

boughten, *adj.* Bought at a store: not home-made. "That was a *boughten* shirt-waist."

bound, *pp.* Determined. "He's *bound* to have his own way."

break up, *v. i.* and *tr.* To plow sod ground. "We're going to begin *breaking up*."

bright as a dollar, *adj. phr.* Very alert, mentally.

britchin, *n.* Breeching (part of a harness).

broke, *pp.* of *break*.

brought up in a saw-mill, *adj. phr.* Applied to a person who forgets to close the door in cold weather; since the older type of saw-mill had no doors.

brush-broom, *n.* A whisk-broom made from broom-corn.

Bub, *n.* Used by strangers or visitors in addressing a small boy. "How d'do, *Bub*, what's your name?"

bubbies, *n. pl.* The breasts.

bucket, *n.* A large wooden pail or wooden pail-like receptacle; *e. g.*, a well-*bucket*; a sap-*bucket*. Not used generally of pails.

bugger (*bugar*), *n.* A bogey; a ghost.

bully, *adj.* Fine; splendid.

bundle, *n.* Sheaf. "I'm going to pitch *bundles* when they draw wheat to-morrow."

bunged up, *adj. phr.* Bruised or sore; worn out; full of aches. "I ache all over, and feel so *bunged up* I must go to bed."

bushed, *adj.* Tired out; exhausted. Used especially during haying and harvesting of a man who succumbs to the heat, and is obliged to lie down and rest in the shade of a bush or tree. "John got *bushed* this forenoon."

bust, *v. i.* and *tr.* To burst.

busted, *adj.* Out of money; ruined.

butcher, *n.* Usually pronounced *bútfer*.

buttry, *n.* Pantry.

by the skin of one's teeth, *adv. phr.* Narrowly; barely.

Caldony, *prop. n.* Caledonia.

call off, *v. phr.* To announce the figures of a square dance.

carpet-rags, *n.* Strips of cloth or old carpet used for making carpets and rugs.

carriage, *n.* A buggy with a top.

carryall, *n.* A wagon on springs designed to carry a number of persons (more than a *democrat*), with several seats, or with longitudinal seats extending along the sides of the vehicle.

carry on, *v. phr.* To frolic; to behave boisterously and raise a disturbance. "They *carried on* at a great rate last night."

carry the idea, *v. phr.* To convey an impression. "She seemed to *carry the idea* that they liked the pink tomatoes better."

case-knife, *n.* An ordinary kitchen or table knife.

catacornered, *adv.* Diagonally across from.

caution, *n.* A person who is incorrigible and who should serve as a warning. "He's a *caution*."

chain lightning, *n. phr.* In such sentences as: "He's quicker than *chain lightning*," *i. e.*, remarkably quick.

cheese it, *v. phr. imper.* Stop it! Keep quiet!

children, *n. pl.* Children.

chipmunk, *n.* The striped squirrel.

- choke off**, *v. phr.* To stop a person talking. "Choke him off, will you."
- choose up**, *v. phr.* (Sometimes *choose up sides*.) To select two nines for a game of baseball, the two captains choosing in turn a man each till the number is complete. "Come on, let's choose up."
- chuck-full**, *adj.* Very full. "That piece of beans is *chuck-full* of mustard."
- chunk**, *n.* A piece either large or small.
- cigarette**, *n.* Sometimes pronounced *cigarite*.
- circumstance**, *n.* In the negative expression "not a *circumstance* to," not to be compared with.
- claim**, *v.* To assert a belief or opinion; to maintain. "He *claimed* that was the poorest piece of wheat he ever raised."
- clothes-press**, *n.* Wardrobe.
- cloud up**, *v. phr.* To grow cloudy.
- clutter up**, *v. phr.* To fill or cover with things indiscriminately. "This room is all *cluttered up*."
- coal-scuttle**, *n.* Coal-hod. The latter term is rarely heard.
- cobble-stone**, *n.* A roundish stone of a few inches in diameter. Especially in the expression "a *cobble-stone* house."
- co bos**, *interj. phr.* Used in calling cows.
- codd**, *v. tr.* To deceive; to dupe. "Oh, you can't *codd* me."
- codger**, *n.* An eccentric old fellow; a rustic; a tramp. Usually with the adjective "old."
- cold as Greenland**, *adj. phr.* Extremely cold.
- cold snap**, *n. phr.* A short period of cold weather, coming on suddenly.
- come**, *pret. of come.* "He *come* walking right up the path."
- come cold**, *v. phr.* To become cold weather; to get cold. "But when it *comes cold*, that's a long way to drive."
- come in**, *v. phr.* To calve.
- come off your perch**, *v. phr. imper.* Calm down and talk sense; don't try to fool me.
- comforter**, *n.* A quilt lined with cotton batting.
- confined**, *adj.* Constipated. "If I drink milk, I find I get confined."
- continental**, *n.* A whit; a bit. "I don't care a *continental* whether he comes or not."
- corn-house**, *n.* A small building for storing corn; a corn-crib.
- count one's chickens before they are hatched**, *v. phr.* "To anticipate too confidently the obtaining or doing of something that one may never receive or be able to do." "You better not *count your chickens*," etc.
- coverlid**, *n.* Coverlet.
- cowhide**, *v. tr.* To flog; to whip severely.
- cowhiding**, *n.* A severe whipping.
- cramp the buggy (carriage)**, *v. phr.* To turn the front wheels of a buggy out of line with the hind wheels. "Well, *cramp the buggy* so I can get in."
- cramps**, *n. pl.* (1) Pain in the stomach; (2) menstruation.
- crazy as a coon**, *adj. phr.* Violently insane.
- creek**, *n.* Always pronounced *krik*.

- critter**, *n.* Animal. Usually said of cattle.
- cupola**, *n.* Pronounced *cupalo*.
- curtain**, *n.* Window-shade.
- customer**, *n.* Person (uncomplimentary). "He's a tough *customer*."
- cut out**, *v. phr.* To supplant in the affections of some one. "Why don't you go ahead and *cut him out*?"
- cutter**, *n.* A light sleigh for one horse.
- cut up**, *v. phr.* To misbehave. "He *cuts up* like sixty."
- dander**, *n.* Anger.
- dassent**, *neg. v.* Dare not. "I'll bet you *dassent* do it."
- dead as a door-nail**, *adj. phr.* Entirely dead.
- deaf**, *adj.* Usually pronounced *deef* (*dif*).
- Decoration day**, *n.* Memorial day (May 30).
- democrat**, *n.* A light spring wagon, with two (or occasionally three) seats, and without a top.
- devil of a note**, *n. phr.* An extraordinary notion, or an unfortunate predicament.
- devil's darning needle**, *n. phr.* Dragon fly.
- dig out**, *v. phr.* To start; to leave. "I guess I better be *digging out* for home."
- dish**, *v. tr.* To serve. "*Dish* the berries, will you?"
- does**. Often pronounced either *duz* or *dúz*.
- dog-gone**, *interj.* A mild oath.
- doin's**, *n.* Entertainment. "There was great *doin's* at the Grange last night."
- donation**, *n.* A party at the house of a country pastor, at which the members of the congregation make contributions of money, less often of food or clothing. "We're going to give the minister a *donation* this winter."
- done**, *pret. of do*.
- do up**, *v. phr.* (1) To can (fruit). "I must *do up* peaches to-day." (2) To wash (dishes). "I must *do up* the dishes now." (3) To accomplish a domestic task. "I must *do up* the washing this forenoon."
- dove**, *pret. of dive*.
- down to**, *prep. phr.* Down at. "He was sent as assemblyman, and died *down to* Albany."
- dreen**, *n.* Drain.
- drive at**, *v. phr.* To mean; to aim at. "I can't see what he's *driving at*."
- drowned rat**, *n. phr.* In the expression: "Wet as a *drowned rat*."
- dry up**, *v. phr.* To stop talking.
- duds**, *n. pl.* Garments; personal effects.
- Dutch cheese**, *n. phr.* Cottage cheese; smear case; etc.
- eat**, *v. i.* To relish or taste. "These beans *eat* very well."
- eat my hat**, *v. phr.* A common vow. "I'll *eat my hat* if it isn't so."
- enough to put in tea**, *n. phr.* Used in the negative phrase "I don't know *enough to put in tea*," *i. e.*, very ignorant or stupid.
- et**, *pret. and pp. of eat*. "I *et* too much yesterday." "I don't know as I've ever *et* a meal in his house."

- ex**, *n.* Axle.
- expect**, *v. tr.* To think; to suppose; to reckon. "I *expect* I ought to stay in out of the cold."
- extraordinary**, *adj.* Often pronounced with six syllables.
- fact of the business**, *n. phr.* Plain truth. "The *fact of the business* is, she don't tell the truth."
- factory cloth**, *n. phr.* • Heavy muslin; sheeting.
- fair to midlin'**, *adj., adv. phr.* Fairly good. "I'm feeling *fair to midlin'*."
- far-buttry**, *n.* A second pantry farther from the kitchen than the first, and to which the first leads.
- fast**, *adj.* Dissipated.
- feel one's oats**, *v. phr.* To be conceited.
- female waiter**, *n. phr.* Waitress.
- fiddlesticks**, *interj.* Nonsense!
- fish-horn**, *n.* Horn used by a fish-peddler.
- fishman**, *n.* Fish-peddler. "There's the *fish-man*; do you want any fish to-day?"
- fix**, *n.* A dilemma. "He'd be in a pretty *fix* if he did that."
- fixings**, *n. pl.* Embellishments; relishes and sauces (of a dinner). "We had a fine dinner with the usual *fixings*."
- fizzle**, *n.* A flat failure.
- flare up**, *v. phr.* To become suddenly angry. "You needn't *flare up* about it."
- flat**, *n.* Flatiron. "She's going to put on her *flats* now."
- flat as a pancake**, *adj. phr.* Very flat.
- flats**, *n. pl.* A low tract of land along the banks of a river or creek, flooded in time of high water.
- flustrated**, *pp.* Confused; embarrassed.
- folks**, *n. pl.* (1) Immediate family. (2) Tenant and his men who work a farm. "Our *folks* are going to begin plowing to-morrow."
- foot it**, *v. phr.* To walk.
- forty'-leven**, *adj.* A great many. "There were about *forty'-leven* cattle running thru this yard last night."
- fried-cake**, *n.* Doughnut.
- full as a tick**, *adj. phr.* Very full. Used frequently of the effects of eating, rather than of intoxication. "That horse can't travel, he's as *full as a tick*."
- fur**, *adv.* Far.
- galluses**, *n. pl.* Suspenders. Less used than formerly.
- get a hump on one's self**, *v. phr.* To hurry; to hustle; to show energy.
- get one's back up**, *v. phr.* To become incensed.
- get religion**, *v. phr.* To become converted. "He *got religion* at the meeting last night."
- get the hang of**, *v. phr.* To acquire facility in doing; to understand the mechanism of. "Well, I can't *get the hang of* that machine."
- get-up-and-get**, *n. phr.* Energy; ability to hustle.

- ginger-cake**, *n.* A plain sweet cake seasoned with ginger; gingerbread.
- git up**, *v. phr.* Often for "get up." Emphatically, as a command to a horse to go ahead. "Git up there!"
- give**, *pret. of give.* "She give me a dish of it."
- give down**, *v. phr.* Used of cows in regard to their milk. "That old cow won't give down her milk."
- give out**, *v. phr.* To announce (from the pulpit).
- go down back**, *v. phr.* To visit the privy.
- going**, *n.* Traveling; the roads. "The going is very bad."
- goner**, *n.* One whose condition, physical or moral, is hopeless.
- go off half-cocked**, *v. phr.* To start to do a thing hurriedly, without sufficient preparation.
- go off the handle**, *v. phr.* To become very excited or angry. "Oh, now don't go off the handle."
- gooms**, *n. pl.* Gums (of the mouth). "My gooms are sore."
- go to grass**, *v. phr. imper.* Get out! Stop talking! "Oh, you go to grass, I don't believe a word you say."
- go to pot**, *v. phr.* To go to destruction. "If they nominate Bryan, everything'll all go to pot."
- gouge**, *v. tr.* To defraud; to overcharge.
- go up the spout**, *v. phr.* To die; to be beyond recovery; to fail utterly.
- go with**, *v. phr.* To court; to receive attentions from. "She goes with another fellow now."
- grave-yard**, *n.* A cemetery. Older generation.
- gravy**, *n.* Any kind of warm sauce for potatoes or meat.
- grease**, *v. tr.* To oil or lubricate. "I must grease the buggy before we go."
- great big**, *adj. phr.* Very large.
- great Caesar's ghost!** Interjection.
- green**, *adj.* Inexperienced. "He don't want any green hands on the farm."
- grin and bear it**, *v. phr.* To endure trouble and suffering without complaint.
- gris-mill**, *n.* Grist-mill.
- gun-game**, *n.* A trick; a scheme to deceive. "You can't work any gum-game on me."
- hadn't ought to**, *v. phr.* Ought not to. "I hadn't ought to have went."
- Hail Columbia**, *n. phr.* A severe punishment or scolding. "You'll get Hail Columbia when your mother comes."
- hail from**, *v. phr.* To come from (as a place of residence). "What part of the state does he hail from?"
- haint**, *neg. v.* Has not; have not. "He haint got a telephone."
- half past kissing time**, *n. phr.* Facetious reply to the question: "What time is it?" Sometimes the expression *time to kiss again* is added.
- hand**, *n.* An adept. "You're quite a hand at gardening."
- handy as a pocket in a shirt**, *adj. phr.* Very handy.
- hang (a)round**, *v. phr.* To loiter about. "I don't like the way that fellow keeps hanging round here."

hang fire, *v. phr.* To be delayed. "I'm afraid that large crop of hay will *hang fire* before being secured."

hard case, *n. phr.* An incorrigible person; a man of unsavory character.

hard row to hoe, *n. phr.* A difficult task to perform; serious trouble or misfortune to bear. "That poor fellow has a *hard row to hoe*."

hard up, *adj. phr.* Short of money.

have a great mind, *v. phr.* To have a strong desire or inclination. "*I've a great mind* to go to the city and do some trading to-morrow."

head off, *v. phr.* To stop by getting in front of. Especially as used by farmers in speaking of horses, cattle, etc. "*Head off* that cow, will you."

hear tell, *v. phr.* To hear; to be informed. "Did you ever *hear tell* of such a thing?"

hearth, *n.* Pronounced *herth* (*hĕrb*).

heerd, *pret. and pp. of hear.* "I *heerd* him say so yesterday."

heft, *v. tr.* To test the weight of by lifting in the hand.

help, *n.* Collectively, domestic servants and farm hands. "It's almost impossible to get *help* this spring."

het, *pp.* Heated.

het up, *adj. phr.* Very warm; in a perspiration. "I got all *het up* this forenoon out in that garden."

hide and coop, *n. phr.* Hide and seek.

highfaluten, *adj.* Pompous; stuck up; new fashioned. "Don't put on such *highfaluten* airs."

hill of beans, *n. phr.* Very little. "All that talk don't amount to a *hill of beans*."

hired girl, *n.* Maid of all work.

hitch on, *v. phr.* To attach a harnessed horse or harnessed horses to a vehicle. "The horse is all harnessed, I'm going to *hitch on* right away."

hitch up, *v. phr.* To harness a horse or horses to a vehicle.

hold a candle to, *v. phr.* To be compared with.

hold on, *v. phr. imper.* Stop! Wait!

hold your horses, *v. phr. imper.* Don't get excited.

hope to die, *v. phr.* An affirmation heard among school children; with a phrase like "if I'm not telling the truth" understood.

horse-barn, *n.* Horse-stable.

horse-block, *n.* A stepping-stone or set of wooden steps for alighting from vehicles.

horse-lot, *n.* Horse pasture.

horse-reddish, *n.* Horse-radish.

hotel (*h'ôtel*), *n.* Strong accent on first syllable.

house stuck, *adj. phr.* Disinclined or unable to go away from home; the condition of being a stay-at-home. "I don't go anywhere hardly; I'm *house stuck*."

hunderd, *n.* Hundred.

hunk, *n.* A large piece, particularly of bread or meat.

I'll be hanged,
I'll be switched, } Interjections.

I'll learn you, *interj.* Meaning, I'll teach you not to do that again. Used in anger when reprimanding or whipping children, horses, etc.

in one's stocking-feet, *adv. phr.* Without shoes or slippers. "You shouldn't go round like that *in your stocking-feet*."

in short order, *adv. phr.* Very quickly.

I swan, *interj.* I swear.

Italian, *prop. n.* Pronounced *Aitalian*.

I won't be positive, *v. phr.* I am not sure.

jag, *n.* A small load. Used mostly of a small load of hay drawn by two horses. "Is he going to the city with that *jag* of hay on?"

jell, *n.* Jelly. "We had some *jell* for dinner."

jell, *v. i.* To become jelly. "This sauce won't *jell*."

jibe, *v. i.* To agree. "They don't *jibe* very well."

johnny-cake, *n.* A cake made of corn meal; corn bread. The latter term not heard.

jug full, *n. phr.* In the expression "not by a *jug full*," not by any means.

just, *adv.* Often pronounced *jest* and *jes*.

keel, *v. tr.* To turn (a somersault). Used by boys. "Let's *keel* somersets."

keel over, *v. phr.* To upset; to tumble over.

keep company with, *v. phr.* To court.

kerosene, *n.* Coal oil. The latter term never used.

ketch, *v. tr.* To catch. "I'll go out in the lot and *ketch* the horse."

kick the bucket, *v. phr.* To die.

kick up a row, *v. phr.* To create a disturbance.

kinde (*kainds*), *adv.* In a way; somewhat; kind of. "I *kinde* think that, etc." "She kept a female school or seminary *kinde*."

kittacornered, **kittycornered**, *adv.* See *catacornered*.

kittle, *n.* Kettle. "Now I'll fill the tea-*kittle* and get supper."

knee high to a grasshopper, *adj. phr.* Very short or small.

lanplighter, *n.* A strip of paper rolled into a taper. Used to save matches. Older generation.

lean on your own breakfast, *v. phr. imper.* "Sit up; don't lean on me."

learn, *v. tr.* Often for teach, as "I never could *learn* him to do it."

let be, *v. phr.* To let alone.

let her rip } *v. phrs. imper.* Go ahead! Let her go!

let her slide }

lick, *v. tr.* To beat; to whip. "How he did *lick* that horse!"

lickety cut } *adv. phr.* Very fast.

lickety split }

lickin', *n.* Whipping; thrashing. "You'll get a *lickin'* for that."

licorish and **licrish**, *n.* Licorice.

lief, *adv.* Commonly pronounced *liv*. "I'd just as *lief* stay at home."

light of glass, *n. phr.* Pane of glass. "Now I must put in a *light of glass*."

like a chicken with its head cut off, *adj. phr.* Like a person who has lost self-control.

- like a dose of salts**, *adv. phr.* Very quickly; thoroughly.
- like a house afire**, *adv. phr.* (1) Very excitedly; at a great rate. "He began to rush up and down *like a house afire*." (2) (Ironically) Very poorly; not at all. "That child minds *like a house afire*," *i. e.*, does not obey at all.
- like all-possessed**, *adv. phr.* As if crazed; very fast; very badly. "The boy ran *like all-possessed*." "That child acts *like all-possessed*."
- like a thousand of bricks**, *adv. phr.* Heavily.
- like looking for a needle in a haymow**, *adv. phr.* Impossible to find.
- like sixty**, *adv. phr.* Like everything; very badly. "That child cuts up *like sixty*."
- lines**, *n.* Reins for driving.
- little end of the horn**, *n. phr.* In the expression "come out of the *little end of the horn*," *i. e.*, be worsted in an enterprise."
- little kack**, *n. phr.* Child.
- locate**, *v. i.* To take up one's residence.
- lots**, *n.* Plenty; a great deal.
- lozenger**, *n.* Lozenge, a small dry confection; as "peppermint *lozengers*."
- lumber-wagon**, *n.* Second word strongly accented.
- mad as a hornet** } *adj. phr.* Very angry.
- mad as a wet hen** }
- mail-man**, *n.* Driver of the U. S. mail-wagon. "There comes the *mail-man*."
- make a mash**, *v. phr.* To inspire affection. "I *made a mash* at the party last night."
- man before your mother**, *n. phr.* Used facetiously in addressing a boy who is growing rapidly or is precocious.
- measly**, *adj.* Very poor; mean; detestable.
- meat-man**, *n.* Butcher, or driver of a butcher's wagon. "The *meat-man* comes around twice a week."
- meeting house**, *n.* Church. Older generation.
- mighty**, *adv.* Very.
- milk-gravy**, *n.* White sauce for potatoes.
- miss**, *n.* Used continually, by many people, instead of *Mrs.* "There goes *Miss Groves* and her daughter."
- mitten**, *n.* "To get the *mitten*," to have one's suit rejected.
- mixed-up**, *adj. phr.* Confused.
- mööly**, *n.* } Cow without horns. Rimes with *bully*.
- mööly cow**, *n. phr.* }
- most**, *adv.* Almost.
- moving**, *n.* Motion (rolling and pitching) of a steamer on a lake (Ontario). "There was no more *moving* on the boat than if we had been on a train."
- mush**, *n.* Boiled Indian meal.
- muss up**, *v. phr.* To throw into a state of disorder. "Now don't *muss up* everything here; I've just put the room to rights."
- nap of the neck**, *n. phr.* Nape of the neck.
- náthin**, *n.* Nothing. Often so pronounced.
- national**, *adj.* First syllable pronounced *nei*.

nigh horse, *n. phr.* The horse on the left.

none of my funeral, *n. phr.* An affair in which one declines any responsibility. "I don't care how he does it; it's *none of my funeral*."

not come within forty rows of apple trees, *neg. v. phr.* To be very far from. "That *don't come within forty rows of apple trees* of being the right size."

no use crying over spilt milk. A much used proverb.

off horse, *n. phr.* The horse on the right.

old cat, *n. phr.* A simple game of ball, played usually by either three or four boys. If there is one batter (with a pitcher and a catcher), it is called *one old cat*. If there are four players, two of them batters, the batters exchanging bases when one hits the ball, the game is called *two old cat*. "Let's play *one old cat*."

old man, *n. phr.* Father.

one horse, *adj. phr.* Small and insignificant.

on one's own hook, *adv. phr.* On one's own account; independently. "He's running the thing *on his own hook* now."

open-buggy, *n.* Buggy without a top.

out of fix, *adj. phr.* Out of order; broken; indisposed. "I'm a little *out of fix* to-day."

out of kilter, *adj. phr.* In a bad physical condition. "I've been *out of kilter* for a few days."

overhauls, *n. pl.* Overalls.

over to, *prep. phr.* Over at. "We're *over to* Garbuttville often."

pail, *n.* Bucket. So "water-*pail*"; "milk-*pail*"; "dinner-*pail*." The term *bucket* (*q. v.*) is never used in this ordinary sense.

pair of bars, *n. phr.* A "gate stoppage" made of light fence-rails or narrow boards inserted in holes in two upright posts. "You can get into the lot thru that *pair of bars*." Becoming less common, with the scarcity of fence-rails and the inexpensiveness of gates.

pancake, *n.* Griddle-cake.

pants, *n.* Trousers.

pass the time of day, *v. phr.* To greet and converse briefly. "I thought I'd stop for a minute, just to *pass the time of day*."

peaked (*p'ikid*), *adj.* Thin; emaciated.

pick-up-dinner, *n. phr.* A warmed-over dinner.

pie-plant, *n.* Rhubarb.

pile in, *v. phr.* To make an entrance in haste and confusion; to jump into a wagon or other vehicle. "Well, *pile in*, we're all ready to start." The opposite is *pile out*.

place, *n.* Farm or homestead.

plague take, *interj.* A mild oath.

plug, *n.* A horse which has seen much service, but not necessarily a worthless animal. "He's been buying an old *plug* to use on the plow."

poke fun at, *v. phr.* To make fun of.

pom-pom-pull-away, *n.* The name of a game.

poppel, *n.* Poplar.

power, *n.* In the expression "to get the *power*," to get into an extraordinary state of religious emotion or excitement.

- perspiration, n.** Often for *perspiration*.
- pussy wants a corner, n. phr.** The name of a game.
- put thru a course of sprouts, v. phr.** To subject to a course of discipline or to severe work. "That boy needs *putting thru a course of sprouts*."
- put up, v. phr.** To make (pickles, jelly, etc.). "I'm going to *put up* pickles to-day."
- quick as chain lightning, adj. phr.** Extremely quick. "That boy's as *quick as chain lightning*."
- quittu-time, n.** The time to stop work for the day.
- rag-man** } **rag-pedler** } **n.** Tin pedler who exchanges his wares for rags.
- rain pitchforks, v. phr.** To rain in torrents. "Just look outdoors; it's *raining pitchforks*."
- raise, v. tr.** To find. "I've looked for him, but I can't *raise* him."
- raise Cain, v. phr.** To make a great disturbance or uproar. "Now don't you *raise Cain* here, or you'll have to get out."
- raising, n.** An assemblage of persons who meet to set up the frame of a building, especially a barn.
- rake over the coals, v. phr.** To scold severely; to reprimand.
- rense, v. phr.** To rinse. "You must *rense* the dishes before you wipe them."
- repu'table, adj.** Often so accented.
- rich, adj.** Entertaining; ludicrous.
- right away** } **right off** } **adv. phr.** Immediately.
- right up to the handle, adj. phr.** Very skillfully; very successfully. "He ran the farm *right up to the handle*."
- rig up, v. phr.** To repair; to put together; to fix. "I'll try and *rig up* the old harness so it'll go."
- rile, v. tr.** To roil; to muddy.
- rile up, v. phr.** To make angry.
- rily, adj.** Full of sediment. "How *rily* the water is!"
- Rochster, prop. n.** Rochester (New York).
- rode, pp. of ride.**
- rousing, adj.** Enthusiastic; most interesting. "That was a *rousing* meeting we had *last* night."
- ruin, v. tr.** To soil; to spoil; to render unfit for use or wear. "I've spilt some coffee on my dress and just *ruined* it."
- rum-strap, n.** Hitching strap.
- running off, n. phr.** Diarrhea.
- sakes alive, my sakes alive, interj.** Exclamation of surprise.
- sauce, n.** Stewed fruit. "Let's have some pear *sauce* for supper."
- scare up, v. phr.** To find; to bring to light.
- scrub, n.** A game of baseball played by a half dozen or more persons (when there are not enough to "choose up" for two nines), in which the players move up as a batter is retired.
- section of country, n. phr.** Immediate locality or county. "That's one of the best pieces of wheat in this *section of country*."

seldom ever, *adv. phr.* Very infrequently. "I'm *seldom ever* past there."

set, *v. i.* To suit. Also as *pret.* and *pp.* "I hadn't ought to *set* out here, I'll take cold." They *set* there in the house, talking and talking."

set by, *v. phr.* To come out to dinner. "Well, will you *set by*?" Older generation.

shag, *v. i.* and *tr.* In boys' ball-games, to play in the out-field and return the ball. "You go and *shag*."

shag, *n.* In ball-games the boy who *shags* the ball. "I'll be *shag*."

shake a stick at, *v. phr.* "More than you could *shake a stick at*," a great many.

shaver, *n.* A young boy. "You're a nice little *shaver*."

sheep-barn, *n.* A barn under which or around which is a sheepfold.

shilling, *n.* Twelve and a half cents. Especially in such expressions as "six *shilling*," "twelve *shilling*," "twenty *shilling*," instead of 75 cents, \$1.50, \$2.50. "That cost me six *shilling*." "He gets twelve *shilling* a day." "He asked twenty *shilling* for it."

shimmy, *n.* A woman's undergarment; a chemise.

shindig, *n.* Entertainment; party.

shinplaster, *n.* Small paper currency. Older generation.

shock, *n.* Stroke of apoplexy.

shorts, *n.* Diarrhea.

shucks, *n.* "That aint worth *shucks*," that is, is worth nothing.

sick to one's stomach, *adj. phr.* Sick at one's stomach.

sing, *pret.* of *sing*. "I *set* there and *sing* for an hour."

skedaddle, *v. i.* To run fast.

skin the cat, *v. phr.* To perform, on the limb of a tree or on a horizontal bar, the feat of turning the body thru the suspended arms and back again.

slab (slap)-sided, *adj.* Long and lank; ungainly.

slam-bang, *adv.* Recklessly.

sleep cold, *v. phr.* To be cold during the night; to have insufficient bedclothes. "I *slept cold* last night." The opposite is *sleep warm*.

slick as a whistle, *adv. phr.* Very smoothly or skillfully.

slick up, *v. phr.* To add a few touches to one's toilet. "I must *slick up* a little before we start."

slide } *v. i.* and *v. phr.* To coast on a sled. "Let's go *slid-*
slide down hill } *ing*."

sloppy, *adj.* Slushy.

slow as molasses, *adj. phr.* Very slow. The words in (the month of) January are often added.

slush up, *n. phr.* The slushy condition of country roads resulting from a sudden thaw. "The men are going to draw ice to-morrow, if a change of weather don't cause a *slush up*."

small end of the horn, *n. phr.* See "little end of the horn."

small potatoes, *adj. phr.* Selfish; low-minded; contemptible. "That's pretty *small potatoes*, to do that sort of thing."

smart as a steel-trap } *adj. phr.* Sharp-witted; mentally alert.
smart as a whip }

snap the whip, *n. phr.* The name of a game.
sneeze at, *v. phr.* In the phrase "not to be *sneezed at*," not to be despised.

snide, *adj.* Tricky; contemptible.

social, *n.* A gathering of people for social purposes. Or more commonly, in the country, a social gathering, at a private house, of the congregation of a church for the purpose of raising money by the sale of ice cream, strawberries, etc.

soft-soap, *n. phr.* Flattery. And as *v. phr.* To flatter.

some-place, *adv.* Somewhere; somewhither. "He looks as if he was going *some-place*."

some punkins. *n. phr.* "He thinks he's *some punkins*"; said of those who are pretentious or prominent.

somersset, *n.* Somersault. "Can you keel a *somersset*?"

some way or 'nother, *adv. phr.* Somehow; for some reason.

sorte (sorte), *adv.* Sort of; somewhat.

so's to be round, *adv. phr.* Able to get about. "Father's better; he's *so's to be round*."

spell, *v. tr.* To relieve.

spend the day, *v. phr.* Said of a visitor who comes in the forenoon and stays for dinner (at noon), leaving in the late afternoon. "I invited her to come and *spend the day*."

spider, *n.* Frying-pan. "She gave him hot sausage right out of the *spider*."

split the difference, *v. phr.* To compromise a bargain by dividing the difference between the price demanded and the sum offered. "Well, I'll *split the difference* with you."

splurge, *n.* A blustering demonstration.

spoon victuals, *n. phr.* Food which is usually eaten with a spoon.

spose, sposen. For *suppose* and *supposing*.

spunk, *n.* Quick temper; mettle.

spunky, *adj.* Irritable; mettlesome.

Square, *n.* Esquire. "How's *Square* Brown to-day?"

squawk, *v. i.* Used of the cry of a hen when caught.

squashy, *adj.* Easily crushed; over-ripe. "These tomatoes are too *squashy*."

staver, *n.* A hard, energetic worker.

stay put, *v. phr.* To remain where placed.

stick-in-the-mud, *n.* A slow and dilatory person.

stidy, *adj.* and *v.* Steady.

stone-boat, *n.* A sled without runners used primarily for drawing stones.

stone wall, *n. phr.* A stone fence built of stones of all sizes, just as they were hauled from the adjacent land. Less used by the present generation, as the *stone walls* (tumbling down, and passing thru the stone-crusher on to the public roads) give way to wire fences.

stoop, *n.* Porch; veranda. "Let's sit out on the front *stoop*."

stop in, *v. phr.* To call. "I *stopped in* at Mr. Coleman's this afternoon."

stovepipe hat, *n. phr.* Silk hat.

- strip**, *v. tr.* To milk dry.
- stuck up**, *adj. phr.* Conceited.
- stump**, *v. tr.* To challenge; to dare. "I'll *stump* you to do it."
- sturrup**, *n.* Stirrup.
- sundown**, *n.* Sunset. In such sentences as "I want to finish cutting this piece of hay by *sundown*."
- surringe**, *n.* Syringe.
- surrup**, *n.* Syrup.
- swamped**, *pp.* Involved in serious difficulties. "You'll get *swamped* if you try that."
- swimming-hole**, *n.* A deep place in a stream or creek where boys go swimming.
- switch of a hurry**, *n. phr.* A great hurry.
- take on**, *v. phr.* To make a display of grief or anger. "Don't *take on* that way; it won't help matters."
- take sick**, *v. phr.* To fall sick; to be taken sick. "He *took sick* with a fever."
- tap**, *v. tr.* To half-sole boots or shoes.
- teeter**, *v. i.* To seesaw.
- teeter and teetering-board**, *n.* A seesaw.
- there (thēr) haint**, *neg. v. phr.* There is not; there are not. "*There haint* a good piece of wheat in this town."
- there's no two ways about it**, *v. phr.* There is no doubt about it.
- thin as a rail**, *adj. phr.* Very thin. "You look as *thin as a rail*."
- think says I**, *v. phr.* I said to myself.
- throw in**, *v. phr.* To add gratis in order to clinch a bargain.
- tie-strap**, *n.* Hitching strap.
- tight**, *adj.* Drunk.
- tight place**, *n. phr.* A predicament; a perplexity.
- tight squeeze**, *n. phr.* A great straining or exertion; a close fit.
- tiptop**, *adj.* Most excellent. "That dinner was *tiptop*."
- tit**, *n.* Teat. "That cow's got sore *tits*."
- to**, *prep.* At. "He was *to* our house this morning."
- toad-stabber** } *n.* Pocket knife; jack-knife.
toad-sticker }
- to home**, *prep. phr.* At home. "Is your father *to home*?"
- top-buggy** } *n.* Buggy with a top. "Hitch on to the *top-carriage*."
top-carriage }
- town**, *n.* Township.
- trade**, *v. i.* To make purchases; to shop. "Did you *trade* at Sibley's to-day?"
- trading**, *vbl. n.* Shopping. "When I go to the city, I do most all my *trading* at Sibley's store."
- tucker out**, *v. tr.* To tire out completely. "That job *tuckered* me all out."
- tune the old cow died on**, *n. phr.* Very poor music. Used in derision.
- tunnel**, *n.* Funnel for filling close vessels with liquids.

turnup, *n.* (1) Turnip. (2) A watch, more particularly a cheap one which keeps poor time. "What time is it by your *turnup*?"

unsight unseen, *adv. phr.* Without seeing each other's knife or other article. Used by boys in swapping knives, marbles, etc.

up and leave, *v. phr.* To leave unexpectedly or unceremoniously. "Then before I could say anything, she *up and left*."

up at nights, *adv. phr.* Up at night. "He has to be *up at nights* a great deal now while his father's sick."

up to, *prep. phr.* Up at. I saw him *up to* the Roberts's yesterday."

use, *n.* In such expressions as "I've got no *use* for him," to indicate dislike.

use up, *v. phr.* To exhaust; to wear out.

wan't, *neg. pret. of be.* Was not. "No, it *wan't* johnny-cake, it was ginger-cake."

went, *pp. of go.* "I must have *went* in after he left."

whale, *v. tr.* To flog; to thrash soundly.

whaling, *vbl. n.* Severe whipping; thrashing. "You'll get a *whaling* for that."

where, *adv.* Often *whēr*.

whereabouts, *adv.* Where?

where to, *adv. phr.* Where? Whither? "*Where's* he goin' to?"

whitewash, *n.* Excessive praise; flattery. "What he said about Mr. W. was all *whitewash*."

wiggle, *v. i.* To wriggle; to squirm.

wished, *pres. of wish.* In such sentences as: "I *wished* you could come to-morrow."

work on the road, *v. phr.* To pay one's road-tax by repairing the highways of one's district. "We're going to begin *working on the road* to-morrow."

work out one's tax, *v. phr.* Same meaning as last expression. Less used.

wrapper, *n.* A woven undergarment; an undershirt.

yesterday, *n.* Yesterday.

you might as well die for an old sheep as a lamb. A common saying, meaning: You might as well enjoy to the full your indiscretion, for you will be obliged to suffer the consequences anyhow.

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WORDS FROM WEST BRATTLEBORO, VT.*

- bang-up**, *adj.* First rate. "The dinner was *bang-up*."
- bar-way**, *n.* A place in a fence for bars. "Drive in at the second *bar-way*."
- baste**, *v. tr.* To beat with the fist or a cudgel.
- basting**, *n.* A beating. "He gave his horse a good *basting*."
- bay**, *n.* A place constructed in a barn for storing hay. The bottom of a bay is either level with or below the ground floor of the barn. Very common among farmers.
- belly-bunt**, *adv. phr.* Prone on the stomach. Used very frequently by children. "I'll slide down hill *belly-bunt*."
- bench**, *n.* 1. A long seat, usually without a back. 2. A low table of rough boards, longer than it is wide.
- buck**, *v. tr.* To butt. Used especially of sheep and goats.
- bucket**, *n.* A wooden vessel without a handle or bail, and having flaring sides. It is usually deeper than it is wide.
- buggy**, *n.* A light carriage with one seat, drawn usually by one horse tho sometimes by two.
- bunkum**, *adj.* 1. Sturdy, strong. "That wagon isn't very *bunkum*."
2. In good health. "How are you?" "I'm pretty *bunkum*."
- bunt**, *v. tr.* To butt, to push with the head. Applied to the action of hornless animals, as a small calf, a sheep, or even a person.
- butt**, *n.* 1. Applied to the large end of various things, as "the *butt* of a whip-stock," "the *butt* of a corn-stalk," "the *butt* of a tree or a log." "The tree was three feet thru at the *butt*." 2. (Vulgar) Buttocks. "He gave him a kick in the *butt*."
- catamount**, *n.* Name given to a species of wild-cat or lynx. This word is comparatively rare, the name commonly used being "wild-cat."
- chankings**, *n.* The remains of an apple which is eaten from the hand.
- chunkéd** (*chũnkĕd*), *adj.* Solid, fleshy, stoutly built. "He's a *chunkéd* baby."
- clĕvy**, *n.* (L. *clevis*, key.) A bent iron with the shape of an ox-bow having holes in the ends for the insertion of a bolt. It is used to couple the *whippletrees* to the eveners.
- clĕvy-pin**, *n.* The bolt of the *clĕvy*.
- close-fisted**, *adj.* Parsimonious; very saving.
- close-mouthed**, *adj.* Taciturn, able to keep a secret.
- cluck**, *v. i.* To urge a horse by making a peculiar sound with the mouth.
- cob**, *n.* The spike upon which the kernels of corn grow. Corn-*cob* pipe is a pipe made by boring out the pith of the cob and forming a bowl.

* This list was gathered at my suggestion by one of my students who modestly suppresses his name.—W. E. M.

cobble, n. A stone of any shape (tho seldom flat) from the size of a peach to the size of one's head.

codger, n. A disreputable old fellow.

cookey, n. "(Dutch *koekje*)"—Bartlett. A small sweet cake, usually round, sometimes with hole in the middle. A ginger-cookey is a ginger wafer.

corn-horse, n. A frame consisting of a pole with two legs at one end, and a small transverse stick. Used in "stooking" corn.

corn-stoock (*stûke*), *n.* A bundle of corn-stalks set up in a conical form.

cradle, n. An implement used in cutting grain by hand. Consists of a scythe with a light frame-work attached. This frame has four or five scythe-shaped pieces of wood running parallel with the scythe blade and called "fingers."

criss-cross, adv. A cross-wise motion repeated several times. "He was walking *criss-cross*," means twisting his legs so as to make them cross each other at each step.

dăst, v. i. For dare, used like "dasn't" in all persons and numbers, altho it is usually preceded by the auxiliary "had." "You *dasn't* jump off that beam." "I had *dast*." Used much less frequently than *dasn't* and mostly by school-children in my neighborhood.

dăsn't (*dăzent*) or (*dăcent*), *v. i.* Common pronunciation of "dare not." Same form used for all persons and numbers.

dog, v. tr. To drive cattle with a dog. "He *dogged* the cattle out of the mowin'."

dressing down, n. A scolding, or a beating. "The teacher gave him a good *dressing down*."

eel-spear, n. A spear with two or more barbed prongs for catching eels.

express-wagon, n. Any light spring wagon having one seat and a long open body.

fagged out, adj. phr. Tired, weary, fatigued.

fag out, v. tr. To make weary, to fatigue.

feed, n. Used for grass or fodder crops. "There's a lot of *feed* in that piece of corn."

fire away, vbl. phr. To begin. "I'm ready. *Fire away*."

fōgy, n. A disagreeable old man. "He's an old *fōgy*."

fox-fire, n. Rotten wood having the property of phosphorescence. "It may be a corruption of phosphorus."—Bartlett. Rare in this locality.

gallus(es), n. Common term for suspenders or braces.

gambrel roof, n. "So called from its resemblance to the hind leg of a horse which by the farriers is termed gambrel."—Bartlett.

gambrel-stick, n. A strong, bow-shaped stick with sharp ends, used by butchers to hang up hogs upon. The sharp ends are thrust between the cords and the bone of the gambrel.

gap, n. An opening in a fence. "The cows went in through the *gap*." A "gap" may be entirely open, or it may be fitted with a gate or with bars.

ginger-snap, n. A brittle ginger wafer, a ginger cookey baked very hard.

half-cooked, adj. Half drunk.

heft, n. Weight. "The pig is pretty good *heft*," means the pig is heavy.

heft, *v. t.* To weigh by muscular sense ; balancing the object in the hand. "Just *heft* this chicken and tell me how much he weighs."

hefty, *adj.* Heavy.

het, *pp.* of to heat. Used very frequently. "He was all *het* up after his race."

hipper, *v. i.* To hurry, to run fast. "Quick now, *hipper*." "You should have seen him *hipper*." Rare.

hopesing, *pp.* It is probably a mixture of the common expression "in hopes that" and the simple participial phrase "hoping that." So far as I know it is used by a single family of native stock.

jag, *n.* (1) A small load. A *jag* of hay. (2) Too much whisky. "He had a *jag* on."

kerbunt, *adv.* Describes the act of butting or striking the head against something."

ketcht, *pp.* and *pret.* of to catch. Rare ; used by a few old people. "He *ketcht* hold of the pail."

lam, *v. tr.* Probable short for "lambaste." To give a blow. "He *lammed* him one in the jaw."

lanming, *n.* A beating.

let the cat out of the bag, *v. phr.* "To tell a secret.

līvs, *adv.* Corruption of *lief*. "I'd just as *līvs*=I am willing."

mux, *n.* Confusion, "all in a *mux*."

mux, *v. tr.* To confuse, disarrange.

muxed, *pp.* "All *muxed* up." Probably shortened from "flummuxed," which is also used.

old-fog, *n.* Fine curly dead grass found in uncultivated fields.

on, *prep.* used in the sense of "of" in such common expressions as "I found ten *on* 'em," "I'm going to tell *on* you."

parstur, corrupt form of *pasture*. Rare.

penny-rial, *n.* Corruption of penny-royal, an herb used for medicine. Very common.

poke, *n.* A wooden frame so constructed that it can be attached to the necks of animals to impede them and prevent them from jumping fences.

poke, *v. t.* To attach a "poke" to an animal.

puckering-string, *n.* To "break one's puckering string" means to lose control of one's self and burst into hysterical giggling.

rock, *n.* Applied to a large, more or less immovable, mass of mineral formation. Almost never is it applied to anything smaller than one's head.

roll-way, *n.* The door-way of a cellar usually having the door-sill below the surface of the ground, and a short flight of steps or a gentle incline leading down.

run down, *adj.* Worn out in health. "The old man is all *run down*."

run down, *v. t.* To depreciate, disparage. "He *run down* the whole town and all the people."

runners, *n.* The part of a sled which runs on the ground. To "travel *on runners*" means to use a sled or sleigh.

ribbons, *n. pl.* Slang. Reins for driving.

scat, *pp.* of to scare. "He was *scat* out of his wits."

scrooch down, (pronounced serûch), *v. i.* To cringe or stoop down.

shâves or shâves, *n. pl.* Corruption of shafts. The thills of a carriage. Very common.

shank's mare. To "ride shank's mare" means to travel on foot or on one's own legs.

slep, *pret.* of sleep. "Yes, I *slep* well last night."

snifter, *n.* A little bit. Rare ; used so far as I know in but one family. "Just walk along a *snifter*."

spect, *v. i.* and *tr.* Clipped form of expect, means "presume" or "suppose." "I 'spect so."

stew, *n.* A state of mental agitation, a quarrel.

stew, *v. i.* To fret, to worry. Very common in the phrase "to fret and stew."

sto(d)ge, *n.* An incongruous mixture of foods.

sto(d)ge, *v. tr.* To mix foods together incongruously.

sto(d)ger, *n.* A cook with slovenly habits.

stone, *n.* Applicable to any stone of ordinary size.

stone, *v. tr.* (1) To throw a stone at. (2) To take the seeds out of (a raisin or cherry).

stooch, *n* (see corn stooch), pronounced stûke, *v. t.* To put corn stalks into bundles, thus forming *stoochs*.

squelch, *v. tr.* To snub, to turn down. "She *squelched* him."

tanglefoot, *n.* The froth or foam on top of a pail of newly drawn milk. Very rare in W. Brattleboro, Vt., but, I think, very common in Deerfield, Mass.

trumpery, *n.* Trash or rubbish.

tug, *n.* The trace or drawing strap of a harness.

tug-chain, *n.* A chain used to attach the tug to the whippletree ; a trace chain.

A WORD LIST FROM BARBOURVILLE, KY.

- against**, *adv.* By the time that. "It will be school time *against* I get this room swept."
- as**, *conj.* Than. "I would rather do this *as* to do that."
- at**, *adv.* Very common. "I don't know where he's *at*."
- care** (with negative), *v.* To be willing. "If I had a horse and carriage I wouldn't *care* to take you to Boring."
- character** (charăc'ter), *n.*
- chimney** (chimley), *n.*
- church house**, *n.* Church. "We went to the *church house* for a song service."
- clear** (clăre), *adj.*
- crop** (crăp), *v.* To pick flowers. "Nanny didn't have time to *crăp* the daffodils for you."
- do**, *v.* To treat badly. "It wasn't fair for you to *do* me like that."
- don't guess**, *v.* Don't think. "Are you going to Pineville Saturday?" "I *don't guess* I'll get to go."
- evening**, *n.* Afternoon. Used by everybody. "The Ladies' Aid will meet Friday *evening* at three o'clock."
- fail out**, *v. phr.* Fail. "I *failed out* in three of my examinations."
- handle** (han'le), *v.*
- help**, *v. pret.* Helped. "He *help* me with my work."
- horror** (hor'rōw), *n.*
- kindly**, *n. phr.* Kind of. Very common. "He was *kindly* angry at me."
- least**, *adj.* Littlest. "Lincoln used to take the *least* ones on his knee and tell them stories."
- Lena** (Lāna), *prop. n.*
- less**, *adj.* Smaller. "Give me the *less* apple."
- meet up with**, *v. phr.* Meet. (Very common.) "I *met up with* him on my way to school."
- mile**, *n. pl.* Miles. "My house is ten *mile* from here."
- name**, *v.* To tell, to mention. "I *named* that to him a week ago, but he didn't do it."
- Nannie** (Ninnie), *prop. n.*
- nary**, *adj.* Not any. "He didn't do *nary* bit of that work."
- never**, *adv.* Not. "I *never* did do that work yesterday."
- now**, *adv.* Used with *no* and *yes* for emphasis. "Did you see John this morning?" "*Now*, no."
- plank**, *n.* Board, stick.
- plumb**, *adv.* Completely. "I was so *plumb* tired out that I forgot all about it."

queer (quäre), *adj.*

reckon, *v.* Believe or think. "I *reckon* I know my lesson this morning."

right smart of, *adj. phr.* Considerable quantity or distance. "It's a *right smart* of a distance to London." "Yes, we raise a *right smart* of corn in the mountains."

rock, *n.* Stone. Common. "Teacher, Bill Hughes threw *rocks* at me."

rock, *v.* "They *rocked* him on the way home from the party."

shed, *adj.* To get rid of. "I was glad to get *shed* of that fellow."

soon, *adj.* Early. "I shall get up *soon* to-morrow morning."

sorrow, *adj.* Sorry. (Barbourville vicinity.) This use is common among our students. "Stevenson had the power to make a person feel very *sorrow*." "I am *sorrow* I haven't worked harder."

sorry, *adj.* Bad. "This flour is such *sorry* stuff that I can't make good bread out of it."

taken, *v. pret.* Took. "I *taken* my work to the dressmaker yesterday."

that-a, this-a, *pron.* That, this. "You should not talk *that-a* way."

turned, *v.* To look like or to be like. "Mary is *turned* like her mother." "Don't you think Myrtle is *turned* a sight like John?"

turn it loose, *v.* Let go of it.

window (winder), *n.*

year, *n.* Years. "He died five *year* ago."

yon, *adj.* The other side. "Grandpaw lives six miles *yon* side of home."

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DISJECTA MEMBRA.

EXPRESSIONS HEARD FROM CHICAGO PEOPLE OF NEW ENGLAND ANTECEDENTS.

to burst the liver-strings, or to strain the liver-pin, *v. phr.*
Said of some violent exertion, as "If you laugh so hard, you'll *burst* your *liver-strings*."

sockdologer, *n.* A very tremendous person or thing. "Wasn't that a *sockdologer* of a man?"

kilgubbin, *n.* A low or poor neighborhood.

blue mass, *n.* Calomel.

gawling, *adj.* Awkward, gawky. "A great *gawling* fellow."

skurser than hens' teeth, *adj. phr.* Very scarce.

close to the cushion, *adj. phr.* Economically. "I guess they always had to live pretty *close to the cushion*."

ay, yes or no, in the phrase "He wouldn't answer, *ay, yes, or no*."

The following expression is reported from Kansas City, Mo., an equivalent of the N. E. "I want to know,"—"I want you to hush!"

SOUTHERN EXPRESSIONS, REPORTED AS COMMON TO FLORIDA AND GEORGIA.

innards, *n.* Insides. "I hav sartain got a misery in my *innards*."

pone, *n.* Loaf,—a *pone* of bread.

sun-up, *n.* Sunrise.

get to go, *v. phr.* Be able. "I hope to *get to go* to-morrow."

fotch, *pret.* Fetched.

het up, *pp.* Warm.

hants, *adj.* Ghosts.

few, *adj.* Some, a portion. "Will you have a *few* cabbage, or squash?" (at table).

stair-steps, *n.* Stairs.

rising, *n.* A boil.

chunking rocks, *part. phr.* Throwing stones.

headen, *n.* Pillow.

lightud, *n.* Light wood.

splatterdabs, *n.* Pancakes.

scused, *prep.* Besides, as, "I washed the clothes in two waters, *scused* the *billin*" (used only by blacks).

sergiverous, *adj.* A term of opprobrium, as "He is a low-down *sergiverous* cuss."

du don't, *v. phr.* Please *don't*.

outed, *pp.* Extinguished, as "He has *outed* the fire."

carry, *v.* Accompany. "I *carried* her to a lecture."

take in and turn out, of school, *v.* To begin and close.

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THE JERSEY DUTCH DIALECT.

“Jersey” or “Bergen County Dutch” is the usual name for the vernacular of the descendants of the original Netherland settlers in old Bergen County, N. J., now subdivided into Bergen and Passaic Counties. Up to thirty years ago, this was the common idiom of many rural districts in northern New Jersey, employed alike by Dutch, English, German and French settlers. It has, during the past three decades, been driven from its former territory by the advent of the public schools, and now survives only in the memories of some two hundred old persons, nearly all of whom are over seventy years of age. The younger generations have preserved, however, the curious jerky intonation, unclear diction and the marked singsong tone of voice, which were the characteristics of the parent speech. The Jersey Dutch is obsolescent, but it has undoubtedly left its mark on the modern English of both Bergen and Passaic Counties.

It must not be supposed that Jersey Dutch had anything in common, other than a kindred ancient ancestry, with the so-called “Pennsylvania Dutch,” which is merely the *Pfalz* dialect of German mixed with English. The Jersey Dutch was originally the South Holland or Flemish language, which, in the course of centuries (ca. 1630–1880), became mixed with and partially influenced by English, having borrowed also from the Minsi (Lenâpe–Delaware) Indian language a few animal and plant names. This Dutch has suffered little or nothing from modern Holland or Flemish immigration, although Paterson (the county seat of Passaic County) has at present a large Netherland population. The old country people hold themselves strictly aloof from these foreigners and say, when they are questioned as to the difference between the idioms: *oÿze tâl äz lëx dârts en helliz äz Hól-lâns; kwâit dâäfrent* “our language is low Dutch and theirs is Holland Dutch; quite different” (see below, Phonetics). An intelligent Fleming or South Hollander with a knowledge of English can make a shift at following a conversation in this Americanized Dutch, but the converse is not true, as the JD.

speaking countryman is quite helpless, if his interlocutor makes the slightest deviation from the accepted pronunciation or idiom of the dialect. As old Mrs. Bartholf of Paterson remarked to the writer, when questioned as to how much she could grasp of a conversation in Netherland Dutch: *en p rti k n  k kw it w t verst ne, m r en p rti k n  k n t* 'part of it I can understand quite well, but a part of it I cannot.'

The object of the present paper is to set forth a phonetic and grammatical sketch of this curious and dying dialect with a glossary of its most important and characteristic words still in use. The glossary does not, of course, pretend to give the entire vocabulary. So far as I know, no other philological treatise has appeared on this subject. I take this opportunity to express my hearty thanks to Dr. E. R. Suffern of Suffern, N. Y., who has been most kind and helpful in ferreting out the best authorities on the dialect, and also to Mr. Oliver Roome of Ringwood, N. J., to whose interest in seeking out words and expressions the glossary owes many valuable additions. It should be added that during the past eighteen years, I have heard many persons use this last echo of an almost forgotten period, but my main sources in preparing this paper were as follows: Mr. Matthew Hicks (*aetat.* 75), the sexton of the old Dutch church at Mahwah, Bergen County, N. J., a fluent and clear speaker; Mr. John I. Hopper (*aetat.* 85) of Paramus, Bergen County, N. J., unclear in diction owing to age; Mrs. Lavinia Bartholf, *n e* De Groot, now of Paterson, but formerly of Red Mill, Bergen County, N. J.; William De Freece, a negro (mixed with Minsi Indian), *aetat.* 75, a laborer on the Hewitt estate at Ringwood, Passaic County, N. J., an excellent authority on the negro variant of the dialect. My other teachers characterized many of his words as distinctly "nigger," an interesting circumstance showing that the negro slaves of the old settlers used an idiom tinged with their own peculiarities. There is a small colony of old negroes living on the mountain back of Suffern, N. Y., who still use their own dialect of Jersey Dutch, but they are very difficult of access, owing to their shyness of strangers. I have been particularly careful not to draw material from people who had had any intercourse with Hollanders or Flemings, so that my sources may be looked upon as representing the unadulterated J. D. idiom, so far as it survives to-day.

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SKETCH.—*Phonetics.*

I have adopted the following system of notation:

a = *u* in Eng. *pull*.

ā, as *a* in *father*.

â = a deep close *aw*, as in *awful*, but more constricted.

ä; a vowel commonly heard in this district. It is between *a* in *hat* and *e* in *met*. Common in North Jersey English to-day.

ää = the prolongation of the above; very flat.

äi = *ä* + *i*, as *i* in *like*.

ääi = *æ* + *i*; no Eng. equivalent.

āu = ordinary American *ou* in *house*.

āu = the Cockney *ou* in *house*.

ääu = prolongation of the above; no Eng. equivalent.

b is not as distinct as in Eng.; often hard to distinguish from *v*. It is quite like the Spanish medial *b*.

ch, when it occurs, as in Eng., but this sound is usually *tš* (q.v.).

d as in English. Interchanges with *t*.

e, a short indeterminate vowel something like the *u* in *but*, uttered without opening the mouth very wide.

ê = Eng. *ay* in *may*. Not the Holl. *ee* which is *ê* + *i*.

et, like Holl. *ee*, but followed by *t*, upon which the main stress is laid; a very difficult diphthong, often merging into pure *t*.

f = Eng. *f*; interchanges with *v*.

g, when used, like Eng. *g* in *get*. Rare.

h as in Eng. initial *h*.

i as *i* in *hit*.

î, more contracted than *ee* in *meet*.

j = consonantal *y*.

k = Eng. *k*.

l almost the Polish barred *l*; very thick. This *l* does not usually carry an inherent vowel in combination, as in the Holl. and Fl. *l*. Thus, JD. *twâlf* and not *twâl'f* = Holl. *twâlf* 'twelve.' I find the inherent vowel only in the word *kâûl'kân*, 'turkey.'

m as in Eng.

n as in Eng.

ñ = nasal, as in French *mon*.

ñn = the nasal followed by *n*.

ng as in *sing*.

o = a very short *aw*.

ô as Eng. *o* in *Oh*.

õ like *u* in Eng. *fur*.

œ the prolongation of the above.

œü = *œ* and *ü*, pronounced rapidly together.

p as in Eng.

r; *r* initial and after another consonant, like the ordinary Amer. palatal *r*; final *r* is a strong palatal burr like the Canadian final *r* in *butter*. The

Netherland trilled *r* with inherent vowel is never heard, but the inherent vowel is represented in JD. *bêrix*=N.¹ *berg* 'mountain' (corrupted in a number of place-names to *berry*).

s as in Eng.; interchanges with *z*.

ś=the palatalized *sh*, like Polish *ś*.

t as in Eng.; interchanges with *d*.

tś=the palatalized *ch*, as in Polish *ć*.

u=Eng. *oo* in *foot*.

û as Eng. *oo* in *fool*.

ü as Germ. *ü* in *Mütze*.

ue=the prolongation of the above; as in N. *vuur* 'fire.'

v like Eng. *v*, but not so strong a labial. Difficult at times to distinguish from *b*. Interchanges with *f*.

w as Eng. *w* in *water*. *W* is pronounced thus in South Holland and Flemish to-day.

x, I use to denote the soft guttural, as in German *Bach*. This sound is never so harsh as in N. *g*, and before *e*, *i*, it is always palatalized into *xj*, as in Flemish.

z as in Eng.; interchanges with *s*.

The apostrophe (') I use to denote an indeterminate short vowel as in the Hebrew *sh'va*.

Vocalic Variation of Holland Dutch and Flemish.

NETHERLAND

JERSEY DUTCH

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>a bang</i> | <i>ā bāng</i> 'afraid' |
| <i>a kastanjs</i> | <i>e</i> and <i>ā kestānge</i> 'chestnut' |
| <i>a zwart</i> | <i>ā swārt</i> 'black' |
| <i>a brambes</i> | <i>ô b'rôme</i> 'blackberries' |
| <i>aa gaan</i> (pron. <i>xaan</i> ; <i>a</i> as in <i>hat</i>) | <i>â xân</i> 'go' |
| <i>aa knaap</i> | <i>ā knāp</i> 'lad, boy' |
| <i>aa kaas</i> | <i>āū kās</i> 'cheese' |
| <i>aa paard</i> (Flemish <i>pêrt</i>) | <i>ê pērd</i> 'horse' |
| <i>laag</i> | <i>lêx</i> 'low' |
| <i>āai waar</i> | <i>āai wāair</i> 'where' |
| <i>aa haar</i> | <i>æ hæri</i> 'her' (perhaps due to Eng. <i>her</i>) |
| <i>aauw blaauw</i> | <i>āu blāu</i> 'blue' |
| <i>e</i> (short) <i>hem</i> | <i>ā hām</i> 'him' |
| <i>e</i> (long) <i>berg</i> | <i>ê bêrix</i> 'mountain' |
| <i>e zeven</i> | <i>æ zæve</i> 'seven'; Negro <i>zāve</i> |
| <i>ee eerst</i> | <i>ê êrst</i> 'first' |
| <i>ee vleesch</i> | <i>āi bēstevlāis</i> 'meat' |
| <i>ee been</i> | <i>eī beīn</i> 'leg' |
| | <i>ī bīn</i> 'leg' (Negro) |
| <i>ee veel</i> | <i>æ fæl</i> 'many, much' |
| <i>ec keer</i> | <i>ô kôr</i> 'time' (Germ. <i>Mal</i>) |
| <i>ei klein</i> (=contracted <i>eji</i>) | <i>āi klāin</i> 'little' |

¹ N.=Netherland; i.e., Holland Dutch or Flemish, there being no orthographical difference.

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| <i>eu deur</i> | <i>æ dæer</i> 'door' |
| <i>i beginnen</i> | <i>i bæɣine</i> 'begin' |
| <i>i wigge</i> | <i>ä wäɣwi</i> 'wedge' |
| <i>bil</i> | <i>bäl</i> 'arse, rump' |
| <i>ie schieten</i> | <i>i sæjite</i> 'shoot' |
| <i>ie stierf</i> | <i>æ stærv</i> 'died' |
| <i>ie niet</i> | <i>i nit</i> 'not' |
| <i>ieuw nieuw</i> | <i>jue njue</i> 'new' |
| <i>ij bij</i> | <i>äi bāi</i> 'bee' |
| <i>ij wijzen</i> | <i>äi wāize</i> 'show' |
| <i>o rollen</i> | <i>ê wêze</i> 'show' (Negro) |
| <i>o rogge</i> | <i>o rolle</i> 'roll, proceed' |
| <i>o schotel</i> | <i>ô rôx</i> 'rye' |
| <i>o klok</i> | <i>æ sæjætel</i> 'platter' |
| <i>o vogel</i> | <i>ô klök</i> 'clock' |
| <i>o stront</i> | <i>æü fæüwel</i> 'bird' |
| <i>o wolf</i> | <i>a strant</i> 'dung' |
| <i>oe broeder</i> | <i>â wâlf</i> 'wolf' |
| <i>oe moest</i> | <i>â brâder</i> 'brother' |
| <i>oo boon</i> | <i>ô môst</i> 'must' (pret.) |
| <i>oo voor</i> | <i>ô bônches</i> 'beans' |
| <i>oo door</i> | <i>ô fôr</i> 'for' |
| <i>ooi hooi</i> | <i>æ dær</i> 'through' |
| <i>ooi mooi</i> | <i>ôi hôi</i> 'hay' |
| <i>ou hout</i> | <i>âi mâi</i> 'beautiful, fine' |
| <i>ouw vrouwmens</i> (Flemish) | <i>âu hâüt</i> 'wood' |
| <i>u nuts</i> | <i>ñ vrâumens</i> 'woman' |
| <i>u schuld</i> | <i>ü müts</i> 'cap' |
| <i>u julle</i> (coll.) | <i>i sæjilt</i> 'fault, error' |
| <i>lucht</i> | <i>æ jælli</i> 'you' (pl.) |
| <i>uu vuur</i> | <i>læxt</i> 'sky' |
| | <i>ue vuer</i> 'fire' |
| | <i>î vîr</i> 'fire' (Neg.) |
| <i>ui huis</i> (Holl. <i>oi</i> : Flem. <i>ôi</i>) | <i>âu hâus</i> (house) |
| <i>ui duizend</i> | <i>ô dôzend</i> 'thousand' |
| <i>ui pruimen</i> | <i>âi præime</i> 'plums' |

Note also the distraction of *i* to *äi* in *tahääim* 'strawberries,' a loanword from Lenâpe Indian² *w'tehim* (Brinton, Lenâpe English Dictionary).

Other Phonetic Variations.

N. *ch* and *g*, really different gutturals, are both represented in JD. by the soft guttural *x*, as N. *nacht* = JD. *næxt*, 'night.' The guttural is entirely omitted in JD. *litt de vîr* (Neg.) 'light the fire,' for *læxt* (inv) = N. *licht de vuur*. Sometimes JD. has a hard *g*, like Flem. initial *g*, when not preceded by a con-

² See J. D. Prince, "Notes on the Modern Minsi Dialect," Amer. Jour. Philol., xxi, pp. 295-302, 1901; "A Modern Delaware Tale," Proc. Amer. Philos. Society, xli, pp. 20-34.

sonant; only this Flemish rule does not apply in JD.; cf. *hōge* 'high'; *grêskap* 'tools'; *rêgene* 'to rain.' The N. *g*=JD. *x* is always palatalized before *e*, *i*; as *xjexâne* 'gone'=N. *gegaan*; *sxjilt* 'fault'=N. *schuld*, where the N. *u*=*i* in JD. and is treated accordingly. The gutt. *g*=*x* becomes *k* in JD. *kāu* (Neg.) for *wāu*=N. *gaauw* 'quick, fast.'

JD. *f* interchanges with *v*, especially between vowels, as *wāif* 'wife'; pl. *wāive* 'wives.'

H is inserted in the Lenāpe loanword *hāspān* 'raccoon'=Len. *espan*.

M appears as an insert in *pampir* 'paper'=N. *papier*. This tendency to nasalize may be observed in the corrupt JD. form *ālāādix*=N. *volledig* 'completely,' where the nasal has no right to be. Note also JD. *fūāngster* (Neg.) 'window'=JD. *vāānster*=N. *venster* 'window.'

N is constantly omitted as a grammatical termination for the plural of nouns, or in the infin. or past participle. Thus, in nearly every infin., except *xān*=N. *gaan* 'go,' *dān*=N. *doen* 'do,' and *zān*=N. *zien* 'see'; as *māke* 'make'=N. *maken*; *vānde*=N. *vinden* 'find,' etc. In the plural of nouns, this is nearly always the case, except in the compound *kāukendīf* 'chicken-hawk, but Neg. *kāukerdīf*=N. *kuikendief*. In the past participle *n* is usually omitted, but appears in *ānxjenomen* = *ingenomen* 'taken with, interested'; *ferserokken*=N. *verschrokken* 'frightened'; *xjewēten*=N. *geweten* 'known,' etc. An unnasalized *n* is inserted, apparently without cause, in *ān-kōrn*=N. *eekhoorn* 'squirrel.' Neth. *ng* usually remains, but appears as *nk* in *lānk* 'long'=N. *jang*. Neth. *nj* appears as nasalized *ng* in N. *kastanje*=JD. *kestānge* 'chestnut' (Neg. *kestānne*).

R is omitted in JD. *dwās*=N. *dwaars* 'across.' Changes to *d* in JD. *kāūd'l*=N. *kerel*.

S interchanges with *z*, as JD. *swārt*=N. *zwart* 'black'; especially between vowels, as *hāus* 'house'; pl. *hāuze*; *māus* 'mouse'; pl. *māuze*, etc. *S* palatalized=ś appears in the JD. equivalent of the -s + dim. -je; as *māāise*=N. *meisje* 'girl.'

T is inserted in JD. *blāit* 'glad'=N. *blij*. This is probably a participle = 'gladdened.' *T* is omitted in JD. *prākisēr* 'consider'=N. *praktiseeren* 'practise.' Neth. -tje is always pronounced -tše=the pal. *ch*=Polish *c*. *T* may become *d* between vowels, as *pērt* 'horse'; pl. *pērde*; *hōnt* 'dog'; pl. *hōnde*.

V interchanges with *f* (see just above), and note JD. *fān*, *vān*=N. *van* 'of, from.' Initial *v* is omitted in *ālāādix*=N. *volledig* 'completely.'

Contraction is very common, as JD. *onthāue* 'remember'=N. *onthouden*; JD. *prēke*=N. *prediken* 'preach'; JD. *hārtix*=N. *hartelijk* 'heartily'; JD. *pānsktēnl*=N. *pinskternakel* 'parsnips'; JD. *kōz*=N. *koorts* 'fever'; JD. *grêskap*=N. *geredschap*, 'tools'; JD. *vltremāus*=N. *vledermuis* 'bat.'

Vocalic shortening appears in JD. *-dix*=*dāx*=N. *dag* 'day,' in the names of the days of the week (see Glossary); as *Zēndix*, *Māndix*, etc.; also in JD. *āxtermēddix*, *nāmeddix* 'afternoon'=N. *namiddag*.

A curious and apparently pure JD. metathesis is seen in *wizen* 'whose,' for N. *wiens*. I can find no parallel for this, even in Boer-Dutch, which uses *wi sy huis* 'whose house' (= 'who his house').

Grammatical Relations.

The indefinite article is *ên*; (short) *en* for all genders.

The Neth. article *de* (masc. and fem.); *het* (neut.) has become *de* for all genders and numbers. This is the case with the universal Boer-Dutch *di*. In J.D., however, a relic of the neuter article appears with the infin. construction *hāi wās ânt kârne* 'he was churning'='on the churning.'

The noun usually makes its plural in *-e*, as *mân*; pl. *mâne*; *hâus*; pl. *hâuze* (see above *sub S*); *pêrt*; pl. *pêrde* (see above *sub T*); *wâif*; pl. *wâive* (see above *sub F*); *bâi* 'bee'; pl. *bâie*, etc. A pl. in *-s* (*-z*) also occurs as in N., thus: *âpels* 'apples'; *hânderz* 'poultry'; *brûderz* 'brothers.' There are few relics of cases. Note the accus. in *xâjen avond* 'good evening'; and the gen. pl. article in *twi der ênde* 'two ducks.' The word *tahâüm* is used as a collective pl. for 'strawberries' (=Lenâpe *w'tehim*).

Adjectives precede the noun: *ên hâx xôl* 'a high school'; *ên* (or *de*) *hôge mêster* 'a (or 'the') high master'='professor.' Note that *xât* 'good' and *âud(t)* 'old' may become *xâje* and *âue* (*âuje*) resp. with either article. Adjectival comparison goes much as in N.: *x'rôt* 'big'; *x'rôter* 'bigger'; *x'rôts* 'biggest' (note the loss of the final *-t* in the superlative).

Personal Pronouns.

| Nom. | Poss. | Dat. and Accus. |
|---|---|---|
| <i>âk</i> 'I'=N. <i>ik</i> . | <i>mâi, mâin</i> 'my'=N. <i>mijn</i> . | <i>mâi, mê</i> (<i>mâin</i>) 'me'=N. <i>mij</i> . |
| <i>jâi</i> ; <i>je</i> 'you' = N. <i>gij</i> , <i>ju, je</i> . | <i>jâu</i> (<i>je</i>) 'your'=N. <i>jou</i> (vulg.). | <i>jâu</i> (<i>je</i>)=N. <i>jou, je</i> . |
| <i>hâi</i> ; <i>hê</i> 'he'=N. <i>hij, he</i> . | <i>hâm</i> (<i>ze, se</i>) 'his'=N. <i>zijn</i> . | <i>hâm</i> =N. <i>hem</i> . |
| <i>sâi, zâi</i> (<i>se, ze</i>) 'she'=N. <i>zij, ze</i> . | <i>hœr</i> 'her' = N. <i>haar</i> . | <i>hœr</i> =N. <i>haar, ze</i> . |
| <i>hât, it</i> 'it'=N. <i>het</i> . | <i>hât</i> 'its'=N. <i>zijn</i> . | <i>hât</i> =N. <i>het</i> . |
| <i>wâi, wê</i> 'we'=N. <i>wij, we</i> . | <i>oîs, oîns</i> 'our'=N. <i>onz</i> . | <i>oîs, oîns</i> =N. <i>onz</i> . |
| <i>jælli</i> 'you' = N. <i>julle</i> (vulg.). | <i>jælli</i> 'your' = N. <i>julles</i> . | <i>jælli</i> =N. <i>julle</i> . |
| <i>hælli</i> 'they' = N. <i>hulle</i> (vulg.). | <i>hælli</i> 'their' = N. <i>hulles</i> . | <i>hælli</i> =N. <i>hulle</i> . |

Note the old pronominal gen. *alle hâr* 'all of them' (H).³ *Hâr* is really feminine, but not so understood.

The predicate poss. is indicated as follows: *mâine, mine*=N. *mijne*; *jâue* 'thine, yours'=N. *jouwe*; *hæme* 'his'=N. *zijne*; *hære* 'hers'=N. *hare*; *hât, hæme*, 'its'=N. *zijne*; *oînze, oînze* 'ours'=N. *onze*; *jælliz* 'yours'=N. *julles* (vulg.); *hælliz* 'theirs'=N. *hulles* (vulg.).

The rel. pronoun is *wât, dî*: *de mân wât* (or *dî*) *âk xjezin hâv* 'the man whom I have seen.'

The demonstratives are *dât, dæze* 'that,' and *dît* 'this,' for all numbers and genders: *dât man*; *dæze mân*; *dît hâus* 'that man; this house.'

The interrogatives are *wî* 'who'; poss. *wizen* 'whose'=N. *wiens* and *wât* 'what': *wizen pêrt âz dât* 'whose horse is that'? *wât sâax je* 'what do you say'?

³ B, D, H, Hk=respectively Bartholf, De Freece, Hopper and Hicks.

The verb is extremely simple. Note the following conjugation of *wēzen* 'to be' and *hävve*, *hätte* 'to have.'

| <i>Pres.</i> | <i>Pres.</i> |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <i>äk bän</i> | <i>äk häv ; hätte (p)</i> |
| <i>jäi bän</i> | <i>jäi häv ; hätte (p)</i> |
| <i>häi bän</i> or <i>äz (-s)</i> | <i>häi häv ; hätte (p)</i> or <i>hät</i> |
| <i>wäi bän</i> (or <i>bänne</i>) | <i>wäi häv, hätte (p) ; hävve hätte</i> |
| <i>jælli</i> " " | <i>jælli</i> " " " |
| <i>hælli</i> (<i>ze, se</i>) " " | <i>hælli</i> (<i>ze, se</i>) " " |

Pret. *äk wäs (-z)*; *äk häd(t)* for all persons. N. *waren* (pl.) unknown.

Partic. *äk häv* (*hätte*) *xjevêst* 'I have been'; *äk häv* (*hätte*) *xjehät* 'I have had.' All verbs are conjugated with *hävve*, *hätte*, and never with *wêze*.

Future *äk zäl hävve* (*hävve*) 'I shall have': *äk wäl hävve* (*hätte*) 'I will have'; *äk mut* 'I must'; *äk môst* 'I had to,' etc.

The imperative is usually formed by dropping the *-e* of the infinitive: *vände* 'find'; inv. *vänd*.

The other verbs follow the same principle; as *äk, jäi, häi vänd* 'I, you, he find, finds'; *äk, etc., vond* 'I, etc., found'; *äk häv xjevönde* 'I have found,' etc. There are few personal changes, except an occasional pl. *-e* in presents and preterites: *wäi vände*; *wäi vonde* 'we find; we found,' but it is equally correct to omit this. The verbs *xän, zän, dän* 'go, see, do' keep the infin. *-u* in the pres.: *äk xän, äk zän, äk dän*, but in the third person become *xät, zät, dät* for both 'he' and 'they.' Mr. Hicks informs me that it is equally correct to say *häi xän, zän, dän*, although not so common. As indicated above, the *-n* of the past participle survives in a few forms only. It is generally omitted; as *xjevönde*.

So constant is the *-e* of the infin. that even in *xän, zän, dän*, where the *-n* is the real infin., we often find such forms as *te xâne, te zâne, te dâne*, with a purely factitious *-e*, as the *-u* was felt to be part of the stem.

The subjunctive present has been quite lost, the indicative being used instead. The past subjunc. is indicated by *zäu* (*säu*) with the infin., as *äk zäu* (*säu*) *xâne äs äk kon* 'I would go if I could.' The paulo-post future relation is expressed thus: *äk zäu* (*säu*) *dät nôit xjedâxt häü* 'I should never have thought that' = N. *ik zou dat nooit gedacht hebben*, but in place of this relic of the infinitive of *hätte* = *häü*, we find *hätte* in the same sense: *äk säu met jäu xjexâne hätte xjâster* 'I should have gone with you yesterday.' Here *häü* could have been used with equal correctness. Note the factitious *-e* in *xjexâne* = N. *gegaan*, owing to their idea that the *-n* in *xän* = N. *gaan* is a part of the root. The verb *hävve*, *hätte* 'to have' shows a most extraordinary imperfect subjunctive in the form *hädne*: *äk hädne äbel te wêze för dät te dâne* 'I should have been able to do that.'

Continued action is expressed by *te xäng mät*; as *äk wäs te xäng mät dät te dâne tât jäi kwäm* 'I was just doing that when you came' (Hk).

The passive is formed by *wêze* 'to be' and never by *worden*, which is not understood: *ze kôme hîn för bevråve te wêze* 'they come here to be buried' (Hk).

Intention = 'in order to' is expressed by *för*, never by N. *om*, with the infin., as *äk xän för te dän it* 'I am going to do it.'

The numerals will all be found in the Glossary. They differ but slightly from N., showing, however, a decided Flemish influence, as *zøve* (Neg. *zåve*) for N. *zeven*; cf. Boer-Dutch *seuve* 'seven' (pron. *søve*).

Rhymes and Phrases (Hicks).

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Trip a trop a trônťses</i> | <i>Trip a trop a trônches</i> |
| <i>De vark åz ån de bônťses</i> | The pig is in the beans |
| <i>De kåtse'z ån de klåver</i> | The cow is in the clover |
| <i>De pørtse'z ån de håver</i> | The horse is in the oats |
| <i>De èntse'z ån de wåterplås</i> | The duck is in the pond |
| <i>Splis splås splis splås</i> | Splish splash splish splash |
| <i>Ål ån de månt vån Åpril</i> | All in the month of April |

This little Mother Goose rhyme is known all over the former habitat of the Dutch.

Negro Charm.

| | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Altåit ån zómer</i> | Always in summer |
| <i>Ståt de zåve bóme</i> | stand the seven trees; |
| <i>åske'n åike ån ål de lång vórbåi</i> | ash and oak and all along past they |
| <i>Kån nít rolle; wåt er opståt</i> | cannot proceed. What are they stand- |
| | ing on? |

William De Freece, who gave me this rather incomprehensible charm, says that the seven trees symbolize the seven stars (qy. the planets ?), and that they seem to be standing on nothing. They, therefore, cannot go along. Then follows the query, as to what they are standing on. I am inclined to doubt the accuracy of De Freece's text, and prefer to read *kån nít råde wåt er opståt*, 'I cannot guess what they are standing on,' which makes sense of the text at least. De Freece regards this as an excellent cure for rheumatism.

(Hopper.)

Då was twålf bråderz dī kwåmen óver hīr vån Hól-lånt ån dī hā såttele op de rīver, mår twī vån ze wånge nār Ohío tú. 'There were twelve brothers who came over from Holland and who settled on the river (Saddle River, Bergen Co.) and two of them went to Ohio.'

Zåu je låike måt måi åut te xån, 'Should you like to go out with me?'

Åk hóp åk sål je wēr zine åntse tåid ov en ånders 'I hope I shall see you again some time or other.'

Bån xåje mẽñse dī wat ån dāt håus wónt 'those are good people who live in that house.'

Wat åz jåu nām? 'What is your name?'

(Bartholf.)

Åk kwåm nār de Pondkérk tåt åk tīn jår åut wås en åk wås dååir tut åk wåntix jår åut wås 'I came to the Pondchurch when I was ten years old, and I was there until I was twenty years old.'

Då práte ålle hår dåuts ån dī tåit; lèx dåuts 'they all of them spoke Dutch at that time—low Dutch.'

Zåi wås de wórtse vråumens dāt åk óit xjezín hāt 'She was the largest woman I had ever seen.'

Je bän wälkom för te häv wät äk je xjezät häv 'you are welcome to have what I have said to you.'

(Hicks.)

Äk wäs ên bêtse säftix äs häi mäs betåle zäu ov nit 'I was a little doubtful whether he would pay me or not.'

Äk was äläändix änxjenomen mät di käd'l 'I was completely taken with that man.'

Over bant; onder strant; lit. 'on top, gay colours; beneath, dung,' an expression used to ridicule a foppish person.

(Negro Phrases from *De Freece*.)

Äk xän wäx märke 'I am going away to-morrow.' Note the hard *g*.

Wän zäl je xän mät mäs äut en xôte 'when shall you go out with me and shoot.' Note the Eng. *wän* for *wänêr*; also the incorrect *xôte*=*sxjite*=N. *schieten* 'shoot.'

Äk häv et xôn vergêten 'I have already forgotten it.' Note the hard *g* and the *-n* in *vergeten*.

Äk zäl läik för te onthäue 'I should like to remember.' De Freece knew no past forms at all. I tried him on *kon* 'could,' but he persisted in using the pres. *kän*; as *äk kän nit füsse xjesterdäx* 'I could (lit. 'can') not fish yesterday.' Note the full form *xjüsterdäx* 'yesterday'=N. *gisteren*, elsewhere in JD. *xjüster*.

Perhaps the most curious negroism is the use of *plôt* for 'foot,' a corruption of N. *poot*=JD. *pôt* 'the paw of an animal.' Mr. Hicks could not explain De Freece's insertion of *l* in this word, which he characterized as *nêxer düts* 'Negro Dutch.'

Glossary.

A

A (indef. article) *ên*; *en*=N. *een*.

Able (adj.) *äbel för wät te däne* 'to do something' = French *habile* + English *able*.

Above *bôve* (adv. and prep.); *ên bêtse bôve mät* 'a little above measure' = 'high-toned' (Hk) = N. *boven*.

Accident: 'have an a.' *onxjelike*; 3 p. *onxjelikt* (H). N. *ongelukken*.

Across *dwäs de pät* 'a. the road' (Hk)=N. *dwers*.

Afraid *bäng; fersxrókken* (Hk)=N. *bang; verschrokken*.

After (prep.) *dri minüte nâr twâlf* 'three minutes a. twelve.' N. *naar*.

Afternoon *äxterméddix* (Hk) = N. *achter + middag; nâmeddix* (Hk) N. *namiddag*. See Noon.

Again *wêr*=N. *weer*.

Ago *xjelêde*: *zæve jâr xjelêde* 'seven years ago'=N. *geleden*.

Air *êr*: *dâmpe êr* 'damp air' (N. *dampig* and Eng. *air*; Hk).

Alice *Ältse* (H). N. *Alche*.

All: *alles* 'everything'; *älle* (pl.); *äl de lāng* 'all along' (D); 'all right' *äl te räxt* (Hk).

Almost *hást*=N. *haast*.

Along *lång de pát* 'along the road' (Hk); *hái kómt mé* 'he comes a.' N. *langs*.

Already *szón* (D)=N. *schoon*; also *ā*, as *hælli wās ā hír* 'they were already here' (H)=N. *al*.

Also *ók*=N. *ook*.

Always=N. *áltāid(t)*=N. *altijd*.

Am; see Sketch.

And *en*=N. *en*.

Ankle *en-klāu*; a curious form; contains N. *enkel*; *enkelbeen* 'ankle,' and N. *klaauw* 'claw.'

Any: *eintse dāx* 'any day' (Hk); N. *senig(e)*; 'anyone' *iment* (Hk); *imelt* (H)=N. *iemand*.

Apple *āpel*; pl. -s=N. *appel*.

Apron *szjetelduk* (see *Platter*); *buz'lār* (the real JD. word; thus Hk). N. *schort*; *voorschoot*; *boezelaar*.

Are: see Sketch.

Around: *rond de hák* 'a. the corner' (Hk); N. *rondom*.

Arrive *ānkōme*; *tāt āk ānkwām* 'when I arrived' (Hk). N. *aankomen*.

Arse *bāl* (Hk)=N. *bil*; pl. *billen*. I have also heard JD. *xjāt, hát*=N. *gat* 'hole.'

Ash-tree (D) *āske*=N. *essenboom*.

Asleep *ān slāp* (Hk)=N. *in slaap*.

Au Revoir *au revoir* (Hk says this was often used).

Awake (adj.) *wākker*: *āk rākte wākker* 'I waked up' (Hk)=N. *walker*.

Away *wāx*; N. *weg*.

Axe *bāil*=N. *bijl*.

Axe-handle *bāilstēl*.

B

Baby *wāxt, klāine wāxt* (Hk)=*wicht*.

Bad *slāxt*; pl. -e=N. *slecht*.

Bald *blōte kop* (D)=N. *bloot* 'bare'; usually *kaal*.

Bare *blót* (D)=*bloot*.

Barn *szjuer*=N. *schuur*.

Bat *vltremāus* (also *būāt*)=N. *vledermuis*.

Be *wēze* (never N. *zijn*); inv. *wēz*=N. *wezen*. Used for N. *worden* in formation of passive.

Beans *bōntsez*. Dim. of N. *boon*.

Beast *bēst*; dim. *beise* used for Bird (q. v.). N. *beest*.

Beautiful *mūi*=N. *mooi*.

Bee *bāi*; pl. -e;=N. *bij*.

Been *xjewēst*=N. *gewest*.

Beetree *bāiebōm* (D).

Beets *bīts* (H).

Begin *bezinne*; *bezon*; *bezonne*=N. *beginnen*.

Believe *xjelōve*: *āk xjelōv* (H).

Belong *belānge*: *dāt belāngt ān oñz* 'that belongs to us'=Eng. *belong*; N. is *behooren*.

- Berries** *bäüſe* (Hk)=N. *bezies*.
Big *x'rôt*; 'biggest' *x'rôtse* (B)=N. *groot*.
Bird *fæüxel* (Hk); =N. *vogel*; *beîſe* (H. D)=N. *beestje*.
Black *swârt*; *swârte släng* 'black-snake.' N. *zwaart*.
Blackberries *b'rôme* (Hk)=N. *brambes*.
Blue *bläu*=N. *blaauw*.
Born *xjeboren*=N. *geboren*. The *n* is preserved here in JD.
Bother *boddere* (inf.); *tröble* (inf.); *hät boddert me*; *tröbell me* 'it b. me' (Hk)=Eng. *bother, trouble*.
Bottle *bâtel*; comb. of Eng. *bottle* and N. *bondel*. Usually in N. *vlesch*.
Boy *jonge*; *jongetſe*; *bôî*=N. *jonge*.
Bread *brôt*=N. *brood*.
Brother *brâder*; pl. *brâderz* (H)=N. *broeder*; pl. *broeders*.
Buckwheat *bukwâit* (H)=N. *boekweit*.
Build *bâue* (inf.); 'built' *xjebâut* (Hk)=*bouwen*.
Burial *bexrâvenis* (Hk)=N. *begrafenis*.
Bury *bexrâve*=N. *begraven*. 'Buried' *bexrâve*=N. *begraven*.
Business *bâäznäs*; =Eng. *business*; N. *bezigheid*, but N. *bedrijf, beroep*=
 'profession, calling.'
Busy *bäüzix*=N. *bezig*.
But *mâr*=N. *maar*.
Butter *boeter*=N. *boter*.
By *bai* (B); *vôrbâi* 'past' (D)=N. *bij, voorbij*.

C

- Cabbage** *kôl*=N. *kool*.
Cake *kuk*=N. *koek*.
Calf *käälv*; pl. *-e*=N. *kalf*.
Came *kwâm* (Hk); *kwâm* (H); pl. *kwâmen* (H)=N. *kwam*.
Can *kân* (vb.)
Can (receptacle) *kân*; *blikki* (D). See Pail.
Cap *mûts* (Hk)=N. *muts*.
Care (see Want) *kêre*: *nêm wât kêr vân de pêrt* 'take good c. of the horse.'
Cat *kât*=N. *kat*.
Cedar *sêterbôm* (Hk)=N. *ceder*.
Chain *kâtting*=N. *ketting*.
Chair *stûl*=N. *stoel*.
Cheese *käüs* (H)=N. *kaas*.
Chestnut-tree *kestînge-bôm* (Hk); *kestînnne* (D)=N. *kastanjeboom*.
Chew *kâue* (Hk)=N. *kaauwen*.
Chicken *käükôlſe*; pl. *-s*. Dim. of N. *kuiken*.
Chicken-hawk *käükendîf* (Hk); *käükerdîf* (D)=N. *kuikendief*.
Child *kânt*; pl. *künders*=N. *kind*; pl. *kinders, kinderen*.
Chimney *skôstîn*=N. *schoorsteen*.
Chipmunk *klâin wêzeltſe* (D)='little weasel'=N. *wezelche*.
Christ *de live Hêr* (Hk)=N. *lieve Heer* 'dear Lord.'
Church *kêrk*; pl. *-e*. N. *kerk*.

- Churchyard** *kêrkof* (Hk)=N. *kerkhof*.
Churn (n) *kârn*; *kârne* (vb); *hâi wâs ânt kârne* 'he was ch.' (Hk)=N. *karn*.
Cider *sâiter* (Hk)=Eng. *cider*. N. is *appeldrank*.
City *stâd* (Hk only); others used *tâun*=Eng. *town*.
Clock *klôk*=N. *klok*.
Cloth *duk*=N. *doek*.
Clothed *ânæjetroken* = N. *aantrekken* 'put on' (clothes). In N. *clothed* is *aangekleedt*.
Clover *klâver*=N. *klaver*.
Coat *rok*=N. *rok*.
Cock *hân*=N. *haan*.
Coffin *dôtkâst*=N. *doodkist*.
Come *kôme* (inf.); *kôm* (inv.); 3 p. *kômt*; also *kôm*=N. *komen*.
Completely *âlûândix* (Hk)=N. *volledig*.
Consider *prâkisêr*: *âk mut prâkisêre* 'I must c.' (Hk)=N. *praktizeeren* 'practise'; N. *overwâgen*='consider.'
Cook *kôke*=N. *koken*.
Cookstove *kôkstôv* (Hk)=N. *stoof*, but *kagchel* unknown.
Could *kon* (Hk).
Corner *hûk*=N. *hoek*.
Cradle *wîx* (Hk)=N. *wieg*.
Crazy *zwâk* (Hk)=N. *zwaak*.
Cricket *sprânghântse* (D). See Grasshopper.
Cow *kâ*: pl. *kâje*; also *kâche*: *kâtse*; pl. *kâches*, *kâtses*=N. *koe*; pl. *koeje*: dim. *koeche* (vulg.)

D

- Damp** *dâmp*: *de êr âz dâmp* (Hk)=Eng. *damp* and N. *dampig*; usually *vochtig*.
Daughter *doxter*=N. *dochter*.
Day *dâx*; 'day before yesterday' *êr-xjâster*=N. *eergisteren*. Hk gave the form *dâx* for 'day.' N. *dag*.
Dentist *tânddâktor*; *tândtrâkker* 'tooth-puller' (Hk). N. *tandmeester*.
Die *stêrve* (infin.): *stêrv* (B); *xjestêrve*. N. *sterven*; *stierf*; *gestorven*.
Different from *dâdfrent vân* (Hk)=Eng.
Difficult *hârd*: *ên hârde tâl* 'a d. language' (Hk).
Difficulty *trôbel*: *dat's de trôbel mât ônze tâl* 'that is the d. with our language' (Hk).
Dig *xrâve* (infin.);=N. *graven*.
Dirt *grânt* (Hk; note the hard *g*)=N. *grond* 'ground.'
Dirty *vâul* (Hk)=N. *vuilig*.
Dish *sæjætel*=N. *schotel*.
Doctor *dâktor*. Hk explained this word as follows: *dû bân dâdfrent dâktor*—*en dâktor vân medsin*; *en dâktor van de prêkstâl*; *ân jâi bân en dâktor vân de houx sæl* 'there are different doctors—a doctor of medicine; a doctor of the pulpit, and you are a doctor of the College.'
Do *dân*, *dâne* (inf.); pres. *wât dûn je* 'what are you doing'; *hû dûn je* 'how do you do'; also *hû kom je ân*; *wât dât hâi* 'what is he doing'; *hât dû mûi zêr* 'it hurts me.' N. *doen*.

Dog *hónt* ; pl. *hónder*. N. *hond*.

Done : *ák háb dát xjedáne* (or *xjedán*) 'I have done it' (Hk).

Door *dær* (H).

Doubtful *sáftix* (Hk)=N. *schiften* 'turn, shift.' Did not know N. *twijfel*.

Doughnut *óljekuk* (Hk) ; lit. 'oil-cake.'

Down *nêr* : *kom ún en zát nêr* 'come in and sit down' (H) ; *nêr báí* 'down by' (B). =N. *neer*. Samuel Pullis used *däun*.

Dream (n) *dróm* ; (vb) *dróme*=N. *droomen*.

Dressed *ánxjetroken* (Hk) ; see *Clothed*).

Drive *ráide* (infin.)=N. *rijden*.

Duck *éntsê* ; pl. *-s* ; dim. of N. *eend* : *dä bän twí der énde* 'there are two ducks' (H). Note N. pl. *eender*.

Dutch (Jersey) *däuts* ; also *lêx däuts* 'low Dutch' : *kän je däuts práte* 'can you talk Jersey Dutch ?'

Dwell *wóne* (infin.) ; partic. *xjewónt* : *háí wónt* 'he dwells' (Hk) ; *háelli wáónt* 'they dwell' (H).

E

Ear *ór*=N. *oor*.

Earache *órêk* (D)=N. *oor* + Eng. *ache*=N. *oorpijn*.

Earth *êrd*=N. *aard*.

Eat *ette* (infin.) ; *êit* (imv.)=N. *eten*.

Egg *ái* ; pl. *áiers*=N. *ei*.

Egypten *Jápten* (Hk)=N. *Egypte*. A corrupt JD. form.

Eight *áxt*=N. *acht*.

Eighteen *áxtín*=N. *achtien*.

Eighty *táxentix*, with a factitious *n*-insert after the analogy of *nêxentix* 'ninety'=N. *tachtig* ; *negentig*.

Eleven *álf*=N. *elf*.

Elm *íperbóm* (Hk). This is N. *iebenboom* 'yew-tree' ; 'elm' in N. is *olm*.

English language *engels*=N. *engelsch*.

Enough *xjenúx* (Hk)=N. *genoeg*.

Error *mäs*, prob. Eng. *miss*, but the root occurs also in N. *misslag* 'mistake.'

Evening *áavond* ; *van áavond* 'this evening'=N. *avond*.

Ever *óit*=N. *ooit*.

Everything *áalles* (Hk) ; *áalles* (H). N. *alles*.

External *báute*, *báute kóz* 'e. fever' (Hk)=N. *buiten* 'without' ; 'external' =N. *uiterlijk*.

Eye *óx* ; pl. *óxen* (D) ; note final *n*) ; also *óxe* (Hk). N. *oog* ; pl. *oogen*.

Eyeglasses *brül* (B)=N. *bril* 'spectacles.'

F

Farm *plák*=N. *plek* 'spot' ; 'farm'= *boerderij*.

Farmer *bár* ; pl. *-e*=N. *boer*.

Fast (speedy) *xáú* (Hk) ; *káú* (D)=N. *gaauw* ; *je ráid hárd* 'you drive fast' (Hk).

- Fault** *sojilt*; *hām āixe sojilt* 'his own fault' (Hk); *mās* 'error' (Hk).
February *Februāri* (Hk).
Feed (inf.) *fādere*; (imv.) *fāder* (D). N. *voederen*.
Fellow (person) *kūād'l* (Hk)=N. *kerel*.
Fever *kōz*=N. *koorts*.
Few *wāānix*; *bêlse*: *dā bān bêlse vān dāx dāt léve dāt dūuts sprêke* 'there are few to-day that live who speak Jersey Dutch=N. *weinig* 'few'; *beetje* 'a little.' This is a wrong use of *bêlse*.
Fifteen *vāiftin*=N. *vijftien*.
Fifty *vāiftix*=N. *vijftig*.
Find *vānde*; *vond*; *xjevonde* (Hk)=N. *vinden*.
Fine *māi*; *māi oxent* 'a fine morning' (Hk)=N. *mooi*.
Fire *vuer* (Hk); *vīr* (D)=N. *vuur*.
First *êrst* (Hk), almost *êst*=N. *eerst*.
Fish *vāše* (n); *fāsse* inf.; (D)=N. *visch*; *visschen*.
Fly *vāif*=N. *vijf*.
Fly *vlīxe* (inf.): *hāi vlīxt māt se wilke* 'he flies with his wings' (Hk)=N. *vliegen*.
Foot *vāt* (Hk)=N. *voet*; *plôt* (D)=N. *poot*, 'paw of an animal.'
For *fōr*; used instead of N. *om* 'in order to': *fōr dāt te dūne* 'in order to do that' (Hk). *Fōr*=N. *voor*.
Forget *verxête* (inf.); 'forgotten'= *vergêten* (D). N. *vergeten*.
Fork *xōtergāfel* (D)=N. *schotel* 'plate' (?) + *gaffel* 'fork.'
Forty *vêrtix*=N. *veertig*.
Four *vīr*=N. *vier*.
Fourteen *vêrtin*=N. *veertien*.
Fox *voše* (Hk). Dim. of N. *vos*.
Friday *Vrādiix*=N. *Vrijdag*.
Friend *vrint*; pl. *vrinte*=N. *vriend*.
Frightened. See *Afraid*.
Fro: 'to and fro'= *tā en vō*; English. N. is *heen en weder*.
From *vān, fān*=N. *van*.
Front (adj.) *vōrder*, as *vōrderspōren* 'front spurs'; corrupted from N. *voorder* 'further.' In N. 'front'= *voorst*; *voor-*.
Fruit *vraxt* (Hk)=N. *vrucht*.
Full *vol*: *volle mān* 'full moon' (Hk)=N. *vol*.
Funny (peculiar) *wonlik*; as *en wonlik dāng* 'a f. thing' (B). Corr. of N. *wonderlijk*.

G

- Gay colored** *bant*=N. *bont* 'checkered.'
Gentleman; in the sing. they used the English word (*gentle-mān*), but in the pl. the antique *gentry*, which they regard as pure Dutch.
Get *krāixe*; *krēx*; *xjekrēxe*=N. *krijgen*.
Ginger *jāāmver*; *jāāmverkuk* 'ginger-cake' (Hk). N. *gember*.
Girl *māāše* (H); *māīše* (Hk)=N. *meisje*.
Give *xêve* (inf.); *xêv* (imv.) partic. *xjexêve*=N. *geven*.
Glad *blāit*; N. *blij*.

Go *xân, xâne* (inf.) Pres. *äk xân, jâi xân, hâi xât, wâi, jœlli, hælli xân*.
 Inv. *xân* and *xâ*. See Went. N. *gaan*.

Go about *rond te lôpe* (B). N. *loopen*.

Go along (as on a road) *rolle* (D)=N. *rollen*.

God *de Hêr*=N. *Heer* 'Lord.' N. *God* not used.

Gone *xjexâne* (Hk); used with *hâbbe* 'have' and never with *wêze* 'be'=N. *gegaan*.

Good *xât*, but note the distraction *xâat* (B); with article *en xâje mân*; *xâjen avond* 'good evening'; pl. *xâje*=N. *goed*; coll. *goeje*.

Good-bye *vâr je wâl* (Hk); also Eng. *good-bye*.

Goose *xânz*; pl. *-e* (H)=N. *gans*.

Grandchild *x'rôtkânt* (B)=N. *groot+kind* (Eng. idiom). In N.=*klein kind*.

Grandmother *x'rôtje* (B). This is pure JD. N.=*Grootmoeder*.

Grapes *drâuve* (Hk)=N. *druiven*.

Grass *x'râs* and *grâs*=N. *gras*.

Grasshopper *sprânghantje*. D uses this incorrectly for any hopping creature, as 'frog, toad,' etc. Also *sprânghân*=N. *sprinkhaan*.

Grave *xrâft* (Hk). Corr. of N. *graf* 'grave' and *grift* 'ditch, pit.'

Gravedigger *dôt-xrâver* (Hk)=N. *doodgraver*.

Gray *xrâuje* (Hk); *grô* (D). N. *graauw*; usually *grijs*.

Gruel *pap*=N. *pap* 'milk-soup.'

Gun *râr* (D). N. *roer*.

H

Had *hât*=N. *had*.

Hand *hând*; pl. *-e*=N. *hand*.

Handkerchief *næzduk* (Hk)=N. *zakdoek*; *halsdoek*.

Hard *hârd*. See Difficult.

Has *hât* (H); *hâv* (Hk and others). It is possible that the N. form *heeft* has influenced the JD. *hâv*, quite as much as Eng. *have*. See Sketch.

Hat *hât*=N. *hoed*.

Have *hävve, hâbbe* (infin.). See Sketch.

Hay *hói*=N. *hooi*.

He *hâi*; short *he*=N. *hij* (coll.) *he*.

Healthy *xjezônd*: *en xjezônde plâk* 'a h. place'=N. *gezond*.

Hear *høre* (infin.); *hôrde*; *xjehôrt* (Hk)=N. *hooren*.

Heartly *hârtix*=N. *hartelijk*.

Height *hœxhât* (Hk)=N. *hoogte*; in N. *hoogheid*='Highness.'

Help *hâlpe* (infin.)=N. *helpen*.

Hen *hân*=N. *hen* (often *hoen*).

Her *hær*; *hære* 'hers'=N. *haar*.

Here *hîr*; short *hî* (H)=N. *hier*.

Hickory-tree *nædebôm*=N. *noteboom* 'nut-tree.'

High *hœx*; also *hôge*, in *hôge mêster* 'professor'=N. *hoog*.

High-toned *en bêtsê bôve mât* 'a little above measure' (Hk).

Him *hâm*, also poss. 'his'; *wâir âz hâm plâk* 'where is his farm'; *hâm âixe sejt* 'his own fault.' Also *se*=N. *zijn*: *se wikke* 'his wings' (Hk). *Hœme* 'his' (pred.).

- Hoe** *scop*; see *Swing*; really='shovel.' N. *schraper*='hoe.'
- Holland** *Hól-läänt*=N. *Holland*.
- Holland** Dutch language *Hól-läänts*=N. *Hollandsch*.
- Hollander** *Hól-läänder*=N. *Hollander*.
- Home** *täus* 'at home'; also 'homeward': *mäk jezelluf täus* 'make yourself at home'; *kôm täus* 'come home' (Hk).
- Hope** *hópe* (inf.): *äk hóp* 'I h.'=N. *hoopen*.
- Horse** *pêrt*, *pêrd*; pl. *pêrde* and *pêrtſes*. The dim. *pêrtſe* occurs frequently in the singular. N. *paard*.
- Hot** *heît*; *än de heite zon* 'in the h. sun'=N. *heet*.
- House** *häus*; pl. *häuze* (Hk). N. *huis*; pl. *huizen*.
- How** *hâ*=N. *hoe*.
- Huckleberries** *bläubäüse*=N. *heidebes*.
- Hundred** *hondert*=N. *honderd*.
- Hurry up** *wêz kâw* (D); lit. 'be quick'=N. *gaauw* 'quick'; *haasten* 'hurry.'
- Hurt** *zêr dâne*: *hät dâ mâi zômuch zêr* 'it hurts me so much' (D)=N. *bezeeren*; usually N.=*kwaad doen*.

I

- I** *äk*=N. *ik*.
- If** *ās*: *ās äk lêv* 'if I live' (D)=N. *als*; (coll.) *as*.
- In** *än*; but *kôm in* 'come in'=N. *in*.
- Indian** *rôivääl* (Hk) 'red-skin' (see *Skin*). N. *rooi* (coll. for *rood*) + *vel* 'skin.' The old word for 'Indian Encampment' was *wâlde plântâsi*.
- Ink** *änk* (Hk)=N. *inkt*.
- Inkstand** *änkbâtel*=N. *inktkoker*.
- Inside** *bänne*=N. *binnen* 'within.'
- Internal** *bänne*=N. *binnen*: 'internal fever' *bänne kôz* (Hk)=N. 'internal'=*inwendig*.
- Interested** *änxjenomen* (Hk)=N. *ingenomen* 'captivated.'
- Iron** *äize*=N. *ijzer*.
- Is** *âz* (s); *bän*=N. *is*.
- It** *hät*=N. *het*: *hät xât rêgene* 'it is going to rain' (D); short *it*: *för it te dâne* 'in order to do it' (D).

J

- January** *Januâri* (Hk).
- July** *Jâli* (Hk), but also the Eng. *July*.
- Jump** *spring* (n); *springe* (Hk); *spränge* (D)=N. *springen*.
- Just**: *äk wäs te xäng mât dât te dún* 'I was just doing that' (Hk).

K

- Kettle** *kêtel* (Hk)=N. *ketel*.
- Kick** *scoppe* (Hk); (n.) *scop*; see *Hoe*, *Shovel*, *Swing*. N. *schoppen* 'swing, kick.'
- Kind** *sört* (Hk); *käine blôt kop* 'a kind of bald' (D)=N. 'soort.'
- Kiss** *bosse* (infin.); imv. *bos* seems to=Eng. *buss*. N.=*kussen*, *zoenen*.

Knee *k'nî* (D)=N. *knie*.

Knife *määs* (D)=N. *mes*.

Know *wête*; *wäst*; *xjewête*=N. *weten*.

L

Lamp *lāmp*=N. *lamp*.

Language *tāl*=N. *taal*.

Last *lāst*; but *vlēde wēk* 'last week' (Hk) N. *laatst*; *verleden week*.

Late *lāt*; *hū lāt ūz et* 'what time is it' (common in N). N. *laat*.

Law *wät*: *ēn dāktor vān wät* 'a Doctor of Laws' (Hk) N. *wet*.

Leaf *blāt* (D)=N. *blad*.

Leg *bein*; pl. *-e*=N. *been*.

Let *lāte* (inf.): *lāt ez wān* 'let us go' (D); *lāt oñs xān* (others)=N. *laten*.
N. *doen* in this sense, as *doe mij weten* 'let me know' is not understood.

Lick *lūkke*; *lūkte*; *xjelūkt* (Hk)=N. *likken*.

Lie *līxē*; *lāx*; *xjelōxē* (Hk)=N. *liggen*. 'To tell a lie' *līxē*; *lōx*; *xjelōxē*;
noun: 'a lie' *lūxē* (Hk)=N. *leugen*.

Light (kindle) *lāxte*; *xjelāxet* (Hk): *lāxt de vuer* 'light the fire'; also *stért de vur*; lit. 'start the fire.' Note D. *litt de vūr* 'light the fire.' N. *lichten*.

Like *lāike* (inf.): *āk sāu lāike* 'I should like' (Hk): *āk sāl lāik fōr te xān* 'I should like to go' (D); *zāu je lāike* 'should you like' (Hk). N. uses *gaarne* 'willingly,' with the verb; as *gaarne dān* 'like to do.'

Lilac bush *zjāng-gerāng-ge bōm* (Hk), an evident corr. of N. *siringebōm*=*syringa*, the proper name for lilac. What the average American calls a *syringa* is a *Philadelphus*.

Little *klāin*; 'a little' *bētše*. N. *klein*; *beetje*.

Live *lève* (inf.): *ās āk lēv* 'if I live' (D); see Dwell. N. *leven*.

Long *lānk*: *hū lānk* 'how long' (H). See Along. Note the idiom *tāz en hēl tērn sāns* 'it is a long time since.' N. *lang*.

Look *kāike*: *kāik de stāre* 'look at the stars' (Hk). N. *kijken*.

Look like: see Resemble.

Low *lēx*: *lēx dāuts* 'low Dutch.' N. *laag*.

Lungs *longen* (Hk); note the -n pl.) N. *longen*.

M

Madam *määm*=Eng. *ma'am*. N. *mevrouw*, *mejufvrouw* unknown.

Make *māke* (inf.): imv. *māk jezēlf tāus* 'make yourself at home'; also *dān* 'make, construct' (Hk). N. *maken*, *doen*.

Maker *māker*: as *zālīx-māker* 'Saviour' (Hk). N. *maker*.

Man *mān*; pl. *māne*. N. *man*; pl. *mannen*.

Many *fæl* (B)=N. *veel* (pron. *fæl* also in Flem.).

Maple *mēp'lōm*=Eng. + N. *bōm* 'tree.' N. is *ahoorboom*.

March *Mērt* (month; Hk). N. *Maart*.

Marry *trāue* (inf.) also 'get married,' as *āk trāute* 'I got m.' (B): participle *xjetrāut* (H). N. *trouwen*.

Match Eng. *match*: *krāb en match* 'scratch a match' (Hk).

May *Māi* (month). N. *Mai*.

- Me** *māi*; short *mē*. Note D: *māt māin* 'with me'=N. *mij, me*.
Meat *bēstevlāis* (Hk); *bāāstevlēs* (D)=N. *vleesch*. JD. adds *beest* 'beast.'
Milk (n.) *māālk* (H); vb. *māālke*; inv. *māālk de kō* 'milk the cow' (H). N. *melk*; *melken*.
Mill *mæl* (B)=N. *molen*; the *-en* omitted in JD. under the influence of Eng. *mill*.
Mine *māine*; N. *mijne*.
Mink (animal) *mānk* (Hk)=Eng. *mink*, but possibly from a root common with the original Swedish *mānk* 'mink.'
Mistake *mās* (Hk); *dāt ūz en mās* 'that is a m.'=N. *misslag*.
Monday *Māndix* (Hk)=N. *Maandag*.
Money *xjāālt* (D)=N. *geld*.
Month *mānt* (Hk); *mōnt* (B); pl. *-e* (B) and *mōnt* (D)=N. *maand*.
Moon *mān* (Hk); *mōn* (D)=N. *maan*.
More *mēr*=N. *meer*.
Morning *ōxtent* (Hk); *māi ōxtent* 'fine morning'=N. *ochtend*.
Mountain *bērix* (Hk)=N. *berg*.
Mountains *xjebērxte*: *en kātting van xjebērxte* 'a chain of mountains' (Hk)=N. *gebergte*.
Mouse *māus*; pl. *māuze*=N. *muis*; pl. *muizen*.
Much *fæl*; *hū fæl* 'how much.' N. *hoe veel*.
Muskrat *wāterrot* (Hk).
Must; pres. *mut*; pret. *mōst*=N. *moet*; *moest*.
My *māin*; short *māi*=N. *mijn*.

N

- Naked** *blōt*=N. *bloot*.
Name *nām*; vb. *fernāme*: *āk wās fernāmt nār* 'I was named after' (H). N. *noem*; *benoemen*.
Naturally *natuerlek* (Hk)=N. *natuurlijk*.
Negro *nēxer*=N. *neger*.
Neighbour *buer*; pl. *-e*; *buerman* (Hk)=N. *buur*, *buurman*.
Neighbourly *buerlek* (Hk). N. usually *als goede buur*; not *buurlijk*.
Never *nōit*=N. *nooit*.
New *njuew*: *njuewe mān* 'new moon' (Hk)=N. *nieuwe maan*.
Newspaper *njuespampir* from Eng. N. is *nieuwsblad*.
Next *nāste wēk* 'next week'=N. *naast*.
Night *nāxt*=N. *nacht*.
Nine *nēxe*=N. *negen*.
Nineteen *nēxentīn*=N. *negentien*.
Ninety *nēxentīx*=N. *negentig*.
No *nēn*; adj. *xēin*, *xīn*; as *xīn brōt* 'no bread'=N. *geen*.
Noon *mīddāx*=N. *middag*.
Not *nīt*; short *nī*; cf. Boer-Dutch *nī*. D says occasionally *nōt*; as *āk wēt nōt* 'I do not know.' N. *niet*.
Nothing *xēindāng*=N. *geen dīng*; usually in N. *niets*.
Now *nāu*=N. *nu* (coll. *nou*).
Nut *nēūt* (Hk), but D. *nāt*; pl. *nāde*. N. *noot*.

O

- Oak** *āike* (D). N. *eikenboom*.
Oats *hāver*=N. *haver*.
Of *vān, fān*=N. *van* (often *fan* in Flem.).
Off *āf*; *nēm je buz'lār āf* 'take off your apron' (Hk); *en bētsē vān spōr* 'a little off'=in error; off the track (*spōr*; Hk)=N. *af* and Eng. *off*.
Oil *ōlje*=N. *olie*.
Old *āud, āut*; def. and pl. *āue, āuje*; *ēn āuje mān* (Hk), N. *oud, oue*.
Old person *āudelāng*; pl. *-e* (Hk).
On *ān*; *dān je mūts ān* 'put your cap on' (Hk); *op de hāus* 'on the house.' N. *aan*; *op*.
One *ēn*=N. *een*.
Only *mār*; usually an insert: *wēz mār stāl* 'only be quiet' (D)=N. *maar*.
Or *ov, of* (Hk). N. *of*.
Order: 'in o. to' *fōr te vānde* 'in o. to find'=N. *om te vinden*.
Other *ānder*: *eīntse tāid ov en ānders* 'some time or other' (H). N. *ander*.
Ought *āk hādne ābel te wēze fōr dāt te dāne* 'I ought to have been able to do that' (Hk). In pres. *sāu, zāu* with infin. In N. *zou*, and *het behoort mij dat te doen*.
Our *ōnz*: *ōnze tāl* 'our language.'
Ours: *dāt āz ōnze* 'that is ours,' or *dāt belāngt ān ōnz* (Hk). N. *onze*.
Out *āut*. N. *uit*.
Outside *bāute*. N. *buiten*.
Over *ōver*: *ōver hīr* 'over here' (D). N. *over*.
Owl *knāpāl*; N. *uil*. I cannot explain *knāp*=N. *knaap* 'lad, boy,' but Hk insists upon it.
Own *āixe*: *hām āixe sējilt* 'his own fault' (H). N. *eigen*.

P

- Pail** *blikki*; *āümer* (D). N. *emmer*. See Can.
Pain *pāin*=N. *pijn*.
Paint *vērvē*. N. *verf* (n.); vb. *schilderen*; *blanketten*.
Pan *pān*. N. *pan*.
Pancake *pānnēkuk*=N. *pannekoek*.
Paper *pāmpīr*. N. *papier*.
Parsnip *pānsktenāl*=N. *pinskternakel*.
Part *pārti* (B); a misuse of N. *partij* 'party, faction.' N. is *deel*; *gedeelte*.
Partner *brūdervrint* (Hk). N. *deelgenoot*.
Partridge *vāūlthān* (D). N. *veldhoen*.
Pay *bēdāle*. N. *betalen*.
Peaches *pīrkes*=N. *perzik*. *Pīrke* is a dim. for N. *perzikjes*.
Pear *pēr*. N. *peer*.
Peas *āertsēs*=N. *erwt* 'pea'; dim. *erwtjes*.
People *māānse*=N. *menschen*.
Person *kāād'l*; used for 'gentleman, man'=N. *kerel*.
Pick *plōkke*=N. *plukken*.

- Pig** *vārk*=N. *vark*.
Pistol *klāin rārtše* (D)=N. *klein roer* 'little gun.'
Place *plāk*; *plās*=N. *plek* 'spot' and *plaaits* 'place.'
Plantation *plāntāsi*. See Indian.
Plate *sxjætel*=N. *schotel*, but see Fork.
Plough *pluge* (Hk; note hard *g*)=N. *ploegen*.
Pluck *plōkke*=N. *plukken*.
Plums *prāime*=N. *pruimen*.
Pocket *tās*=N. *tasch* 'purse; old-fashioned pocket.' Now called *zak* in N.
Pork *spāk*=N. *spek* 'lard, bacon.'
Potato *patātše*; pl. -s=Eng. *potato*.
Poultry *hānderz*. Same element as in N. *hoendermarkt* 'p. market.'
 N. *gevogelte*= 'poultry'; unknown.
Preach *prēke*=N. *prediken*.
Preserves *konfūt* (Hk). Possibly an old Flem. variant of Fr. *confiture*.
 Mod. N.=*ingeteigd fruit*.
Pretty *māi*=N. *mooi*.
Proceed (go along) *rolle* (D)=N. *rollen*.
Professor *hōge mêster* (Hk). N. *meester* 'teacher.'
Pull *trākke*; *trāk*; *xjetrokke*; 'pull on' ('boots') *āntrākke*=N. *aantrekken*.
Puller *trākker*; as *tāndtrākker* 'toothpuller'='dentist.' N. *tānd* 'tooth.'
Pulpit *prēkstūl*. A JD. combination. N. is *spreekgestoelte*; *kansel*.
Put *dān*: *dān je mūts ān* 'put your cap on' (Hk)=N. *aandoen*.

Q

- Quick** *xāu* (Hk); *kāu* (D); *hārd rāide* 'drive fast'=N. *gaauw*; *hard rijden*.
Quiet *stāl*=N. *stil*.
Quite *kwāit xāt* 'quite good'=Eng. *quite*.

R

- Rabbit** *hāse*. Dim. of N. *haas* 'hare'; *konijn* 'rabbit' unknown.
Raccoon *hāspān*=Lenāpe *espan* (Anthony, in Brinton's Lenāpe-English Dictionary).
Radishes *redīše* (Hk)=Eng. *radish* and N. *radijs*.
Railroad *railroad* and *kārz*. N. *spoorweg* unknown.
Rain *rēgene*: *hāt xāt rēgene* 'it is going to r.' (B). Note hard *g*. N. *regen*.
Raspberry *b'rāmbōz*; pl. -e=N. *brambezies*.
Rat *rot* (Hk)=N. *rot*.
Rattlesnake *rātelslāng* (D)=N. *ratelslang*.
Read *lēze*=N. *lezen*.
Real *rēyel*: *rēyel Hōl-lāūnts* 'real Dutch'=N. *reël*, rather than Eng. *real*.
Red *rōi*=N. *rood* (coll. *rooi*). The form *rood* survives in D's *rōt-ōk* 'red-oak'; *ōk*, instead of *āike* 'oak,' owing to the *o* in *rōt*.

Related *bevrint* (B). N. *bevriend*.

Remember *onthâue vān*=N. *onthouden*.

Resemble *lāike*: *hāi lāik nā en knāpāul* 'he r. an owl' (Hk). N. *gelijken*.

Ride *rāide* (Hk)=N. *rijden*.

Ridge *ræx* (Hk)=N. *rug*.

Right *rāāxt*; *āl te rāāxt* 'all right' (Hk).

River *rīver* (H)=N. *rivier*.

Road *pāt* and *pāt* (Hk). N. *pad* 'path.' A path was the only word the JD. retained for 'road,' because all their roads were but paths originally. The N. *weg*, *straat*, are not used thus in JD. See *Away*.

Robin *rōbōše*; pl. -s=N. *roodborstje* 'red-breast.'

Rope *tāu*=N. *touw*.

Rose *rōz*; pl. -e=N. *roos*.

Rump *bāt*=N. *bil*.

Rye *rōx*=N. *rogge*.

S

Same *zāl'f*: *de zāl'fe wōrd* 'the s. word.' N. *zelfde*.

Saviour *Zālikemāker*=N. *Zāligmaker*. Hk remembered this word, but had forgotten its meaning.

Sausage *wārst*=N. *worst*.

Saw *sāw* (*zāx*). N. *zag*.

Say *sāāxe*; *sāi* (*zāi*); *xjezāit*; imv. *sāāx*. N. *zeggen*.

Scissors *sxjère* (Hk). N. *schaar*.

Scratch *krābe*: *krāb en match* 's. a match.' N. *krabben*.

See *zīn*, *zīne*; *zāx*; *xjezīn* (e). N. *zien*.

Self *zāl'f*; *jezāl'f* 'yourself.' N. *zelf*.

Settle *sāttele*: pret. *sättelte*=Eng. *settle* and N. *zich stellen*.

Seven *sæve*; but *zīve* (D). Cf. Boer-Dutch *seuve*: pron. *sæve*; N. *zeven*.

Seventeen *sæventīn*=N. *zeventien*.

Seventy *sæventix*=N. *zeventig*.

Sew *nāje* (inf.)=N. *naaijen*.

Shall *zāl*, *sāl*=N. *zal*.

She *zāi*; short *zē* (*sē*)=N. *zij*; *ze*.

Sheep *sxāp*; pl. -e=N. *schaap*.

Shirt *hādmt* (H). See *Waistcoat*. N. *hemd*.

Shit *strant* (n)=N. *stront*; vb. *šāite*; *sxjit*; *xjesxjitte*.

Shoes *sxūne*=N. *schoenen*.

Shovel *swop* (D). See *Kick*, *Swing*.

Shoot *sxjite*; *sxôt*; *xjesxôte*. D. says *sxôte* 'shoot,' a corrupt association with Eng. *shoot*.

Should *zāu*, *sāu*: 'I should have gone' *āk sāu xjexāne hābbe* (Hk); *āk hādne ābel te wēze fōr dāt te dāne* 'I should have been able to do that' (Hk). N. *zou*.

Show *wēze* (D. prob. for *wāūize*=N. *wijzen*): *āk zāl je wēze* 'I will s. you.'

Since *sāns* (Hk)=Eng. *since*. N. is *sedert*; unknown.

Sing *sānge*; *song* (*zong*); *xjexonge*=N. *zingen*.

Sit *sātte*; *zāt*; *xjezēte*; (imv.) *zāt nēr* 'sit down.' N. *zitten*.

Six zääs=N. zes.

Sixteen züstîn=N. zestien.

Sixteenth züstândc. N. zestiende.

Sixty zäästix. N. zestig.

Skin vääł=N. vel.

Skunk dās; dim. dāse=N. das 'badger.'

Sky læxt=N. lucht.

Smoke smôke.

So zô; 'so much' zômuch.

Some: änkeltē wôrde 'some words'; eintše taid 'some time'=N. eenig(e).

The JD. änkelt in this sense is a misuse of N. enkel(e) 'single'; in N. 'some'=sommige; ettelijke.

Someone iment (Hk); imelt (H). N. iemand.

Something wât: nēm wât mät me 'take s. with me'=N. wat (usually iets).

Son zæn; pl. zænz. N. zoon.

Sort sôrt; wât sôrt 'what sort'=N. soort.

Spareribs räbbetšes=N. ribbetje.

Speak prâte (inf.): prät; xjeprät; also sprêke; spräk; xjesprôke; ze sprêke 'they s.'; wai sprêke 'we spoke' (B); ze prâte 'they spoke' (B). N. praten; spreken.

Spin spänne; spon; xjesponne=N. spinnen.

Spoon lêpel=N. lepel.

Squirrel än-körn (D); änkörn (Hk). N. eekhoorn.

Stairs trāp. N. trap.

Stand stân; stond; xjêstân. 'Stand upon' opstân: wât er opstât 'what it stands upon' (D). N. staan.

Stay blāive=N. blijven.

Still stâl=N. still.

Strawberries tahääim (very common)=Len. w'tehim 'wild strawberry' (Anthony, in Brinton's Lenäpe-English Dictionary).

Strike slân=N. slaan.

Sun zon=N. zon.

Sunday Zændix. N. Zondag.

Swallow zwāxeltše (Hk). A curious form; N. is zwaluw.

Sweep vêxe (Hk). N. vegen.

Swing szoppe (Hk); (noun) szop 'a child's swing.' N. schoppen. The root means any motion which is backward and forward, as seen in Kick, Hoe, Shovel.

T

Table tâfel=N. tafel.

Take nême; nām; xjenome=N. nemen.

Take off äfnême; nēm je buz'lâr äf 'take off your apron.' N. afnemen.

Teacher mêster=N. meester.

Ten tîn=N. tien.

That di: di käädl 'that fellow'; en di tait 'at that time'; also dāt, as dāt häus 'that house'; but dāt is conj. usually. N. die, dat.

Thank bedänke; äk bedänk je 'I thank you' (H).

The ; always *de* for all genders, except when the inf. is used, as *hāi wās ant kārne* 'he was churning.' The N. neuter art. *het* is not understood in any other connection.

Their *hælli*, as *hælli häus* 'their house'=N. coll. *hulle*.

Theirs *hælliz*; *vān ze* 'of them'=N. *hulle* (coll.); *zij, ze*.

Them *se*; as *māt se* 'with them.' Note *älle hār* 'all of them'; old gen. (H). N. *zij, ze*.

Then *än dī tait*; *tū*. N. *toen*.

There *dāär* (B); *dēr* (Hk). Short: *dā wās* 'there was'; *en tū wās dā wān dāng dēr* 'and then there was nothing there' (Hk).

They *hælli*, but *se* (*ze*) may be used in rapid conversations, as *ze sprēke* 'they speak'=N. *hulle* (coll.).

Thief *dif*; pl. *dive*=N. *dief*.

Thing *dāng*=N. *ding*.

Think *dänke, dāxte*; *xjedāxt*; N. *denken*. *Xjelōve*; see *Believe*.

Third *drīde*=N. *derde*.

Thirteen *dāärtin*=N. *dertien*.

Thirty *dūärtix*=N. *dertig*. Also in JD. *dārtix* (Hk).

This dit: *kōm dīt wādāx* 'come this way'; *dæze: dæze mōnt* 'this month' (B)=N. *deze*.

Thither *hēn: wādär wān je hēn* 'whither go you'=N. *heen* 'away.'

Those who *dī wāt*. The use of N. *wāt* for 'who' (rel.) is vulgar, but common.

Thousand *dōzent*=N. *duizend*.

Three *drī*=N. *drie*.

Through *dær: dær de lœxt* 'through the air' (Hk). N. *door*.

Thursday *Dænderdix*=N. *Donderdag*.

Time *kôr*=Germ. *Mal*; *ēn kôr*; *twei kôr* 'once; twice'; *älle kôr xjelāik* 'all at the same time'=N. *keer*. The usual JD. for 'time' is *tāid(t)*=N. *tijd*.

Tired *māx* (Hk); *mā* (D). N. *moe*. Note guttural final in *māx* (Boer and Flemish).

To (prep.) *te* and with iufn.: *te oñze kunders* 'to our children'; *āk wān te wārke* 'I am going to work.' 'To and fro' *tū en vrō* (Hk). Also enclitic: *nār de stad tū* 'to the city.' N=*naar de stad toe*.

Tobacco *tebāk*=N. *tabak*.

To-day *vān dāx*=N. *van daag*.

To-morrow *mārxe* (H); *mārxe* (Hk); *mārge* (D)=N. *morgen*.

Tools *grēskap*=N. *gereedschap*.

Tooth *tānd*; pl. *tānder*=N. *tand*.

Toothache *tāndpāin*=N. *tandpijn*.

Town *tāun*; everyone but Hk; who uses N. *stad*.

Track *spōr*=N. *spoor*.

Train *kārz*=Eng. *cars*.

Tree *bōm*=N. *boom*.

Tripe with meat *rolletšes*=N. *rolletje* 'little roll.'

Trouble *trōbel*: (vb.) *dāt trōbelt me*; *dāt boddert me* 'that t. me' (Hk)=Eng. 'trouble'; 'bother'; N. *moeite* unknown.

Trousers *trāuzer*. H. regards this as a Dutch word, as the only Eng. expression he knows for this article is "pants." N. *broek* unknown.

True *rääxt*, *zô*=N. *recht*, *zoo*, *waar*. Hk said he knew *waar* also.

Tuesday *Däängsdix*=N. *Dinsdag*.

Turkey *kääp'kân*=N. *kakloen*.

Twelve *twålf*: *xêv me twålf för äiers* 'give me t. eggs' (H)=N. *twaaif*.

Twenty *twäntix*=N. *twintig*.

Two *twêi* (H); *twi* (Hk), but never N. *twee*.

U

Understand *verstâne*: *hâi verstât* 'he understands': pret. *verstond*; partic. *verstât*. N. *verstaan*. Note H: *versân* with omission of *t*.

Until *tut*, with short *u* (B), to be distinguished from rel. *tât* 'when.' N. *tot*='until.'

Unto *nâr*; usually with encl. *tû*; as *nâr de stad tû* 'unto the city.' N. *naar*.

Up *op de trâp* 'up the stairs'; 'upstairs'=*ôôve*=N. *op*; *boven*.

Us *oñs* and *oñns* (Hk). N. *onz*.

Use *verbrûuke*; *-t*; *-te* (B). N. *gebruiken*. In N. *verbruiken*='consume.'

V

Very *hêl*; *hê*. N. *heel*.

Vest *häämtrok*; seems to be real JD. N.=*vest*.

W

Wagon *wåxe*; N. *wagen*.

Waken (vb. n.) *wåkker råke* (Hk). See *Awake*.

Want *kêre*: *åk kêr mårn buermån te hôre* 'I want my neighbour to h.' (Hk). Prob. a var. of N. *keeren*: *zich aan niets keeren* 'to care for nothing.'

We *wåi*; short *wê*; N. *wij*.

Weak *wik*; (Hk)=N. *week*; *zwåk*: 'w. in the head' (Hk). N. *zwak*='weak' in general, but often colloquial for 'crazy.'

Weasel *wêzel* (Hk). N. *wezel*. See *Chipmunk*.

Wedge *wåx*; *wåxxi* 'little w.' (H). N. *wigge*.

Wednesday *Wõnsdix*. N. *Woensdag*.

Week *wêk*; 'next w.' *nåste wêk*; 'last w.' *vlêde wêk* (Hk). N. *week*.

Welcome *wålkom*: *je bån wålkom te hæv wåt åk je xjezåit hæv* 'you are w. to have what I have said to you' (B). N. *welkom*.

Well *xåt*; 'very w., thank you' *hêl xåt dånki*' (Hk). As a Resumptive: *wååul*=N. *wel*, *nucel*.

Went *wång*; pl. *wånge*. N. *ging*.

What *wåt* (D: *wot*). N. *wat*.

When *wåner*=N. *wanneer*; *wån* (D); with past tense rel. *tåt*=N. *toen*, a pure JD. usage. Not to be confused with *tut* 'until'=N. *tot*.

Where *wåår*=N. *waar*.

Whiffletree (single) *tås-haut* (Hk); (double) *twêspan*=N. *twê* 'two' and *span*='span.' N. *zwingelhout*.

Whiskey *wåski*.

White *wåt*; *de wåtte håus* 'the w. house'=N. *wit*.

Whither *wåår-hên*: *wåår xån je hên* 'where are you going?' N. *waar heen*.

Who (interr.) *wi*; (rel.) *wāt, dāt*; *îmelt dāt* 'everyone who'; also *dî: de man dî* 'the man who.' N. *wie*; rel. *die*.

Whole *ālle*: *ālle dāx* 'the whole day' (D). N. *alle dagen* means 'every day'; *de geheele dag*='the whole day.'

Whose *wizen*: *wizen pērd āz dāt* 'whose horse is that' (D). See Sketch.

Why *wāirom*=N. *waarom*.

Wife *wāif*; pl. *wāive*. N. *wijf*; N. *vrouw* not used thus.

Wild *wāld*: *wāldē kāt* 'wild-cat'=N. *wild*. *Wāldē plāntāsi* 'Indian encampment.'

Wild cat; (*lynx*) *kātelōs*. The *-lōs*=N. *losch* 'lynx.'

Wilhelmina *Wāl'mpī*; also *Māintše*=N. *Wimpje*; *Mijntje*.

Wilt (vb.) *wāl*; *wāldē*=N. *wil*; *wilde*.

Wind *wānt*=N. *wind*.

Window=*vāūnster* (Hk); Negroes say *fāāngster*. N. *venster*.

Wing *wik*; pl. *wikke*. See Fly. A curious form; apparently JD. N. is *vleugel*; unknown. Is *wik* Eng. *wing*?

Wish: see *Want*.

With *met, māt*=N. *met*.

Without *zonder*: *zonder trōbel* 'w. difficulty.'=N. *zonder*.

Wolf *wālf*=N. *wolf*.

Woman *vraumes* (B); *vraūmens* (Hk)=N. *vrouwmensch* (uncomplimentary). This is common in Flēm. use.

Wonder: *dāt āz en wonder* 'that is a wonder.' N. *wonder*.

Wonderful *wonlek*; corr. of N. *wonderlijk*.

Wood *hāut*; N. *hout*.

Woodchuck *ērdvārk*; N. *aardvark* 'ground-hog.'

Word *wōrd*; pl. *-e*=N. *woord*.

Work *wārke*; *wārkte*; *xjewārkt* and D.: *wārkt* without *xje-*. Noun: *wārck*. N. *werk*; *arbeid* not known.

Write *sarāive*; N. *schrijven*.

Y

Year *jār*; pl. *-e*. N. *jaar*.

Yellow *xēl*=N. *geel*.

Yellow bird (*Dendroeca aestiva*)=*xēl vānki*; pl. *-s*=N. *geel vānkje* (yellow finch.)

Yes *jā*=N. *ja*.

Yesterday *xjāster*; *xjāsterdāx* (D). N. *gisteren*.

You (sing.) *jāi*; short *je*; pl. *jālli*. The oblique case is *jāu*; short *je*; *met jāu*; *met je* 'with you.' N. *gij*; *je*; coll. pl. *julle*.

Your *jāu*; short *je*. N. coll. *jouw*.

Yours (sing.) *jāue*; pl. *jālliz*.

Z

Zabriskie; proper name; originally *Zborowski*, a Polish refugee family who settled in Bergen County, N. J., among these Dutch; *Zēbrōwāski*, an attempt to reproduce the Polish form.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT
SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the American Dialect Society was held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1909, at 4.45 p. m., with President O. F. Emerson in the chair. In the absence of Secretary Mead, Professor W. G. Howard was appointed Secretary *pro tem*. The report of the Treasurer, R. H. Fife, Jr., was read and approved. After the report of the absent Secretary had been read the following officers were elected for 1910:

President, RAYMOND WEEKS, Columbia University, New York.

Vice-President, L. W. PAYNE, JR., University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Secretary, WILLIAM E. MEAD, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Treasurer, R. H. FIFE, JR., Wesleyan University.

Editing Committee, { C. H. GRANDGENT, Harvard University, Cambridge,
Mass.
E. S. SHELDON, Harvard University.
The Secretary, *ex-officio*.

A motion directing the Secretary to prepare a memorial of the work of Joseph William Carr for the Dialect Society was unanimously passed.

W. G. HOWARD,

Secretary, pro tem.

AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY
 REPORT OF TREASURER, ROBERT H. FIFE, JR.
 Year ending December 31, 1910.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| To Balance Jan. 1, 1910..... | \$ 65.08 |
| Subscriptions, 1910 | 176.00 |
| " in arrears..... | 13.00 |
| " in advance..... | 9.00 |
| Sale of Dialect Notes..... | 33.00 |
| | \$296.08 |

Disbursements.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| By printing bill, 1909..... | \$ 5.00 |
| Treasurer's Expenses: | |
| Stationery, \$5.75 | |
| Stamps, 5.00 | |
| Typewriting, 2.08 | 12.83 |
| Secretary's Expenses..... | 10.86 |
| Balance on deposit..... | 267.39 |
| | \$296.08 |

PERMANENT FUND.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| To balance, January 1, 1910..... | \$170.25 |
| Subscription of E. S. Sheldon..... | 1.00 |
| Life Membership R. Weeks..... | 25.00 |
| By balance on deposit..... | \$196.25 |

There are in addition interest credits of \$6.22 to be distributed to General Fund and Permanent Fund.

COÖPERATION IN THE WORK OF THE DIALECT
SOCIETY.

I.

There is occasional complaint that the publications of the Dialect Society appear too irregularly, and the suggestion is made that there should be a definite time fixed for the issue of DIALECT NOTES. The complaint is well grounded. Subscribers have a right to expect that they will receive with only slight delay the issue of DIALECT NOTES for each calendar year. But the fact is overlooked that the majority of our subscribers regard their responsibility at an end as soon as they have paid their subscriptions. On the part of many this attitude is not entirely indefensible, since multitudes of those who are interested in dialect study reside in cities affording little or no available material. Yet even the dwellers in cities have frequent opportunities during vacation trips to jot down items of great interest that would be welcomed for publication. A single word or two is often worth contributing. They can, moreover, often call attention to promising collectors who would be glad to prepare articles on the dialect of special districts. At this moment there are perhaps ten articles for which material is slowly collecting but which are not yet ready.

As a remedy for a part of our difficulty there should be at least one active worker in every State in the Union, with as many helpers as he can secure. Attention has been more than once called in editorial articles and at the annual meetings to the importance of having a district secretary in every State. There are at present a good number of such secretaries who have enlisted active collectors. But it is hoped that many who read this appeal will take a little time to consider whether they are performing their full duty to the Society. The Secretary is ready to do his part in editing any serious contribution, but he must confess his inability to edit a vacuum.

II.

Under ordinary conditions the issue of Part 6 should complete Volume III, but owing to the fact that it has been found impracticable to finish the index to this volume in time to permit the early

publication of the issue for 1910—already a year delayed—it has been decided to bring out the index, with some additional matter, as Part 7, under the date 1911. We can then start the year 1912 with the hope that contributors will be more active in sending in articles for publication.

III.

The Secretary will be glad to send without charge to any one on application a copy of the pamphlet on *Suggestions to Collectors of Dialect Words* and also collectors' cards provided with printed indications of information desired. All communications relating to material for *DIALECT NOTES* or to the work of collection should be addressed to

WILLIAM E. MEAD,
Middletown, Conn.

JOSEPH WILLIAM CARR.

The essential facts in the career of Professor Joseph William Carr, for several years one of the most enthusiastic workers for the American Dialect Society, have already been presented to the readers of *DIALECT NOTES* (see Vol. III, Part 5, p. 406). But it is fitting that a few words should be added as indicative of the loss sustained by the members of the Dialect Society in the death of a trained worker, who had at his disposal a larger amount of dialect material than any recent contributor to our publications. Four elaborate studies of the dialect of Northwest Arkansas, a Word-List from Hampstead, N. H., and other contributions in which he had some part, attest his keen interest in the problems presented by the dialects of America. His enthusiasm led him to enlist other workers and to spread abroad an intelligent appreciation of the importance of the work of the Society. It is needless to say that the loss of such a leader in dialect work is irreparable. With a district secretary of his type in every part of the country the great work of collecting material for the Dialect Dictionary would be soon accomplished.

Stories and Rhymes in Melville Bell Symbols. Compiled and edited . . . by Rebecca E. Sparrow. Volta Bureau, Washington, D. C., 1909. Pp. 156.

It is high time that dialect workers began to take account of more scientific methods of work and, particularly, of more accurate means of transcription than those commonly in use. The system for phonetic spelling adopted by the Dialect Society is admirable for certain purposes, and for collectors without a scientific training it must in some form continue to be used. But the ingenious system invented by Alexander Melville Bell¹ and named by him Visible Speech has the advantages of extreme simplicity and of great scientific accuracy in the representation of sounds. Almost everyone, even the trained phonetician, has a somewhat hopeless feeling when endeavoring to indicate by any symbols the peculiar shading of some sounds. But the special gain in the use of the Bell system is that every symbol has a physiological basis and shows at a glance what relation the sound has to other sounds of the same group. The symbols are applicable to any language and have even been used in the transcription of Chinese. They are, moreover, very easily learned and are far simpler and more rational than those of any of the historic alphabets. Henry Sweet uses the Bell symbols in all his phonetic transcriptions, and the Oxford Dictionary refers to Visible Speech as "a permanent standard." Nothing better has yet been invented or is likely to be in our time.

In view of the immense importance of the Bell system it is a welcome fact that the popularization of the symbols is making steady progress. The book before us is not intended for scientific students but primarily "to increase the use of Melville Bell Symbols in schools for the deaf, by furnishing teachers with material readily available for classroom work." These symbols are now used in ninety or more such schools in America. Attractively illustrated and printed, the book presents seventy-six selections, mostly poems and fables. There is no formal table of equivalents for the symbols, but two of the poems are transliterated in an accompanying interlinear version printed in ordinary type. Old favorites like

¹ Visible Speech: The Science of Universal Alphabetics, 1867; A Popular Manual of Visible Speech, 1889.

"The Owl and the Pussy Cat," "Old King Cole," "Little Jack Horner," "Sing a Song of Sixpence," "Jack and Jill" enable the reader to pick out the words and the symbols without much difficulty and almost insensibly to master the entire system. As a school reader for children the book is charming in itself, and as a popularization of what is at once the simplest and most scientifically accurate of alphabets it deserves high praise.

W. E. M.

To avoid misunderstandings, it should be distinctly stated that by the rules of the Society the Secretary is precluded from sending copies of *DIALECT NOTES* to subscribers until the subscription price of \$1.00 has been paid to the Treasurer.

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DIALECT NOTES

Volume III, Part VII, 1911.

SOME VARIANT PRONUNCIATIONS IN THE NEW SOUTH.

INTRODUCTION.

1. SCOPE OF THE PRESENT STUDY.—Wishing to determine how certain words are pronounced by the younger generation in the South, I requested professors in various Southern institutions to submit to some of their more mature students a list of these words. Of the 500 circulars that I dispatched, only 241 were returned in such condition as to be adaptable to the purpose of this study. Inconsiderable and disappointing, however, as the responses may be, they are yet, I believe, sufficient in number to give a fairly accurate idea of the manner in which Southern students pronounce the words embraced in the circular; and in view of the close attention that is now paid everywhere to living dialects, the results of this investigation may prove of interest to those scholars who are chiefly concerned with the study of English sounds.

The figures after the words indicate the number of students who use the pronunciations recorded; but, as a student sometimes failed to answer all the questions, it will be noted that the responses fall short of 241 in not a few cases. The answers represent the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. The replies from South Carolina were, unfortunately, too few to serve as reliable criteria of the pronunciations current among the college students of that State.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to the teachers and students through whose kindness I have been enabled to obtain the data for my paper. In sifting the evidence, I have been careful to select the replies of those students alone who were born in the

South, and whose parents also were reported to be of Southern descent; for a child may be born and reared in the South, and yet acquire habits of speech from its father or mother—if either is not from the South—which are conspicuously un-Southern. I recall, for example, having had a few Southern students who made all vowel-sounds strongly coronal¹ before a written *r*; others who pronounced *ū*, instead of *jū*, in such words as *dew*, *new*, *tune*; and still others who substituted a short, wide *o* or *a* for the Southern low, narrow *ō* in *bought*, *broad*, *talk*, etc.—peculiarities of speech that I have found in every instance to be due to some home influence other than purely Southern.

ABBREVIATIONS.

2. Other abbreviations than those included in the following list will be readily understood.

| | |
|---------|---|
| AF. | Anglo-French. |
| EDG. | Wright's English Dialect Grammar. |
| EEP. | Ellis's Early English Pronunciation. |
| F. | French. |
| HES. | Sweet's History of English Sounds. |
| HNG. | Horn's Historische Neuenglische Grammatik. |
| ME. | Middle English. |
| med. L. | mediæval Latin. |
| MEG. | Jespersen's Modern English Grammar, Part I. |
| MF. | Middle French. |
| NED. | A New English Dictionary. |
| OE. | Old English. |
| OF. | Old French. |

* denotes an assumed form.

¹ Vowels very faintly coronal are used by some Southerners.

VARIANT PRONUNCIATIONS.

VOWELS.

3. i—e.

| | <i>i</i> | <i>e</i> |
|---------|----------|----------|
| leisure | 149 | 91 |

Both pronunciations are still common in the South, though the influence of the schools appears to be generally exerted in behalf of *i*. In Middle English the word had usually a diphthong, but sometimes a long vowel;¹ from the latter comes the present long sound, while the alternative pronunciation points to shortening of the vowel in early Modern English.

ME. *leysir* is adopted from OF. *leisir*.

Walker's comment on *leisure* is amusing. "*Leisure*," he says, "is sometimes pronounced as rhyming with *pleasure*; but, in my opinion, very improperly; for if it be allowed that custom is equally divided, we ought, in this case, to pronounce the diphthong long, as more expressive of the idea annexed to it."²

4. ai—i.

| | <i>ai</i> | <i>i</i> |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|
| <i>appendicitis</i> | 175 | 66 |
| <i>bronchitis</i> | 166 | 75 |
| <i>meningitis</i> | 85 | 156 |
| <i>oblique</i> | 36 | 202 |

A. The first three are modern Latin formations after the analogy of Greek words ending in *-itis*. In *appendicitis* and *bronchitis* the learned pronunciation of the penultimate vowel is apparently becoming less popular than that which follows the spelling.

Of the 106 speakers who have *ai* in *bronchitis*, only 12 have the back nasal *y* in the first syllable. Of the 75 who have *i* in *bronchitis*, only 11 assimilate the point to the back nasal.

Of those students who have *i* in *-itis*, one says that he sometimes pronounces *ai* in all three words.

B. Whether *oblique* is derived directly from Latin *obliquus* (*-m*), or through French *oblique*, is of little importance; the pro-

¹ Note the form *lesure* (ca. 1420), in Stratmann-Bradley; and see Horn, HNG., §82, Anm. 2.

² *Principles*, § 251.

nunciation with \bar{i} follows the Latin or French, while that with ai is the logical result of the spelling.

In military commands ai is assigned to *oblique* even by those who ordinarily prefer \bar{i} . Furthermore, some Southerners use both ai and \bar{i} .

Kenrick, 1773, has \bar{i} in *oblique*; Sheridan and Walker give ai .¹

5. $i-\bar{o}$.

| | <i>i</i> | \bar{o} |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|
| <i>Cincinnati</i> | 78 | 160 |
| <i>Missouri</i> | 76 | 162 |

The variation between weak i and \bar{o} is so common in Modern English as to require little comment.²

The easy, natural pronunciation of the final syllable inclines toward \bar{o} ; but the influence of the spelling tends to maintain or restore the weak i .

Only one of my correspondents has s in *Missouri*; all the others have z .

For the etymology of *Cincinnati* and *Missouri*, consult *The Century Dictionary*, Vol. IX.

6. $\Lambda-u$.

| | <i>a</i> | <i>u</i> |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| <i>bulk</i> | 82 | 135 |

The old unrounded vowel is, according to my figures, still the more usual. Some speakers undoubtedly use both sounds.

Hodges, 1644, keeps the early u ; but Walker has a .

The interchange between the two vowels rests upon a similar variation in the English dialects.³

Bulk is of Scandinavian origin; compare ME. *bolke* with Icelandic *búlki*, earlier *bulki*.

7. $\Lambda-o$.

| | <i>a</i> | <i>o</i> |
|------------------|----------|----------|
| <i>bomb</i> | 127 | 114 |
| <i>constable</i> | 105 | 136 |
| <i>dromedary</i> | 26 | 215 |
| <i>frontier</i> | 120 | 104 |
| <i>hovel</i> | 145 | 96 |
| <i>hover</i> | 156 | 85 |

¹ See Walker, *Principles*, § 158.

² On American usage, see Grandgent, "Unaccented I," in *Dial. Notes* VII, pp. 319 ff.

³ See Horn, *Untersuchungen*, pp. 32-34.

A. The word *bomb*, which is a late loan from French *bombe*, owes its present *o*-sound either to its French source or to the spelling. If, however, *bomb* had appeared in Middle English, the word would then have had the vowel *u*, and would now be regularly pronounced with *a*. We have, in fact, the kindred substantive *bombard* in Middle English with the vowel *u*; hence the other sound *a* follows the analogy of *bombard*, or, for that matter, of the numerous AF. words which, though generally written with *o* when adjacent to the letters *m*, *n*, *u*, *v*, *w*, had the sound of *u* in Middle English, and have given rise to *a* in Modern English.

B. I may cite, for instance, two other words in the list,—*dromedary* and *constable*,—which came into English respectively through AF. *conestable*, *dromedaire*, and would now always have a *were* it not for the influence of the spelling with *o*.

C. *Frontier* is an adoption of OF. *frontiere*; compare AF. *frunt*, *front*. The modern *a* springs from ME. *u*; the *o* follows the spelling.

On the stress of *frontier*, see § 30.

D. If ME. *hovet* comes, as Skeat conjectures, from AF. **huvel*, the present *o* is a spelling-pronunciation, while the other vowel *a* represents the usual development of ME. *u*.

E. In *hover* the current *a* is probably historical, as the long close *ō* in ME. *hoven*, of which *hover* is a frequentative, passed through the successive stages of *ū* and *u* into *a*. The *o* must, therefore, be ascribed in this case also to the influence of the spelling.²

Walker remarks on the pronunciation of *hover*: “The first syllable of this word is pronounced by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, so as to rhyme with the first of *novel*; but Dr. Kenrick and W. Johnson make it rhyme with the first of *cover*, *lover*, etc. The last is, in my opinion, the most correct.”

8. A—ō—i.

| | a | ō | i |
|----------------|----|-----|----|
| <i>sirup</i> | 35 | 85 | 39 |
| <i>stirrup</i> | 32 | 113 | 13 |

In standard English intervocalic *r* does not now usually affect the quality of a preceding short vowel;³ but the older *i*-sound in

¹ The earliest example recorded by the NED. dates from 1684.

² See Koepfel, *Spelling-Pronunciations*, p. 55.

³ Sweet, HES., §905.

sirup, *stirrup* showed a tendency towards obscuration as early at least as the close of the seventeenth century. Thus Cooper, in 1685, gives a mixed vowel to *sirup*,¹ and Jones, in 1701, includes *stirrup* in a lengthy list of words which are spelled with *i*, though they have the "sound of *u*."² Walker was evidently in despair at the passing of the *i* in *sirup*. "The *i* in this word and its compounds," he says, "is irrecoverably corrupted into *u*"—that is, into \bar{u} . The *i* in *sirup* would, indeed, probably disappear from Southern speech were this sound not protected by the combined forces of the spelling, the schoolmistress, and the dictionary.

Sirup is adopted from MF. *syrop*.

The rare *i* in *stirrup* points to *stirop*, a ME. form with shortened *i*, from the OE. plural *stirāpas*.³

9. \bar{u} —*au*.

| | \bar{u} | <i>au</i> |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>acoustic</i> | 181 | 54 |
| <i>route</i> | 82 | 151 |

A. *Acoustic* is a comparatively late loan from French *acoustique*, the earliest quotation in the *New English Dictionary* going back to 1605. People naturally try, therefore, to imitate the French vowel; whereas the *au*-sound is the result of the spelling. Walker has *au*.

B. The word *route* has been in the language a long time, being found in Middle English with the vowel-sound of \bar{u} ; compare AF. *rute*, OF. *route*. This \bar{u} has developed regularly into the modern *au*. Although Walker assigns \bar{u} to *route*, he admits that the word "is often pronounced so as to rhyme with *doubt* by respectable speakers."⁴

While the form *route* apparently disappears from literary English during the period 1594–1673, I am inclined to regard the present *au* not as a spelling-pronunciation, but as a normal descendant of ME. \bar{u} . The other vowel in *route*, namely \bar{u} , was introduced with the reimportation of the word from French in the beginning of the eighteenth century.⁵ Some speakers use either *au* or \bar{u} indifferently.

¹ Ellis, EEP., IV, 1015.

² Ekwall's *Jones*, p. 112.

³ Cf. Luick, *Studien*, pp. 129 ff; *Anglia* xxx, 5.

⁴ See *Principles*, § 317.

⁵ See NED., under *route*.

10. \bar{u} -u-a.

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----|----|
| | \bar{u} | u | a |
| <i>soot</i> | 26 | 100 | 97 |

As ME. *soot* has a long, close \bar{o} , the earliest Modern English has approximately \bar{u} . Note the long vowel in Gill's pronunciation (1621). Jones prefers *u*, which results from shortening of \bar{u} , to the unrounded and lowered *a*. Walker, who has \bar{u} in *soot*, makes the following comment on the word: "Notwithstanding I have Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, W Johnston, Mr. Perry, and the professors of the Black Art themselves, against me in the pronunciation of this word, I have ventured to prefer the regular pronunciation to the irregular." By "irregular" Walker means the sound of *a*.

One of my correspondents wavers between *u* and *a*.

11. \bar{v} -ou.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----|
| | \bar{v} | ou |
| <i>vaudeville</i> | 173 | 65 |

The popularity of \bar{v} in *vaudeville* is due to the influence of the spelling. The other sound results from an attempt to imitate the first vowel in French *vaudeville*.

Of the 173 speakers all except five pronounce only two syllables in the word. Out of the sixty-five there are fifty-one who prefer three syllables, though the middle vowel is naturally often a very faint glide.

On the nature of the diphthong *ou*, see my article entitled "The Vowel System of the Southern United States," in *Eng. Stud.*, xli, 1, 70 ff.

CONSONANTS.

12. p-b.

| | | |
|----------------|----|-----|
| | p | b |
| <i>Baptist</i> | 85 | 154 |

The change of *p* to *b* in this word has taken place under the sway of the initial consonant—a change that is not unknown also in some of the British dialects.¹ A parallel case of assimilation may be seen in the development of Latin *forfex* from *forpex*.²

The difference between the two pronunciations of *Baptist* is not

¹ See Wright, EDG., § 275.

² See Brugmann, *Kurze Vergl. Gram.*, p. 239.

nearly so great in actual speech as one might infer from the appearance of the forms in print; for the close of the medial *b*—that is, the off-glide of the *b*—becomes voiceless in anticipation of the following *t*. That some of my correspondents were aware of this fact was made clear by their use of the roughly phonetic spelling *Babptist*.

The earliest quotation for *Baptist* goes back to about 1200: ME. *baptiste*, cf. OF. *baptiste*, AF. *baptist*.

13. **p—f.**

| | <i>p</i> | <i>f</i> |
|-------------------|----------|----------|
| <i>diphtheria</i> | 206 | 33 |
| <i>diphthong</i> | 198 | 41 |
| <i>naphtha</i> | 201 | 38 |

A. In *diphtheria* the pronunciation of *ph* as *p* is not recognized by the NED., and is said by Rippmann¹ to be avoided by careful speakers in England. Throughout the South, however, *p* is decidedly more usual than *f*.

This word, the NED. notes, was taken into English from French *diphthérie* in 1857, the year when “ ‘Boulogne sore-throat’ became epidemic” in England.

The *p* in *diphtheria* has been brought about by a learned reminiscence of the sound of *phi* in Greek *diphthera*.²

B. For nearly four centuries *p* seems to have striven with *f* for the mastery in the first syllable of *diphthong*, the earliest form as given by the NED. being *Diptonge* and dating from 1483, while the spelling with *ph* first appears exactly forty-seven years later. After the lapse of another century, Charles Butler,³ in his *English Grammar* of 1634, repeatedly indicates the *ph* in *diphthong* with a symbol to which he attaches the value of *f*; but Ben Jonson, in an English grammar which was written before 1637, though not published until 1640, makes use of the spelling *diphthongs*, Ben being too zealous a classical scholar to lose the opportunity of showing his preference for the pronunciation of ϕ as a stop in Greek $\delta\phi\theta\gamma\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, the ultimate source of the English word.⁴ At the beginning of the eighteenth century, Jones⁵ remarks that *diphthong* is sounded

¹ *The Sounds of Spoken English*, p. 37.

² Cf. Skeat, *Pr. of Classical and English Philology*, pp. 16–17.

³ See Eichler's *Butler*, pp. 4, 24, 25.

⁴ But Jonson's text “is known to have been altered from his MS. in some parts.”—Ellis, *EEP*, I, p. 39.

⁵ See Ekwall's *Jones*, p. 90.

diphthong, and in 1702 no less a purist than Addison writes the word as *diphthongue*, a form which he doubtless uses to show that *diphthong* came into English through the medium of MF. *diphthongue*. The conflict between the two sounds went on, however, through the eighteenth century, Buchanan's *dif-* in 1776 being followed by Sheridan's *dip-* in 1780. Walker, too, pronounces a *p* in *diphthong*.

It is fairly well known that the victory has at length fallen to *f* in the speech of cultured Englishmen. Thus the NED. gives the pronunciation with *f* only. Dr. Sweet,¹ an exceptionally keen observer, says, "When I pronounce *diphthong* with *p* instead of *f*, I have an impression that I am in the minority."; while Professor Jones,² of the University of London, even goes so far as to utter a warning against the "faulty" pronunciation of *diphthong* with *p*.

But the case is quite different in the Southern States, where my figures would seem to indicate that, were it not for the help of the schools and especially of the dictionaries, *f* might soon be unable to keep the field against its formidable rival. The immense popularity, indeed, of Webster in this country, to say nothing of the vogue of such dictionaries as *The Century* and *The Standard*, may even carry the day finally in favor of *f*; for it is significant that *The Century Dictionary* places the pronunciation with *f* before that with *p*, while Webster and *The Standard* record only the *f*-sound.

C. The word *naphtha*, which was borrowed from Latin *naphtha*, and appeared, according to the NED., as long ago as 1572, must often have had the *p*-sound in early Modern English: witness such spellings as *napta* 1577, *neptha* 1605, *naptha* 1753. In the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*³ the scholarly Gibbon writes *naptha*; Walker, too, pronounces the word with *p*, as does also Smart in a *Practical Grammar of English Pronunciation*,⁴ published in 1810. The *p* is of learned origin, arising from an attempt to reproduce the sound of *p* in the Latin and Greek forms of the word.

Nowadays most orthoepists allow both *f* and *p*, the former sound being no doubt the more usual in England, while the latter is far the more popular in the South.

¹ *Pr. of Spoken Eng.*, p. VIII.

² *The Pronunciation of English*, § 84.

³ *Decline and Fall*, lii, V. 402; quoted in NED.

⁴ See p. 241.

That a majority of educated Englishmen prefer *f* in *naphtha*, as well as in *diphthong* and *diphtheria*, must be ascribed chiefly to the influence of the spelling with *ph*, which generally has the value of *f* in English. This influence has evidently not made itself felt to any great extent as yet in the South.

14. **t in often.**

| | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| | with <i>t</i> | without <i>t</i> |
| <i>often</i> | 74 | 159 |

t in *often* was pronounced by the early orthoepists until about the middle of the seventeenth century; it was sounded by Gill in 1621, but was omitted by Hodges in 1644.¹ In this connection one may observe that the NED. gives the form *ofner* in a quotation which goes back to 1652. In present-day English there are signs of a tendency, both in this country and in England, to ignore the authority of the modern dictionaries and restore the old pronunciation in harmony with the written form.²

One student, whose reply I have not included in the figures given above, hesitates between the two pronunciations.

Some careful speakers slightly widen and shorten the *ō* in *often*, but the narrow vowel, not quite so long as in *saw*, is the one that most Southerners prefer. Insignificant variations may be heard in the sound of the second syllable.³

15. **kw—k.**

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|
| | <i>kw</i> | <i>k</i> |
| <i>quote</i> | 199 | 35 |

While the spelling-pronunciation with *kw* has gained the upper hand, the evidence shows that the simple *k*-sound, which the NED. records as occurring in the form *coted* so early as 1387, has perpetuated itself in the speech of some educated Southerners. The spelling with *c*, which doubtless owed its former popularity to the influence of French *coter*, was common in the sixteenth century, although there are not wanting signs to show that even then it was gradually being replaced by the Latinized form with *qu*-. Thus it is interesting to note that the form *coted*, which appears in the 1570-edition of Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, was changed to

¹ See Horn, HNG., § 183, 2.

² See *often* in NED.

³ Cf. Jones, *Pron. of Eng.*, § 36.

quoted in the edition of 1596. Shakespeare¹ does not hesitate to write the word with *c* as well as with *qu*; whereas Ben Jonson,² true to his love of classic forms, prefers the spelling with *qu*. The latest example of the *c*-form, according to the NED., bears the date 1640; and in this very year Daines³ says that *q* before *uo* has the sound of *k*, as in *quoth*, *quotient*. Again, Cooper in 1685, as well as Jones in 1701, pronounces *k* in *quote*. As late, indeed, as 1780 Sheridan still prescribes the same sound in *quotation*; but Walker observes that "quote and quotation are perfectly regular, and ought never to be pronounced as some do, *cote* and *cotation*."⁴

Whether, then, the word *quote* was spelled with *c* or with *qu*, the pronunciation with *k* must have been popular among cultured speakers from the close of the fourteenth until far down into the eighteenth century.

The NED. takes *quote* to be an adaptation of mediæval Latin *quotāre*, while Skeat derives the English word directly from MF. *quoter*.

On the interchange of *c* and *qu*, consult the NED., under *q*. Compare also Horn⁵ and Jespersen.⁶

Those speakers who sound "qu" as *k* in *quote* probably realize that most Southerners regard this pronunciation as old-fashioned and incorrect.

16. **g—dz**

| | | |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | <i>g</i> | <i>dz</i> |
| · <i>oleomargarine</i> | 30 | 198 |

The comment of the NED. on this word is apt in the light of Southern usage: "Often mispronounced. . . , as if spelt *-margarine*."

The NED. derives *margarine* from the French word of the same form. Skeat says that *margarine* is a "barbarous formation from *margar-ic* (*acid*), a substance supposed to be present in certain fats; from *margar-*, as in *Margar-et*, F. *Marguerite*, lit. 'pearl.'"⁷

Oleo is from Latin *oleum*.

¹ *Coate*, for instance, L. L. L. II. I. 246; *coted*, IV. III. 87. As used here, now obsolete.

² *Volpone* II. i. 13; with the meaning "take note of."

³ Rösler und Brotanek's *Daines*, p. 46.

⁴ *Principles*, § 415.

⁵ HNG, § 175, 3.

⁶ MEG. 2. 327.

⁷ See Skeat, *Ety. Dict.*

17. f—v.

| | | |
|---------------|----------|----------|
| | <i>f</i> | <i>v</i> |
| <i>nephew</i> | 214 | 22 |

As *nephew* is adopted from OF. *neveu*, the pronunciation with *v* is the older and historically the more accurate; but the spelling with *ph*, which became common in early Modern English, has left its mark in the wide vogue of the pronunciation with *f*.

Ph often takes the place of *f* in English, the substitution being at one time regarded as more learned and more exact. Sometimes the so-called "etymological" *ph* ousts an older *v* in English, as in *Stephen*, which is ME. *Steuene*,¹ from OF. *estivenne*, Latin *Stephanus* (-m). The use of *ph* in *nephew* has not been brought about, I believe, by the desire to make the word resemble Latin *nepōs* (*nepōtem*) more closely, but by the false, pedantic notion that the symbol of classic origin is here preferable to the ordinary, every-day *v*. If the *ph* in *nephew* were really due to an imitation of the *p* in Latin *nepōs*, we ought to hear now a variation between *p* and *v*,—or between *p* and *f*, as in *diphthong*,—rather than between *f* and *v*. Compare the *p* in ME. *spere*,² which is derived from OF. *espere*, but which was subsequently conformed to Latin *sphaera*, and then acquired the sound of *f* from the spelling.

Nevertheless, there is found in the fifteenth century a curious form, namely *neveu*, that does betray the influence of Latin *nepōs*: the scribe evidently wished to hold on to the Latin *p*, though he was at the same time unwilling to give up the French *v*. Similar Latinizations, as *receptoir*, *doivent*, *febvre*, may be observed in Middle French.³

Jones seems to have been familiar with the sound of both *f* and *v* in *nephew*,⁴ whereas Lediard (1725) and Walker recognize only the latter consonant.

The final vowel of *nephew* is often somewhat shortened, and is generally advanced toward the out-position; in quality the vowel wavers between narrow and wide, the former sound being preferred by careful speakers.

18. j in figure.

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| | with <i>j</i> | without <i>j</i> |
| <i>figure</i> | 210 | 25 |

¹ As in *King Horn*, l. 667. *U* is graphic for *v*.

² Cf. dialectal *spear* for *sphere*; see Storm, *Eng. Phil.*², II, 823.

³ See Meyer-Lübke, *Historische Gram.* I, § 27.

⁴ See Ekwall's *Jones*, pp. 8, 55.

Sweet¹ gives the *j*-less form; Jespersen,² too, observes that this is still the pronunciation "except with some Americans"; while Storm³ notes that the pronunciation without *j*, though now usual, was looked upon as "shockingly vulgar" by the preceding generation, and was ridiculed in the spelling *figger* by Marryat, Dickens, and other novelists. Most cultured Southerners probably still regard *figger* as incorrect, if not positively vulgar.

Horn⁴ thinks the development of *j* in *figure* is the result of the spelling.

Figure is adopted from AF. *figure*.

19. *jū*—*ū*.

| | <i>jū</i> | <i>ū</i> |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|
| <i>absolute</i> | 18 | 223 |
| <i>assume</i> | 11 | 230 |
| <i>deuce</i> | 22 | 219 |
| <i>dude</i> | 15 | 226 |
| <i>lieu</i> | 26 | 215 |
| <i>presume</i> | 15 | 226 |
| <i>pursuit</i> | 6 | 235 |
| <i>resolution</i> | 11 | 230 |
| <i>sue</i> | 6 | 235 |
| <i>suit</i> | 7 | 234 |
| <i>superstition</i> | 16 | 225 |
| <i>Susan</i> | 8 | 233 |

A. It is evident that the South is opposed to the use of *j* in these words. In England, on the contrary, *j* is commonly heard, although it appears to be omitted by some speakers in a few cases, especially after *l* and *s*, as in *resolution*, *Susan*.⁵

B. The South goes hand in hand with England in generally retaining the *j* after *t*, *d*, and *n*, as in *tune*, *duty*, *new*; the pronunciation *tūn*, or *dūti*, or *nū* would at once mark an American as being from some other part of this country, or at least as having fallen under a non-Southern influence. It is curious to note, therefore, that the South is overwhelmingly in favor of omitting the *j* after *d* in the two words *deuce* and *dude*.

C. In the former the loss of the *j* must undoubtedly be ascribed to the humorous, satiric, slang character of the word, which has been common in exclamatory phrases since the middle

¹ *Pr. of Spoken English*, p. 64. ² MEG., p. 262. ³ *Eng. Phil.*, I, 381.

⁴ HNG., p. 128; but cf. Jespersen, MEG., p. 262.

⁵ See Rippmann, *Sounds*, p. 70; Jespersen, MEG., 13. 73; 13. 74.

of the seventeenth century, and the colloquial effect of which modern authors sometimes try to heighten by the use of the ludicrous spelling *doose*. The derived form *deuced* is also occasionally written *doosed*, as in the NED.'s quotation from Trollope, *The Claverings*, XI: " 'Upon my word she's a doosed good-looking little thing,' said Archie."

As an exclamation, the word *deuce* is thought by the editor of the NED. to have come perhaps from a similar expression in Low German—*de duus!* *wat de duus!* But as a term employed in the sense of *two*,—for instance, in the game of tennis, and at dice or cards,—the word is known to be an adoption of French *deux*, OF. *deus*.¹ Whether Skeat is right in holding the interjection *deuce* to be merely the same word as this latter *deuce* is a matter of small moment here; but it is apposite to observe that the humorous, colloquial *deuce* has forced its omission of *j* also on the word which signifies two at dice or cards. If *deuce* had been employed only in the sense of two, the word would have retained its *j*-sound in Southern speech. Such a form, for example, as *Deuteronomy*, in spite of its learned origin, is almost universally pronounced with *j* in the first syllable.

D. In the latter word *dude*, the loss of *j* may also be attributed to some extent, though not entirely, to the ludicrous pictures that the word conjures up in one's mind. As a Southerner might drop the *j* to intensify the comical effect of *dude*, so a Northerner might insert the *j*, each contrary to his usual practice, in order to produce a precisely similar result. Furthermore, it is significant that *dude* came into vogue in a section of America where the omission of *j* after *d* is regular and widespread. "The new coined word 'dude,'" says the *North Adams Transcript*, of June 24, 1883, "has travelled over the country with a great deal of rapidity since but two months ago it grew into general use in New York."² Southerners naturally adopted the word in the pronunciation with which they first became familiar—that is, the New York pronunciation without *j*.

The NED. leaves the origin of *dude* unsolved, whereas Skeat³ considers the word to be a loan from German *Dude*, "a foolish fellow," which is in turn an abbreviation of Low German *Duden-dop*, *Duden-kop*, "a lazy fellow."

¹ See NED.

² See quotation in the NED.

³ See Skeat, *Ety. Dict.*

E. If we disregard *deuce* and *dude*, we shall find that the difference between the Southern and the British pronunciation of the other words in the list points to a similar diversity in the English dialects of the eighteenth century.¹ At the close of the first quarter of this century, Lediard² recognizes both *jū* and *ū* in a large number of words, such as *dew*, *new*, *pursuit*, *stew*, *suit*, *suitor*. Walker,³ however, brands as corrupt the pronunciation of *dew* and *new* as *dū* and *nū*, while Smart⁴ is likewise outspoken in his condemnation of this practice. "Perhaps it is necessary," says the latter, "to notice a vulgar pronunciation of the *u*, which takes place in many words, and which may be instanced by *duty*, *lucid*, *tune*, *tube*, *new*; pronounced dooty, loocid, toon, toob, noo. This very gross error cannot be too carefully avoided." Most Southerners would probably give their assent to Smart's dictum, except with regard to *lucid*; while, on the other hand, many educated Americans have adopted all the pronunciations that Smart so vigorously condemns. So far as America, therefore, is concerned, the one pronunciation is just as correct as the other, each being actually employed by many cultured people

F. It may not be out of place to say a word on the nature of the *jū*-sounds. The first element of this group wavers between a high, narrow *i* and a relaxed *j*, except at the beginning of a word, where *j* is the rule. The second element is often considerably advanced:⁵ while, if it is fully long and stressed, as in *new njū*, the *ū*-element tends to receive what the Germans call "zweigipflige Betonung"—literally, *two-peaked stress*. Perhaps a third of my students, however, seem to pronounce a level-stress diphthong—which may be indicated by *iū*—in such words as *dew*, *few*, *new*, *tune*, making the one element as prominent as the other.⁶ The stress seldom lies unmistakably on the first element of *iū*.

20. s—z.

| | s | z |
|-------------------|-----|-----|
| <i>absolve</i> | 187 | 54 |
| <i>asthma</i> | 131 | 110 |
| <i>Chinese</i> | 18 | 223 |
| <i>conclusive</i> | 135 | 106 |

¹ The loss of *j*, however, doubtless began much earlier; see Horn, *Untersuchungen*, p. 40.

² See EEP., iv, 1046. ³ See *Principles*, § 265. ⁴ See *Grammar*, p. 160.

⁵ Cf. my article in *Eng. Stud.*, XLI, 1, 70 ff.

⁶ Cf. Jespersen, *Lehrbuch der Phonetik*, § 214.

| | s | z |
|--------------------|-----|-----|
| <i>desist</i> | 80 | 161 |
| <i>designate</i> | 65 | 176 |
| <i>evasive</i> | 96 | 145 |
| <i>exclusive</i> | 101 | 139 |
| <i>explosive</i> | 104 | 137 |
| <i>gooseberry</i> | 211 | 30 |
| <i>Japanese</i> | 21 | 220 |
| <i>Jerusalem</i> | 139 | 102 |
| <i>mistletoe</i> | 223 | 18 |
| <i>newspaper</i> | 91 | 150 |
| <i>parse</i> | 114 | 127 |
| <i>persist</i> | 105 | 136 |
| <i>raspberry</i> | 89 | 152 |
| <i>suffice</i> | 227 | 14 |
| <i>Texas</i> | 181 | 60 |
| <i>transact</i> | 90 | 151 |
| <i>transitive</i> | 148 | 93 |
| <i>translate</i> | 121 | 120 |
| <i>transparent</i> | 140 | 101 |
| <i>unison</i> | 131 | 110 |
| <i>vase</i> | 205 | 36 |
| <i>venison</i> | 89 | 152 |

A. The weakening of *s* to *z* in *absolve*, *desist*, *persist*, illustrates the operation of Verner's Law in English, and requires no further comment. As these are compound words, the change not infrequently fails to take place.

B. The words *asthma*, *gooseberry*, *mistletoe*, and *raspberry* belong together, because they may all have assimilation of *s* to *z* before a following voiced consonant. Before the change occurs, *θ* in *asthma*, *t* in *mistletoe*, and *p* in *raspberry* become silent. But *θ* in *asthma* is occasionally heard. For these well-known phenomena, references are hardly necessary.¹

Gooseberry preserves the narrow *ū*: 'gūs-, 'gūzberi.

C. As for *newspaper*, it more usually keeps the *z* in Southern speech, the reverse assimilation of *z* to *s* before the voiceless consonant being prevented by analogy of the *z* in *news*. Sweet² pronounces *s* in *newspaper*, but the NED. gives *z* only.

D. *Designate* is a modern formation from the participial stem of Latin *dēsīgnāre*, and hence often has the sound of *s*. The *z* is due to association with *design*, a verb that came into English from Latin *dēsīgnāre*, through the medium of French *désigner*.

¹ See, however, HNG., § 209; MEG., pp. 224, 225, 231.

² See *Pr. of Spoken English*, p. 74.

E. The ending *-ese*, as in *Chinese, Japanese*, is generally assumed to be an adaptation of OF. *-eis*, but Wawra¹ shows that the English suffix is taken from the Italian *-ese*; for the AF. *-eis* would have given formations like the present substantives *burgess, harness*. In the pronunciation with *z* Wawra sees, first, the influence of such plurals as *bases, Socrates*, and, secondly, the strength of the erroneous idea that “s” in *Chinese, Japanese*, etc., is a sign of the plural. To these two forces one may add a third; namely, the rhythmic shifting of the accent from the suffix to the first syllable in groups like “Chinese music,” “Maltese lace,” where *s* would naturally tend to be weakened to *z*. As to the *s*-sound, Wawra thinks it to be the result of the modern tendency to keep *s* voiceless in loan-words.

F. A very interesting variation between *s* and *z* is that which is heard in the Southern pronunciation of intervocalic “s” in the ending *-ive*, or rather,—to be historically accurate,—in “s” plus *-ive*. In order to find out the origin of this interchange one should observe the divergent history of the suffix *-ive*, as shown, for example, in the following words:

abusive, adopted from French *abusif, -ive*.

evasive, adaptation of French *évasif, -ive*.

exclusive, adaptation of med. Latin *exclūsivus (-m)*.

explosive, from a Latin type *explōsivus (-m)*. Cf. French *explosif, -ive*.

As intervocalic *s* has the sound of *z* in French; *z* is regularly retained in words borrowed from that language, unless some extraneous influence, or subsequent development in English, has intervened to obscure the present relationship between the *z*-sounds in the two languages. Hence the sound of *z* in French *abusive* and *évasive* would certainly have remained in the corresponding English words if the latter had not come into conflict with words like *exclusive, explosive*, which are either borrowed from Latin or formed by analogy from Latin participles, and which consequently are now pronounced with *s* in imitation of the sound of intervocalic *s* in Latin.

To keep the French *z* in *-ive*, however, apart from the Latin *s* in the same ending would have been manifestly too difficult a task for even the most ardent classicist. It is still often impossible, as is well known, to say whether a word of Latin origin has come

¹ See Wawra, pp. 23-29.

straight into English from Latin, or indirectly through French. The two methods of pronunciation, therefore, have probably exerted a mutual influence on each other; and though the pronunciation with *z* in most cases is ignored by modern dictionaries, it still maintains a vigorous existence in Southern speech.

It may be well to cite a few examples in illustration of the conflict between the French *z* and the classic *s*. Thus Gill, in the words *Joseph* and *poesy*, prefers the *s* of Latin *Isōēp-h*, *poēsīs*; but in translating the Latin *hyssopus*, he discards the *h* and uses a *z*, a pronunciation which is in accord, it is true, with (*h*)*ysope*, the OE. loan from Latin,¹ as well as with ME. and OF. *ysope*. Walker allows either *s* or *z* in *hyssop*; indeed, the learned pronunciation with *s* seems only in recent times to have displaced the older *z*.

Gill likewise has *z* in *miser*,² because this word, though taken from Latin, was originally common in the sense not only of "avaricious," but also of "wretched," and hence was associated with *misery* and *miserable*, which owe their *z* to the French sources. But Gill pronounces *s* in *philosopher*,³ the classic form of which established itself during the sixteenth century, whereas Chaucer uses the form *philosophre*,⁴ from Anglo-French or Old French, and sounds the *s* as *z*.

One may compare, yet again, the *z* in OF. and ME. *crisolite*, (*h*)*eresie*, *ypocrisie*, *Pharise*, with the modern, learned pronunciation of *s* in *chrysolite*, *heresy*, *hypocrisy*, *Pharisee*.

Let us take another word that figures in the contest between the Romance *z* and the classic *s*. The *s*, namely, in *isolated* was pronounced by Walker as *z*; and Walker was historically accurate, inasmuch as this form is an adaptation of the Italian *isolato*.⁵ Within recent times, however, *isolated* has passed under the dominion of the classical loans,—cf. *desolate*,—and is now

¹ For OE. intervocalic *z* from Latin *s*, cf. OE. *cāser*, *teosol*, *glēsan* (from *glōse) respectively with Latin *caesar*, *tessera*, *glōssa*. See also Wawra, p. 22, as to the time when classical scholars in England began to retain the voiceless *s* in words adapted from Latin.

² See Jiriczek's *Gill*, p. 50.

³ See Jiriczek's *Gill*, p. 83.

⁴ *Prologue* 299. Skeat, in his school edition of the *Prologue*, p. 94, is wrong, I think, in giving the *s*-sound to Chaucer's pronunciation; cf. the fourteenth-century spelling *philozofre*. Skeat's transcription is doubtless a typographical error.

⁵ See Skeat, *Ety. Dict.*; but cf. also the NED.

generally assigned an *s* by the orthoepists. But some speakers still use *z*.

I recall here that Bullokar gives the sound of *z* to the *s* in *desolate*,¹ a word of Latin origin. Is it possible that Bullokar gets the *z* in *desolate* from *desolation*,² a noun that may have come into English through French and not directly from Latin? If this is not true, then his *z* in *desolate*, a loan from Latin *dēsō-lātus* (-*m*), would seem to show that he is merely following what he asserts to be the general practice of his day with reference to intervocalic *s* in Latin; that is, he sounds the *s* as *z*.³ It is a fact that he pronounces *z* in the Latin words *jactuōsē*, *invīsus*, *miser*, *mūsīs*, *vitiōsī*, *Thraso*.⁴

But to return to the ending *-sive*. Jespersen⁵ considers the retention of the *s* in *-sive* to be due solely to the operation of Verner's well-known law in English; and it is no doubt true that the strong stress before the *s* has co-operated with the learned influence in preventing the change of *s* to *z*. The immense popularity, on the other hand, of the *z*-sound in the Southern dialect may be traced, perhaps to some extent, to the sway of the *z* in those words which, like *abusive*, *evasive*, came into English directly from French.

Besides the French origin of *z* in *-sive* there is a second force at work in favor of this sound: the cause of *z*, *tō-wit*, has been strengthened by the appearance of such pairs as *abuse—abusive*, *amuse—amusive*, *diffuse—diffusive*, *infuse—infusive*, many speakers using *z* in the adjectives on account of the *z* in the verbs. It is perhaps for this reason that Smart assigns *z* to *abusive*.⁶ As to *amusive*, which is a comparatively recent formation from *amuse*, it seems generally to preserve the *z* of the verb, less often having *s* by analogy of the *s* in *conclusive*, *explosive*, and similar words.

Yet another influence shows itself in the Southern pronunciation of *z* in *-sive*—the influence of the nouns ending in *-sion*. Exactly to what extent the ζ in *conclusion*, *explosion*, for instance, is responsible for the *z* in *conclusive*, *explosive*, it would be perhaps impossible to say; but I note that a similar analogy,—though the

¹ Plessow's *Bullokar*, p. 326; Hauck, p. 47.

² Note Miss Soames's *z* in *desolation*: *Intro. to Phonetics, Reader*, p. 29.

³ Plessow, pp. 319–321.

⁴ Plessow, pp. 256, 258, 259, 265.

⁵ MEG. p. 204.

⁶ *Grammar*, p. 160.

change is in this case from voice to breath,—appears in a common substitution of *f* for *z* in *erasure* by reason of the *s* in *erase*. Other nouns of this type, such as *composure*, *exposure*, always retain the *z*-sound.

It should not be overlooked, on the contrary, that the sound of *s* in *-sive* likewise possesses an ally in such pairs as *diffuse* (adj.)—*diffusive*, *profuse*—*profusive*, and probably *conduce*—*conducive*.

G. The *z* in *-sive* suggests the question, “Why has the *s* in *-osity* been invariably preserved?” Thus the word *curiosity*, which is derived from OF. *curioseté*, has *z* in Middle English; and this sound ought certainly, in the light of the variation between *s* and *z* in *-sive*, to have found an echo in the Southern dialect. That *s* is never pronounced as *z* in *-osity*,—whether this ending belongs to words taken from French or straight from Latin,—is largely, if not altogether, due to the obstructive influence of the *s* in the corresponding adjective suffix *-ous* (*-ose*); compare, for example, *generosity*, *impetuosity*, *monstrosity*, *pomposity*, *porosity*, *verbosity*, with *generous*, *impetuous*, *monstrous*, *pompous*, *porous*, *verbose*.

The *z* in Hart’s *kuriowitz*¹ is scarcely a continuation of the *z* in ME. *curiosite*, but doubtless was conformed to the adjective *curious*, which Hart writes *kuriuz*, and in which he possibly employed either *s* or *z*, according to the initial sound of the following word.

II. As to the ending *-sory*, it generally maintains the sound of *s*, owing to the learned character of the adjectives in which it appears; some of these, indeed, like *collusory*, *lusory*, *persuasory*, are now become rare or obsolete. An exception is the word *advisory*, which takes its *z* from the verb *advise*. The adjective *divisory* also has *z*, under the influence of the *z* in *divisor*, the latter taking its *z* either from French *diviseur*, or from the old *z*-sound in *division*.

I. It is not surprising that modern ortheopists do not give the *z*-sound in *-sive* except in a few rare cases;² for dictionary makers ought naturally to be cautious about adopting pronunciations which do violence to well-established standards. Common as the

¹ See Jespersen’s *Hart*, pp. 16, 114.

² Note Buchanan’s *z* in *decisive* (1766). Murray also, in his *Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, p. 136, points out that the *s* in *-sive* is often voiced in Scotch pronunciation.

ʒ is in *excursion*, this sound seems but recently to have made its appearance in a dictionary transcription of the word; while the ʒ in *equation* did not receive recognition in *Webster's New International* until the year 1910. Writing to me under date of Sept. 6, 1911, the publishers of this work kindly conveyed the following information with respect to the vogue of the ʒ-sound in the latter word: "You may be interested in knowing that this particular word was sent out to a large number of careful speakers, including teachers of speaking, college presidents, and the like, both in the United States and England, and that fully half of the replies gave 'zhūn' as the preferred pronunciation."

J. That most Southerners of middle and advanced age are surprised to hear *equation* pronounced in any other way than with ʒ is indisputably true. This word is remarkable in being the only one in which the suffix *-tion* contains the sound of ʒ as well as *f*. The only plausible explanation of the ʒ is that it has arisen by analogy of the ʒ in the ending *-sion* of words like *evasion*, *invasion*, *occasion*. We can see the operation of a similar analogy in the change of *f* to ʒ in the final syllable of *excursion* (§21, *B*); nor is the confusion of the suffix *-tion* with *-sion* distinctively modern. Already in late Middle and early Modern English the suffix *-cion* (*-tion*) sometimes changes place with *-sion*. Thus Langland has the spelling *conclucioun*,¹ in which the intervocalic "c" in all probability indicates the sound of *s*; whereas Chaucer, recognizing the word as an adoption of French *conclusion*, retains the *z*-sound in his *conclusioun*.² The struggle between the two sounds—*s* and *z*—is perhaps continued by Caxton in his *conclucions*³ by the side of *conclusion*.⁴ Coverdale writes *conclucion*⁵ and *confucion*.⁶ The accuracy of Chaucer's scholarship is again attested by his spelling *confusioun*.⁷

Some other words in which a historically correct *-sio(u)n*, where "s" has the sound of *z*, became confused with *-cio(u)n*, a ME. suffix of different origin, are *delusion*, *effusion*, *occasion*, *persuasion*, and *provision*. For these forms the NED. may be consulted.

Although ME. *-sioun* is often purely graphic for *-cioun*,⁸ the contrary substitution of "c" for "s" in the words which I have

¹ *Rich. Redeles* IV. 68.

² *H. Fame* I. 103.

³ *Chesse* III., V. Gvj. [NED.]

⁴ *Eneydos* XXII. 85. [NED.]

⁵ *Eccles.* X.

⁶ *Ps.* XXX. 1.

⁷ *The Frankeleyns Tale*, 869.

⁸ See *Friesshammer*, pp. 67, 68, 71; and *Lekebusch*, pp. 92, 93.

cited may mean that the sound of *s* has actually replaced the sound of *z*. That this change has in truth occurred is, unfortunately, not susceptible of final proof. Neumann,¹ for instance, takes the "c" in *noyced*, *cauce*, *conclusion*, and *pricon*, forms that he finds in the *Paston Letters*, to be purely a bad spelling for the sound of *z*. Hoevelmann,² too, gives a few examples in which "c" apparently has the value of *z* in Middle English. These are *asyce* (=MnE. *assize*), *cauce* (=MnE. *cause*), and *noyce* (=MnE. *noise*). Now *asyce* rimes in the poem *Emare* with words that have the sound of *s*—namely, with *pryse*³ (=MnE. *price*), *pryce*, a variant spelling of ME. *pryse*, and *Galys*⁴ (=MnE. *Galicía*). The conclusion seems inevitable that here at least the "c" in *asyce* is equivalent to *s*. Another rime in *Emare*, *aryce* (=MnE. *arise*) with *pryce*, l. 260, presents a difficulty; but the "c" in *aryce* may well denote the *s*-sound through formal association with the endings *-ice* (*-yce*) and *-ise* of words like *justice*, *-ise*, *sacrifyce -ise*, *servyce -ise*, *suffice -ise*. As for the forms *conclusion*, *noyced*, *cauce* (*cauce*), and *pricon*, the "c" in them may represent *z*; yet such spellings as the sixteenth-century *cause* and *prissoun*, *preassoun* point, though not unerringly, to a pronunciation with *s* in two of these words.⁵

Whether, at length, the substantive *noise* was beginning to take the sound of *s* in Middle English, as witnessed apparently by the form *noyce*, is a question that perhaps cannot be answered to everybody's satisfaction. If the "c" in *noyce* really denotes *s*,—and I am convinced that it sometimes does,—then the *s* is the result of the effort to distinguish the substantive from the corresponding verb. Here Bullokar's *s* in *noise*⁶ is significant, as is also the occurrence of the same pronunciation in Modern English dialects.⁷

The *z*-sound in ME. *-sio(u)n* regularly becomes the modern ζ , as in *occasion*, whereas the *s*-sound in ME. *-cio(u)n* gives the modern

¹ See *Paston Letters*, p. 72.

² *Zum Kons. der Altfranz Lehnwörter*, p. 67.

³ Cf. Chaucer's rimes in *s*: *prys—wys*, *Prol.* 67; *pris—flour-de-lys*, *ibid.*, 237.

⁴ See *Emare* ll. 748, 830, 912 respectively. The final *e* in *pryse*, *pryce* is silent.

⁵ For "ss" with the value of *z*, see Hoevelmann, p. 67; Neumann, p. 89. But cf. Süßbier, *Cely Papers*, p. 67.

⁶ See Plessow, p. 326.

⁷ See Franzmeyer, p. 73.

f, as in *nation*. The *f*-sound in *equation* is therefore historical, springing from ME. *equacio(u)n*, which in turn is adapted from Latin *aequātiōnem*, while the present alternative sound with *ʒ* is clearly due to confusion with the suffix *-sion*.

K. The noun *Jerusalem*, ultimately of Hebrew origin, is derived from Latin *Hierosolyma*, by way of AF.-OF. *Jerusalem*, and certainly keeps the sound of *z* in Middle English.¹ The modern pronunciation with *s* is typical of the learned tendency to imitate the *s* in the Latin and Greek forms of the word.

L. Of the other words in the *s-z* list, *parse* is one of the most interesting. Skeat observes that "to parse is to declare 'quae pars orationis' what *part* of speech a word is. It is merely the L. *pars* used familiarly."² The NED. notes that the *s*-sound in *parse* is historical, "and accords with the analogy of all words in *-rse*,"—a view which is confirmed by the sixteenth and seventeenth-century spellings *parce* and *pearce*.³ Walker allows only *s* in *parse*, nor is the *z*-sound yet recognized by some of the modern dictionaries.

The origin of the *z* in *parse* has, so far as I know, not yet been fully explained. Nevertheless the solution of the problem is really very simple: the *z* in the verb *parse* has arisen by analogy of the *z* which distinguishes certain verbs from the corresponding substantives, as in *grease* (vb.)—*grease*, *use* (vb.)—*use*, *advise* (vb.)—*advice*, *excuse* (vb.)—*excuse*, *house* (vb.)—*house*, etc. It should be noted, little bearing as the fact may have on the modern *z* in *parse*, that the substantive *pars*⁴ is actually found among writers of the fourteenth century, as in the following passage:⁵

The sevethen maister taught his pars
And the wit of the seoven ars.

Some substantives which formerly had the *s*-sound are now pronounced with the *z* of the related verbs. Note the earlier *s*, for instance, in Daines's *mus*,⁶ Bullokar's *nois*,⁷ and Wallis's *prais*.⁸

¹ As in Chaucer, *Prolog*. 463.

² *Ety. Diet.*

³ Observe Bullokar's *parc'ing*; see Plessow, pp. 339, 376.

⁴ From OF. *Pars*, plural of *part*; see NED.

⁵ *King Alis*. 665. Quoted by the NED., under *pars*. *s* in *pars* is, of course, voiceless.

⁶ See Rösler und Brotanek, p. 32. ⁷ See Plessow, p. 326 ⁸ See Morel, p. 76.

Walker gives the sound of *s* to the substantive *rise*, but most people now regard this pronunciation as pedantic.

The verb *purpose*, on the other hand, has given up its *z* for the *s* of the substantive.¹ Similarly, *practise*, from the OF. verb *practiser*, had *z* in the fifteenth century, as witnessed by the spelling *practize*, but now has *s* after the substantive. Curiously enough, the substantive *practice*, which is recognized to be a "back-formation" from the verb, first had *z*, being subsequently refashioned, in the sixteenth century, to accord with the ending *-ice* of nouns like *justice*, *malice*.

The change of *s* to *z* in *parse* doubtless began first in such forms as *parses*, *parsing*, where, by reason of the loss of the *r*-sound, *s* was brought between two vowels, and could the more readily shift to *z*. Compare the variation between the *s* of the singular *house* and the *z* of the plural *houses*.

M. The verb *suffice* is taken from AF. *suffis-*, the stem seen in the OF. participle *suffisant*, and regularly has the sound of *z* in Middle English; the form with "c," as in Chaucer's *suff'yce*,² is fashioned partly after the model of Latin *sufficere*,³ and partly under the influence of words like *sacrifice -ise*, *service -ise*, which already in Old French show confusion of the suffix *-ise* with *-ice*.⁴

The spelling-pronunciation with the sound of *s* seems to be gaining the upper hand in the South.

N. The *z*-sound in the final syllable of *Texas* is due to lack of stress; but the *s*, which I take to be the earlier pronunciation, often resists the change. The second vowel wavers between *i* and *ə*.

With the etymology of *Texas* we are not primarily concerned. "Le mot *Texas*," says a French traveler, "dans le dialecte des Indiens signifie *bled*; on le prononce *Tekas*."⁵ This explanation of the meaning of *Texas* is now known to be wrong. An Indian word, it signifies "friends" or "allies," and was a general name "applying to a large group of tribes, some 50 or more in number, who are customarily allied."⁶ It is said to be derived from the

¹ See Horn, HNG., § 207; cf. Jespersen's *Hart*, p. 115.

² *Boethius V. Prose* 1, i, 24.

³ Cf. AF. *sufficient* with the by-form *suffisantes* (plural)—from Latin *sufficientem*. See Skeat, *Notes on English Etymology*, p. 458.

⁴ Schwan-Behrens, § 193 A.

⁵ See *Le Champ-D'Asile*, p. 1, fn. *Bled* is Mod. French *blé*.

⁶ See Hodge, *Handbook of American Indians*, II, 739-741.

Tachies, "a tribe of Indians whose descendants, called Ionies or Inies, now live in the Indian Territory."¹

Some early spellings of the name—Spanish, French, and English—are given by Hodge: *Teias*, *Teyas* 1541, *Texas* 1689, *Teisa* 1691; *Laousteque* 1699, *Tecas* 1716; *Tayas* 1719; *Tackies* 1805, *Tachies*, *Yachies* 1806. It was through the Spanish travelers that the French and the English became acquainted with the word.²

O. Towards the close of the sixteenth century, *s*, when followed by a strong vowel and preceded by a weak syllable, began to change to *z*; hence *z* in *transact* is perfectly regular, while *s* in *transitive* and *translate* is normally maintained. The remarkable feature of the Southern *trans-* is the extent to which the *z*-sound has been transferred by analogy to words in which *s* should be the rule, the substitution often taking place even before a voiceless consonant, as shown by the figures for *transparent*.

Walker does not recognize *z* in *trans-*.

P. *Unison* is derived from MF. *unisson*; consequently the *s*-sound is historically exact in the English word, even if the "ss" in French is not etymological. *Comparison* is another word in which the present pronunciation reproduces the *s* of its MF. source—*caparasson*. Then, too, *-ison* naturally keeps the *s* in a large number of proper names like *Denison*, *Ellison*, *Morrison*, which are formed with the patronymic suffix *-son*.

But the ending *-(i)son* is not invariably entitled to the sound of *s*. In the words *orison* and *venison*, for instance, the modern *z* has come down from the same sound in Middle English; cf. the *z* in AF. *oraison* and *veneysun*.

A third group of words in *-(i)son* remains to be considered: it consists of those in which a historical *z* is now replaced by *s*. A notable example is *comparison*, which is derived from OF. *comparison*, and hence regularly has *z* in Middle English. Already in the fifteenth century, however, there appear the forms *comparsoun* and *comparicon*. Wawra³ thinks that both the present *comparison* and the ME. *comparicon* may be the result of a compromise between the early *comparison*, with its *z*-sound, and the synco-

¹ Lippincott's *Pronouncing Gazetteer*.

² In tracing the source of the word *Texas*, I have been materially aided by the suggestions of my friend and colleague, Dr. Walter L. Fleming, professor of History.

³ See Wawra, pp. 32-33.

pated form *comparson*, in which he assumes devocalization of *z* after *r*. In taking for granted a change of *z* to *s* after *r*, Wawra has in mind, I suppose, the force of the English tendency to pronounce *s* in the group consisting of vowel plus *-rson*, as in *arson*, *parson*; for, since *r* is voiced, it could hardly of itself cause an adjacent voiced consonant to become voiceless. I note that the ME. forms of the modern *garrison* include *garzone* as well as *garzone*.

But Wawra's ingenious explanation, though not altogether convincing, may be correct. A parallel development has taken place in the legal word *jettison*, which as an adoption of AF. *gettison* undoubtedly first had the sound of *z*. In the sixteenth century, however, the *z* was assimilated to *s* after *t* in the shortened pronunciation *jetson*,—cf. the modern *jetsam*,—and when *jettison* subsequently was restored, it took its *s* from the syncopated form.¹ If ME. *comparson* is older than *comparicon*,—a point that the NED., unfortunately, neglects to settle,—Wawra's solution can be accepted as definitive. If, however, *comparicon* is older than *comparson*, we must account for the *s*-sound in some other way.

There is still another class of words in *-(i)son*; namely, those which, like the poetic *benison*, show a conflict between *z* and a historical *s*. *Benison* ought to have the sound of *s* in Middle English; for this word is derived ultimately from Latin *benedictionem*, a form that is reproduced normally by OF. *beniçon*. But such ME. spellings as *beniçon*, *benysson*, by the side of *benison*,² *benzown*, furnish evidence of the uncertainty that ME. writers felt with regard to the correct pronunciation. Shakespeare has the form *benizon*;³ Walker gives *z* only, whereas the modern dictionaries are divided between the two sounds, the *s* of the NED. and *The Standard*, for example, being in direct contrast with the *z* of *The Century*. The latest edition of Webster's *New International* prefers *z* to *s* in *benison*.

It has been suggested that the *z* in *benison* is due to association with *orison*. Be this as it may, the history of *benison* and other words of similar form shows that the ending *-(i)son* in English is historically entitled sometimes to *z* and sometimes to *s*. Hence

¹ Cf. the NED. under *jettison*.

² Note Chaucer's form, *The Marchantes Tale*, 1365, in which *s* has the value of *z*.

³ *Lear*, iv, vi, 228.

there are no good grounds for surprise if the *z* in *venison* is now and then replaced by *s*, or if, on the other hand, the *s* in *unison* displays a tendency to give way to *z*; for such a result is the natural consequence of the confusion that has arisen, for one reason or another, in the English mind with respect to the proper sound of *s* in the ending *-(i)son*. I do not know how else to account for the seventeenth-century spelling of *caparison* with *z*; and I am inclined to think that the present *s* in *comparison*, as contrasted, say, with Bullokar's *z*, is not a survival of ME. *compariçon*, but has developed simply through formal association with the large number of words in which the *s* of the ending *-(i)son* is etymological.

I have no data on the loss of *i* in *venison*, except that in a class of 35 students the *i* was omitted by 11 and pronounced by 24.

Q. Of the 205 students who have *s* in *vase*, all sound the vowel like that in *base*. Of the thirty-six who have *z* in *vase*, only four pronounce the vowel like the *ā* in *father*; the remaining thirty-two make *vase* rime with *base*.

As *vase* is adapted from the French word of similar form, the *z*-sound is the one that we should expect to find in English; but the spelling-pronunciation, in rime with *base*, is far the more popular in the South. In the eighteenth century *vase* was made to rime with *base* by Buchanan, Kenrick, and Sheridan, with *maze* by Walker, and with *cause* by Elphinstou. The last pronunciation represents an attempt, not uncommon in early Modern English, to imitate the continental *a*-sound; observe, for instance, Bob Acres' exquisite pun on the French *pas* in the following passage:

"I never valued your cross-over two couple—figure in—right and left—and I'd foot it with e'er a captain in the county!—but these outlandish heathen Allemandes and Cotillons are quite beyond me!—I shall never prosper at 'em, that's sure—mine are true-born English legs—they don't understand their curst French lingo!—their Pas this, and Pas that, and Pas t'other—d—n me! my feet don't like to be called Paws! no, 'tis certain I have most Antigallican toes!"²

The present *ā*-sound in *vase*, which has arisen, of course, from an effort to preserve the French vowel, is comparatively rare, and is regarded by many Southerners as being very artificial.

¹ See Plessow, pp. 157, 367, 371.

² *The Rivals*, III, IV, 31 ff.

R. To the foregoing discussion of the *s* and *z* sounds, I wish to subjoin a few remarks on the pronunciation of the word *calaboose* and the abbreviation of *Mrs.*, though these forms, strictly speaking, do not lie within the limits of my theme.

S. The editor of the NED. derives *calaboose* from the Spanish *calabozo* through the medium of negro-French *calabouse*. As the negro patois has no orthography, the form *calabouse* represents, I presume, what the editor thinks would be the normal French spelling of the negro pronunciation. But the *z*-sound which the NED. assigns to the "s" of *calaboose* is unknown in the South, where the "s" invariably retains its voiceless character, as, for example, in the following stanza of a negro song:

I went on board de oder day
To hear wot de boatmen had to say.
Den I let my passion loose,
An' dey jammed me fast in de calaboose.¹

The Southern *s* in *'kaləbūs* points to a negro-French **calabousse*,—in which the double "s" indicates the voiceless sound,—just as the *s* in *bagasse* springs from French *bagasse*, which is itself an adaptation of Spanish *bagazo*. One may compare, further, *caparison*, from MF. *caparasson*, with Spanish *caparazon*. Again, the change of the penultimate vowel in Spanish *calabozo* to *u* in **calabousse* is analogous to that which has taken place in the derivation of French *mousse* from Spanish *mozo*.² Only one point remains to be observed here; namely, that the "z" of *calabozo* has the sound of *s* in American Spanish.³

T. The Southern pronunciation of the title *Mrs.* as *miziz* is heard, I believe, nowhere else in the United States; it is a criterion by which the highest court in the land may safely judge whether a person is Southern by birth, descent, and breeding. Why do Southerners alone among Americans prefer to sound the medial "s" in *Mrs.* as *z*? This is a question to which it would be difficult to find a satisfactory answer; but there is a well-known phonetic law that can be cited in explanation of the change of *s* to *z* in *Mrs.* When we pronounce, for instance, the words "Mrs. Jones," we usually place the chief stress not on the title,

¹ Barrère and Leland, p. 209.

² See Nyrop, *Gram. Hist.*, I, § 45.

³ See Fortier, *Louisiana Studies*, pp. 203, 209; Hanssen, *Span. Gram.*, § 17, 2.

but on the proper name, while to the former we assign weak or medium stress—between which it is not always easy to draw a sharp line. The removal of the stress from the title accounts, then, for the change of *misiz dʒounz* to *miziz dʒounz*, precisely as “s” is weakened to z, say, in the final syllable of *enemies*. The fact that the medial *s* in *misiz* is surrounded by voiced sounds naturally co-operates in the shift of *s* to *z*.

In rapid, careless speech *miziz* may be shortened to *miz* by haplogy.¹

The NED. makes the following comment on *Mrs.* :

“In the latter half of the 17th c. there was a general tendency to confine the use of written abbreviations to words of inferior syntactical importance, such as prefixed titles. The form *Mrs.* for *mistress* therefore fell into disuse exc. when prefixed to a name; and in this position the writing of the full form gradually became unusual. The contracted pronunciation, which in other applications of the word has never been more than a vulgarism (see *Missis*), became, for the prefixed title, first a permitted colloquial license, and ultimately the only allowable pronunciation. When this stage was reached, *Mrs.* (with the contracted pronunciation) became a distinct word from *mistress*. As to the chronology of these changes evidence is wanting; but it may be noted that Walker 1828 says that *mistress* as a title of civility is pronounced *missis*, and that ‘to pronounce the word as it is written would, in these cases, appear quaint and pedantick.’”

Mistress, of which *Mrs.* is an abbreviation, is adopted from OF. *maïstresse*=Modern French *maitresse*.

The powerful influence of the spelling prevents the *s*-sound in the title *Miss* from undergoing the change to *z*.

21. *f*—*z*.

| | <i>f</i> | <i>z</i> |
|------------------|----------|----------|
| <i>ambrosia</i> | 81 | 160 |
| <i>Asia</i> | 94 | 147 |
| <i>nausea</i> | 48 | 193 |
| <i>excursion</i> | 15 | 226 |
| <i>version</i> | 94 | 147 |

A. As *ambrosia*, *Asia*, and *nausea* are learned borrowings from Latin words of similar form, all three should at present have the sound of *s* or *f*. But *ambrosia* must early have come under

¹ Cf. Nyrop, as before, I, § 514.

the influence of *ambrose*, a word which takes its *z* from French *ambroise*; hence *ambrosia* is now assigned a *z* or *ʒ* by reputable dictionaries. Sheridan has *f* in *ambrosia*, while Walker, who pronounces *ʒ* in the adjective *ambrosial*, shows by his remarks on *ambrosia* that he considers *ʒ* to be the proper sound, and that his *f* in the noun should be ascribed to the carelessness of the printer.

In *Asia*, *nausea*, and similar words great variety of pronunciation prevails. Thus one may hear *eifə*, *eifiə*, *eifjə*, *n̄fə*, *n̄fiə*, *nofiə*, *nofjə*, in all of which *ʒ* often replaces *f*. *Nausea* is also pronounced *n̄siə*, *n̄ziə*; *ambrosia* has *-ziə*, *-ʒiə*, *-ʒjə*, *-ʒə*, besides *-fiə*, *-fə*, *-fjə*.

The *i* before *ə* in *eifiə*, etc., is high and narrow. For the diphthong *ei*, see my article in *Eng. Stud.* 41, 1, 75.

It is perhaps needless to call attention to the well-known fact that *f* and *ʒ* in these words are developed respectively from the combinations *s + j*, *z + j*.

B. Following the loss of *r* in *excursion*, the *f* in *excursion* has almost invariably become voiced in Southern speech by analogy of such words as *delusion*, *division*, *occasion*.¹ Even the more literary *version* has been unable to resist the change, though this noun maintains its *f* more successfully than does *excursion*. In the latter word, indeed, the *ʒ*-sound is practically universal.

The present *f* is historically correct; cf. the *s* in Latin *excursionem* and French *version*. See § 20, J.

22. *tf*—*f*.

| | <i>tf</i> | <i>f</i> |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| <i>chivalry</i> | 21 | 219 |

Chivalry came into English through AF. *chevalerie*, and long preserved the initial *tf*; in fact, the NED. gives *tf* by the side of *f*. Walker records the pronunciation with *tf* only, and Campbell evidently makes the word alliterate with *charge* in the line from "Hohenlinden"²

And charge with all thy chivalry.

Nowadays this pronunciation is seldom heard in the South, the word usually having an initial *f* as if it were a loan from modern French. Compare *chevalier*, which, likewise of AF. origin,³ has

¹ Cf. my article on "The Southern R," p. 10.

² I owe this note to Wyld, *Hist. Study*, p. 364.

³ AF. *chevalier*.

fashioned anew its form and, to some extent, its pronunciation after modern French *chevalier*.

23. *tf*—*dʒ*.

| | <i>tf</i> | <i>dʒ</i> |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>ostrich</i> | 191 | 50 |
| <i>ostriches</i> | 165 | 76 |
| <i>spinach, spinage</i> | 168 | 73 |

A. *Ostrich* is an adoption of OF. *ostruche*. The pronunciation with *dʒ* was not unknown in the fourteenth century, as shown by the form *ostrig*, which dates from 1388.¹ Jones,² who uses the spelling *estrich*, recognizes both pronunciations. Walker notes that the word is “more frequently pronounced *ostridge*, and by Shakespeare is written *estridge*.”³

B. *Spinach*, or *spinage*, which appears in Middle English as *speneche*,⁴ is derived from OF. *espinache, espinaige*. In 1622 Mason writes the plural *spinages*.⁵ Walker gives the form *spinage* only.

The figures show that for the South the influence of the spelling with “ch” has proved stronger than the tendency to weaken *tf* into *dʒ* in unstressed syllables.⁶ It should be observed that the change to *dʒ* takes place somewhat more frequently in the plural than in the singular of *ostrich*.

24. *ltf*—*lf*.

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---|-----|
| <i>gulch</i> | <i>galtsh</i> | } | 102 |
| <i>Welch</i> | <i>weltf</i> | | |
| <i>Welsh</i> | <i>welf</i> | | |
| <i>gulch</i> | <i>galtf</i> | } | 62 |
| <i>Welch</i> | <i>weltf</i> | | |
| <i>Welsh</i> | <i>welf</i> | | |
| <i>gulch</i> | <i>gal</i> | } | 40 |
| <i>Welch</i> | <i>welf</i> | | |
| <i>Welsh</i> | <i>welf</i> | | |

A. I do not feel at all sure of the accuracy of the figures on *ltf* and *lf*; for the dissimilarity of *ltf* to *lf* is not merely less conspicuous to the ear than the phonetic script indicates: the sonority

¹ See the NED.

² See Ekwall's *Jones*, p. 36.

³ “All plum'd like estridges”. . . I H IV. 1. 98.

⁴ See Skeat, *Ety. Dict.*

⁵ See Brotanek's *Mason*, p. 80.

⁶ Cf. Kluge, in *Grundriss*, I, 1001.

of the *t* itself varies in the individual speaker largely according to the energy and speed of his utterance. One thing, however, is certain: many Southerners actually distinguish *Welch* from *Welsh*, using *ltf* in the former and *lf* in the latter. This difference rests on the variation in the modern spelling of the two words.

The group *lf* is more common in England than in America.

B. *Gulch*, in the sense of "ravine," may be related to *gulch*, an obsolete verb meaning "to swallow."

C. *Welsh*, as well as the proper names *Welch* and *Walsh*, is descended from OE. *Wælic*, *Wælic*, *f* in ME. *walsh*¹ reproducing the OE. suffix *-isc* of *Wælic*. Exactly when the form *Welch*, which was a common spelling of Welsh in early modern English, first occurs, I am unable to say. The signification of *welche*, in *Piers the Plowman*, V, 199, is not altogether clear. In 1547 Salesbury² retains the historical *f*, whereas Butler³ and Daines⁴ use the spelling with "ch," to which they give the sound of *tf*. Walker has *lf* in *filch*, *milch*, etc., while Smart,⁵ who writes *Welch* for *Welsh*, observes that many orthoepists pronounce *tf* in *squelch*, *branch*, and similar words, though he himself uses *f*.⁶

The modern spelling *Welsh* is the result of a learned effort to restore the old "sh" of Middle English; whereas the former vogue of "ch" was certainly due to the development of a *t*-glide between the sounds of *l* and *f*, the word then falling in with *belch*, *milch*, etc., in which "ch" at first had the value of *tf*. There is no doubt that *Scotch*, a contraction of *Scottish*, would take the form *Scotsh* but for the analogy of words like *botch*, *catch*, *watch*, and that French owes its *-nch*, whether this group be pronounced as *ntf* or *nf*, to the influence of *bench*, *inch*, *pinch*, etc. The fact is, moreover, sometimes overlooked that the pronunciation of *nf* in *French*, a word which arose by compression of OE. *Frencise*,⁷ is found in Middle English,⁸ being used, for instance, by Chaucer⁹ in the well-known lines:

¹ See *Piers the Plowman*, V, 324.

² EEP., III, 768.

³ Eichler's *Butler*, pp. (6), (7), 23.

⁴ Rösler und Brotanek's *Daines*, p. 26.

⁵ *Gram.*, p. 218.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 216. On the loss of *t* in *ltf*, see Jespersen, MEG., p. 224.

⁷ See Morsbach, *Ursprung*, p. 97; ten Brink, § 113, a.

⁸ For ME. *French(e)*, see Kluge in *Grundriss* I, 993.

⁹ *Prol.*, 124-126.

And Frenssh she spak full faire and fetisly
 After the scole of Stratford-atte-Bowe,
 For Frenssh of Parys was to hire unknowe.

25. *ntf*—*nf*.

| | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|
| | <i>ntf</i> | <i>nf</i> |
| <i>bench</i> | 139 | 9 |

Bench, from OE. *benc*, appears regularly in Middle English as *benche*, "ch" having the value of *tf*.

While Butler¹ remarks that *t* is "always spared" after a consonant, his examples—*bench*, *finch*, *belch*, *filch*, *birch*, *church*—show that he has in mind the spelling only. The *t* in *bench* is retained by Daines² and Price,³ but is omitted by Jones⁴ in all words spelled with *-nch*. Gill⁵ has *f* in *finch* and *French*.

It is clear that very few Southerners drop the *t* between *n* and *f*. In the formation, by the way, of *ntf* the point of the tongue remains in contact with the upper gums a moment after the soft palate closes the nose passage. If the point-contact, however, is released simultaneously with the rise of the soft palate, the *t* of course disappears.

On the current British pronunciation, in which *t* is often lost in *ntf*, one may consult Sweet⁶ and Lloyd.⁷

For the distribution of the two groups in the English dialects, see Wright.⁸

26. *ndʒ*—*nʒ*.

| | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------|
| | <i>ndʒ</i> | <i>nʒ</i> |
| <i>strange</i> | 136 | 15 |

ndʒ is original in *strange*, from OF. *estrange*, the omission of *d* being parallel to that of *t* in *ntf*. See § 25.

Jespersen thinks that perhaps the first mention of the loss of *d* in this group was made by Batchelor in 1809. Walker retains the *d*, though he omits the *t* in the corresponding voiceless combination *tf* after *n*.

The difference between *ndʒ* and *nʒ* proved too puzzling for many of my correspondents; some failed to indicate their preference, while others asserted that they pronounced neither group in

¹ See Eichler's *Butler*, p. 23.

² See Rösler und Brotanek's *Daines*, p. 28.

³ EEP. IV. 1003.

⁴ See Ekwall's *Jones*, p. 79.

⁵ See the Glossar in Jiriczek's *Gill*.

⁶ HES. § 930.

⁷ *Die Neueren Sprachen*, Feb. 1905, p. 589.

⁸ EDG., § 342.

strange! My own observation leads me to believe that almost all Southerners pronounce the *d*.

27. **n—ŋ.**

| | n | ŋ |
|--------------------|-----|----|
| <i>banquet</i> | 221 | 20 |
| <i>concave</i> | 229 | 12 |
| <i>concourse</i> | 234 | 7 |
| <i>conquest</i> | 222 | 19 |
| <i>income</i> | 237 | 4 |
| <i>inquisitive</i> | 236 | 5 |
| <i>melancholy</i> | 236 | 5 |
| <i>tranquil</i> | 225 | 16 |

The question here is merely whether the point nasal shall remain, or shall undergo assimilation to the back nasal before the following back stop *k*. The South is in every case overwhelmingly in favor of retaining the point nasal. In England, on the other hand, the back nasal is the regular sound in the words *banquet*¹ and *conquest*,² and is often heard in *melancholy*.³ Jespersen⁴ inclined to think that *melancholy* always has the back nasal in British usage, though the NED. assigns the point nasal to this word.

28. **Omission of h.**

| | with h | without h |
|-------------------|--------|-----------|
| <i>Birmingham</i> | 215 | 26 |
| <i>herb</i> | 47 | 195 |
| <i>herbage</i> | 61 | 180 |
| <i>homage</i> | 183 | 58 |
| <i>humble</i> | 104 | 137 |
| <i>humor</i> | 69 | 172 |

A. Rhythmic stress often preserves the *h* in *Birmingham*; the *h* varies in clearness, and the last vowel wavers in quality between *æ* and *ə*, though a pure *ə* is seldom heard.

B. As Koeppl⁵ has traced the history of the *h*-sound in *herb*, *homage*, *humble*, and *humor*, I will merely observe here that the pronunciation without *h* has come down from Middle English forms,⁶ whereas the modern pronunciation with *h* follows the ety-

¹ Soames, *Introduction to the Study of Phonetics, Reader*, p. 13.

² Lloyd, *Northern English*, p. 94; Jones, *Phonetic Transcriptions*, p. 17.

³ Sweet, *Pr. of Spoken English*, p. 55; Rippmann, *Sounds*, p. 106.

⁴ MEG., p. 358.

⁵ See *Spelling-Pronunciations*, pp. 4-6.

⁶ On *h* in the French sources, cf. Nyrop, *Gram. Hist.*, 1, § 478.

mological spelling. The South seems still to prefer the omission of *h* except in the somewhat literary *homage*. With respect to British usage Rippmann¹ says that *h* "is now pronounced in Standard English in *herb, hospital, humble, humour* (a fair number of educated speakers still pronounce this word without *h*)."² Englishmen would no doubt regard the failure to sound the *h* in *homage* as incorrect or old-fashioned.

STRESS.

29. Verbs in -ate.

| | Stressed on the | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | first syllable | second syllable |
| <i>compensate</i> | 224 | 11 |
| <i>concentrate</i> | 228 | 12 |
| <i>contemplate</i> | 224 | 16 |
| <i>demonstrate</i> | 190 | 47 |
| <i>illustrate</i> | 169 | 62 |

Walker stresses the second syllable in these verbs, because it is long by position in the Latin sources. The shift of the stress to the first syllable is due partly to analogy of verbs like *animate, celebrate, personate*, and partly to the influence of such substantives as *compensation, concentration, contemplation*.³

In a comprehensive and enlightening note on the stress of *contemplate*, the editor of the NED. remarks that since the third quarter of the nineteenth century the antepenult stress has "more and more prevailed," and that the penult stress begins "to have a flavour of age." "This is," he adds, "the common tendency with all verbs in -ate."

Several of my correspondents, whose replies I have not included, use both pronunciations of *demonstrate* and *illustrate*.

I have thrown out a few replies in which the accent was placed on the ending of *compensate, illustrate*, the students probably mistaking the secondary for the chief stress. In this connection I note, however, that Tamson³ cites the verbs *confiscate, subordinate* as having end-stress in the second edition of Bailey's *Dictionary*, published in 1736.

¹ *Sounds*, p. 52.

² Cf. Jespersen, *Lehrbuch der Phonetik*, § 229.

³ *Word-Stress in English*, p. 103.

30. **Frontier.**

| <i>frontier</i> | Stressed on the | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | first syllable | second syllable |
| | 81 | 143 |

Of the eighty-one speakers who stress the first syllable, forty give to it the vowel sound of *a*; forty-one, the sound of *o*. Of the 143 who stress the final syllable, eighty have the vowel *a*; the other sixty-three have *o*. Cf. § 7, C.

The present variation in the stress of this word is chiefly, if not altogether, the result of rhythm; compare the stress in "'Frontier Day'" with that in "a bleak fron'tier." In a similar manner the end-stress of words like *Castile*, *Cayenne*, *Mobile* tends to shift to the first syllable, as often respectively in *Castile soap*,¹ *Cayenne pepper*, *Mobile Bay*. Van Draat's observation on the stress of *contents*, *detail*, *access*, etc., is pertinent here: "Some people always stress the same syllable no matter what the rhythm would require; others shift the stress at random, led by no considerations of rhythm; others again vary it to satisfy metrical movement of the sentence."²

One may add that the analogy of the root-stress in native words, together with what Jespersen³ calls "value-stress," may have been a factor in the change of the stress from the second to the first syllable. Moreover, the early appearance of the verb, in 1579, no doubt helped to fix the accent on the first syllable of the noun. Note the contrast between the stress of noun and verb in pairs like '*accent* (n.)—*ac'cent* (vb.)', '*outlook* (n.)—*out'look* (vb.)'.

In addition to the replies recorded above there were three from speakers who indicate that they stress both syllables of *frontier*. As an isolated word, *frontier* may indeed have this kind of stress; in connected discourse, on the contrary, absolutely level stress in *frontier* is seldom heard.

¹ Thus Walker stresses the first syllable in *Castile soap*. The obsolete *Castle-soap*, as in Ben Jonson and Addison, takes its form and stress not from *Castile* in Spain, but from *castle*, an adoption of Old Northern French *castel*. See the NED.

² See *Rhythm in English Prose*, p. 60.

³ Cf. MEG., pp. 151-152.

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AN EASTERN KENTUCKY DIALECT WORD-LIST.

- afore**, *adv.* and *conj.* Before.
- against**, *conj.* By the time that; e. g., "I'll get there *against* you do."
- ailing**, *adj.* Ill, or slightly so.
- all the further**. As far as; e. g., "That's *all the further* I intend to go."
- as how**. That, e. g., "I heard *as how* there was a quarrel."
- ǎx**, *v.* Ask.
- back**, *v. tr.* To mount; used of a horse.
- back out**. To dare or challenge; e. g., "I'll *back you out* to do it."
- backings**, *n.* A grade of whisky intermediate in strength between "first-shot" (q. v.) and "singlings" (q. v.). V. logings.
- beastie**, *n.* Horse; especially common in the plural.
- bee-gum**, *n.* Bee-hive.
- belong**, *v. int.* An auxiliary indicating duty or obligation; e. g., "Do I *belong* to chop the wood?" = "Must I (shall I) chop the wood?"
- born**, *v. tr.* To give birth to; e. g., "The mare *borned* a colt."
- bōw**, *v. tr.* To strike; used primarily by rivermen of a raft, as in "The raft *bowed* a snag." Also with extension of application; e. g., "I was running across a pasture and *bowed* a post before I knowed it."
- branch**, *n.* A small stream or brook.
- bran-fired**, *adv.* Very; used only before 'new'; e. g., "His hat is *bran-fired* new."
- brāsh or brēsh**, *n.* Brush.
- briggity**, *adj.* Headstrong, stubborn, "bigoted."
- brung-on**, *adj.* Newly arrived or imported; applied to new-comers, or to styles and methods lately introduced; e. g., "a *brung-on* suit of clothes." "Is he *brung-on* or is he a citizen" (q. v.)? V. fotch(ed)-on.
- bush-hacking**, *n.* A social gathering upon invitation to assist the host in clearing new land of trees or underbrush, he in turn providing a feast, dance, or other diversion for his helpers.
- cātridge**, *n.* Cartridge; also used as a collective, as in "How many *cat-ridge* have you?"
- cāzen**, *n.* Cause, e. g., "You are the *cazen* of all the trouble."
- cāzen**, *v. tr.* To cause; e. g., "You *cazened* me to do it."
- certain**, *adj.* Pronounced sartin.
- chairman**, *n.* Pronounced sherman.
- chist**, *n.* Chest.
- chunk**, *v. tr.* To hurl or throw; e. g., "He *chunked* a rock at me."
- citizen**, *n.* A native of a locality, as distinguished from a new-comer.
- clerk**, *n.* Pronounced clark.
- clever**, *adj.* Obliging, genial, kindly disposed.
- craw-dad**, *n.* Cray-fish.
- cutter**, *n.* A term of approval, applied to persons; e. g., "He's a *cutter*," meaning "a good fellow." Cf. hum-dinger.

deadening, *n.* A clearing made in the forest by girdling the trees.

dip, *n.* Cream, as used in coffee.

done. Used idiomatically in the expression, "I wasn't *done* it." = "I was not the one who did it."

dough-bēater, *n.* Wife.

dumper, *n.* A tobacco grower who refuses to pool his crop, but sells as soon as the "pool" has forced the price up, thus enjoying an advantage which he did not aid in bringing about.

ĕnd, *n.* and *v.* Pronounced ĕĕnd.

ĕngern, *n.* Onion.

fād die = If I had to die, a phrase of asseveration; e. g., "*Fad die*, I'll do it." Also "had die."

failing-disease, *n.* Consumption, tuberculosis.

fēnce, *n.* Pronounced fāyence.

ferninst, *prep.* Near to, adjoining.

ferriner, *n.* Foreigner, any one not a native of the immediate vicinity.

first-shot, *n.* The last and therefore strongest run of whiskey from the still.

follow, *v. tr.* To pursue as an occupation; e. g., "He *follows* picking the banjo."

fōteh(ed)-on, *adj.* The same as brung-on, *q. v.*

fūss, *n.* and *v.* Pronounced furs.

gallery, *n.* Porch or veranda.

gone. Pronounced gorn.

granny-hatchet, *n.* The gray lizard, *sceloporus undulatus*.

grōcer, *n.* A small hut where the "rat" (*q. v.*) sells illicit whiskey.

hand-going, *adv.* In succession; e. g., "He was there two days *hand-going*."

hog-back, *n.* An independent voter, a bolter. Political slang, arising in Breathitt County about 1905.

hog-back, *v. tr.* To abandon; e. g., "He *hog-backed* his party."

horn, *n.* A dram of whiskey.

houses, *n.* A dwelling of more than one room.

huldy, *n.* Chicken; Negro term.

hum-dinger, *n.* A term of emphatic approval, applied to both persons and things.

imp, *v. tr.* To imitate.

kill weeds. Used specifically, meaning to hoe corn, or maize.

lay, *v. tr.* Warrant, dare say; e. g., "I'll *lay* he won't do that again."

lay-by. To finish the cultivation of any crop, especially maize.

lie down. Specifically, to go to bed.

like. An adjectival suffix (cf. -ish, as in greenish) tempering the idea in the word, e. g., "She is sick-*like* (=somewhat ill) to-day."

lōgings, *n.* A grade of whiskey intermediate in strength between first-shot (*q. v.*) and singlings (*q. v.*) V. backings.

long-sweetening, *n.* Sorghum molasses used in coffee for sugar. Cf. short-sweetening.

lumber, *v. int.* To hasten in a clumsy manner; e. g., "He *lumbered* away as soon as he heard the shot."

- mencing.** Commencing. Cf. -recting.
- merchant.** Pronounced mǎrchant.
- mercy.** Pronounced mǎrcy and mǎssy.
- might, n.** A large quantity; e. g., "He is selling a *might* of timber lately." Cf. power.
- mout, v.** Might; e. g., "He *mout* 'a done it."
- nǎry a step.** Not at all, (cf. French *ne . . . pas*); e. g., "I won't do it *nary a step*."
- nor, conj.** Than; e. g., "He's better *nor* you."
- of, prep.** With; as in, "What's the matter *of* you?"
- on-; un-.** A separative or negative prefix, as in *ontie*, *ondo*, *onlucky*, etc.
- onct, adv.** Once.
- ought.** Pronounced ǔrt.
- pack, v. tr.** To carry, bear.
- pack-off on.** To blame; e. g., "He packed it off on me."="He held me to account for it."
- parcel.** Pronounced pǎssel.
- parsnip.** Pronounced pǎsnip.
- pǎart, adj.** (=pert). 1. sound in health; 2. mentally keen, alert.
- pǎime** (pǎime-, plǎime-) blank, *adv.* Point-blank; e. g., "I say *pǎime*-blank that I'm right."
- pōke, n.** A paper bag.
- pōppet-doll, n.** A homemade (rag) doll.
- power, n.** A large quantity; used as "might," above.
- prettynǎart** (=pretty near it), *adv.* Almost; e. g., "He was *prettynǎart* sick."
- quǎre- (queer-) turned, adj.** Odd, eccentric; applied only to persons.
- rǎdish.** Pronounced rǎddish.
- range, n.** Pasturage, usually unenclosed.
- rat, n.** One who peddles, or otherwise retails, "moonshine" whiskey "on the sly."
- recting.** Correcting. Cf. -mencing.
- red-nose, n.** Discouragement, "the blues."
- red-nose, v. int.** To be downcast or discouraged.
- rise of.** More than; e. g., "It's the *rise of* two miles from here to town."
- run out.** Applied to the subsidence of a stream after a freshet; e. g., "The creek *run out* yesterday."
- rusty, n.** A prank or caper; used chiefly in the phrase "cut a *rusty*," meaning play a prank or do a "stunt."
- saucer.** Pronounced sǎsser.
- scamp, v. tr.** To strike slightly, to graze; e. g., "The tree fell and just *scamped* my shoulder." Cf. scimp.
- set up with.** To call upon a woman in courtship; e. g., "He's *a-setting up with* Blue Joe's daughter."
- settlements, n.** An Eastern Kentucky expression used to designate the more populated district lying in the central part of the state.
- several, adj.** Used only in reference to groups of about one hundred or more, even to thousands.
- shank o' the evening.** Latter part of the afternoon.

- shawny**, *n.* An (unidentified) plant cooked as "greens."
shindy, *n.* A dance; a caper. Also "*shindig*" and "shisty."
short-sweetening, *n.* Sugar. Cf. long-sweetening.
singlings, *n.* The first weak run of whiskey from the still. Cf. first-shot.
sistren, *n.* Sisters, chiefly heard in the phrase, "brethren and *sistren*."
slick, *v. tr.* To cheat; e. g., "He *slicked* him good in that trade."
slowcome, *n.* A lazy, sluggish fellow.
snack, *n.* A light meal, luncheon.
sōze. (=so as); so that; e. g., "I came *soze* I can help you."
spark, *v. tr.* and *abs.* To pay court to; e. g., "He's out *sparking* every night." "He *sparks* every girl he sees."
sparrow-grass, *n.* Fox-grass, a small variety growing in fields of maize. This meaning is confined to Eastern Kentucky. In the central portion it means "asparagus."
speckled jaek, *n.* An (unidentified) plant cooked as "greens."
squack, *n.* The ordinary gray squirrel.
stōtin-bōttle, *n.* A sluggard, or dullard.
stranger, *n.* A title used in personal address to one not a native of the locality.
take up. To indict; e. g., "I'll *take you up* for stealing."
talk to one's plate. To "say grace," return thanks at table, e. g., "Stranger, *talk to your plate*." Cf. "Wait on the table."
tear up the patch. To rant.
tight, *adj.* About two-thirds drunk.
tofore, *adv.* and *prep.* Before.
tohind, *adv.* and *prep.* Behind.
tōte, *v., tr.* To carry. Supposed to be of Negro origin, but common in districts in the Cumberland Mountains where Negroes have never lived.
trick, *n.* 1. A small child; 2. a term of scorn, as in "You're a pretty *trick*!"; 3. an anecdote; 4. a good fellow, a "brick."
truck-patch, *n.* Garden.
tuckered out. Exhausted, worn out.
turkle, *n.* Turtle.
turn, *n.* A small grist, about two bushels.
twiet, *adv.* Twice.
ūs. Pronounced ūrs.
wait on the table. To "say grace." Cf. "talk to one's plate."
wārnēt, *n.* Walnut.
warrant, *v., tr.* To indict; e. g., "The grand jury *warranted* him for stealing."
whäck, *n.* An agreement, a "go;" e. g., "That's a *whack*!"
white-eye on. To desert, to abandon; e. g., "He *white-eyed on* us."
without, *conj.* Unless; e. g., "I won't try it *without* you help me."
yearn, *v.* Earn.
yerb (or *yārb*), *n.* Herb.

HUBERT G. SHEARIN.

A SECOND WORD-LIST FROM NEBRASKA.

The following word-list, compiled from material reported by students in the University of Nebraska, supplements that given in "Dialect Speech in Nebraska," published in *Dialect Notes*, III, 1. Unless note to other effect is made, each word given place on the list was known to a number of collectors, six at least, coming generally from different sections of the state.

A

adverage, *n., adj.* Occasional for *average*.

apperflappety, *n.* Willingness or obligingness. "Will you give me that, please?" "With the greatest of apperflappety."

artic, *n.* Frequent for *arctic*, overshoe.

assimulate, *v.* Frequent for *assimilate*.

B

batting, *pres. ptc.* Going about in an aimless, or harum-scarum manner. "She went batting along the street."

beaner, *n.* Term of appreciation, or compliment; equivalent to fine or excellent. "That new dress is a beaner," "That story is a beaner."

bib-an-tucker (*v*), *n.* Clothes. In usage, always preceded by *best*. "She wore her best bib-an-tucker."

blixen, *n.* Used only in phrase, "cold as blixen," meaning extremely cold.

brashy (*æ*), *adj.* Having a tendency to fall sick easily, from some passing ailment. "My little girl is so brashy." Reported from Polk County, Neb.

bugsarn, *interj.*, expressing annoyance, or exasperation. "Bugsarn (it), it's going to rain." Not common.

bumbersoll, *n.* A blend of *umbrella* and *parasol*, used facetiously. Compare *bumbershoot*.

bunkumquint, *adj.* Fine, excellent. "Say, that looks bunkumquint."

business, *n.* Indefinite designation, like *thingumbob*, *dingus*, etc. "Where's that business I want?" (meaning screw-driver).

by, *prep.* Used in sense of *to*. "I go by the house," "I go by school," (meaning *to*). Used chiefly by foreigners, German-Russians, Bohemians, etc. Used also in sense of *with*, "He was by my Eddie," chiefly by foreign settlers.

C

ca·darup, *v.* About the same meaning as *cavort*. "My little girl climbed on the table and *cadaruped* over it, knocking off a china plate." "Quit *cadaruping* around here and settle down."

cantankerous, *adj.* Contentious. Very common.

catawampus, **cattywampus**, *adj.* (1) Crosswise, diagonal, (2) askew, awry. Compare *catercornered*, etc. "The clothesline ran *catawampus* in the backyard," "He nailed the clamp on the board *catawampus*," "He wears his hat *catawampus* over one ear."

clatchy, *adj.* Cluttered. "This room is as *clatchy* as a second-hand store." Reported by one contributor.

clatty, *adj.* (1) Same meaning as *clatchy*. "How *clatty* this room is!" Reported by one contributor. (2) Meaning damp, or moist, "The air feels *clatty* this morning." Reported by one contributor.

cloudesley-shovel, *n.* Awkward or lethargic person. "You big *cloudesley-shovel*, wake up." Reported by one contributor as used for years, quite without consciousness of its origin, by her parents. The latter are of Scotch and English origin.

compushity, *n.* Same meaning as *compush*, or *compushency*,—blends of *compulsion* and *push*, or *urgency*.

coon's age, *n. phr.* A long time. "I've not seen you in a *coon's age*."

coozy, *n.* Occasional for *cozy*. "Sit there in the *coozy* corner."

criticalar, *adj.* A blend of *critical* and *particular*, used facetiously.

crucial, *adj.* A blend of *crucial* and *critical*; not facetious. Known only to two contributors; perhaps a "nonce-formation."

culbert, *n.* Common for *culvert*.

curleycues, or **quirlycues**, *n. pl.* Flourishes, as in writing or in figure skating.

D

da·bimit, *interj.*, expressing annoyance. "Dabimit, I've forgotten that," "Oh, dabimit it all! Why didn't you go?"

dingbatty, *adj.* Half crazy, imbecile. "That fellow is *dingbatty*."

dingblastit, *interj.*, expressing annoyance or exasperation. "Dingblastit, he didn't come." Compare also *dingblast*. "Dingblast this machine, anyway."

dinkum, *n.* Indefinite expression, like *thingumbob*, or *dingus*. "The man is not worth a *pewter dinkum*."

diphtherobia, *n.* Apparently a blend of *diphtheria* and *hydrophobia*. "I fear Johnny has the *diphtherobia*." Use serious, not facetious. Rare.

dippy, *adj.* Foolish, idiotic; about the same as *daffy*. "He was *dippy* about her."

discombobolation, *n.* Discomfiture, state of being upset, or much shaken. "That will cause much *discombobolation*," "His *discombobolation* was complete." There is also a verb, to **discombobolate**.

discumfuddledest, *adj.* Intensive of *fuddled*; very much bewildered, or shaken.

doggonedest, *adj.* Intensive of *doggoned*, as a term of reprobation. Compare *doggone* it. "Doggone it! You are the doggonedest kid I ever seen."

dogswawsted, *excl.*, expressing exasperation, annoyance, or surprise. "I'll be dogswawsted."

doobobbus, doobobbis, *n.* Vague designation used when the exact word is not recalled, or is purposely avoided. "Hasn't she a cute doobobbus on her head?" "Did you find that doobobbis I wanted?"

doogood, *n.* Same meaning and usage as *doobobbus*. See also forms like *doodabbus, doodinkus*, etc.

doozy, *adj.* "Sporty," or "flossy."

dreen, *n.* or *v.* Frequent pronunciation of *drain*.

E

eenamost, *adv.* Almost. Not common.

eeny, *adj.* Occasional pronunciation of *any*.

eujifferous, *adj.* Grand, fine, splendid. "I had a perfectly eujifferous time." Reported from Lancaster County.

except, *v.* Used very commonly for *accept*, by confusion. "I except the invitation with pleasure."

expludersity, *n.* Willingness, obligingness. "Will you please pick up my pencil?" "With the greatest of expludersity." Reported from Gosper County.

expugn, *v.* Apparently a blend of *expunge* and *impugn*. "Was his testimony expugned?" Reported as in use by one family. Not a conscious coinage.

extra-ordinary, *adj.* As common a pronunciation as that with contraction of the second syllable.

F

faunch, (*o*), *v.* Storm or rant about, be angry. "How she will faunch when she hears it!" "The father fairly faunched when he found that his children had played truant."

faze, *n.* Touch. "The boy threw the ball at the girl, but it never fazed her."

flippercanorious, *adj.* Fine, grand; about the same as *scrumptious*. "I feel flippercanorious, to-day."

floozy, (*á, u*), *adj.* "Flossy," or "sporty." "You look floozy to-day." "What a floozy hat!"

Used also as a noun. Defined by one contributor as a young woman to whom attention is paid, "John took his floozy to the baseball game;" by another as a term sometimes used of waitresses, or shopgirls, "From which floozy did you get that?"

forgettery, *n.* Facetious for memory; or poor memory. "I have a good forgettery," "I'll store that in my forgettery."

four-flusher, *n.* Bluffer; one who cannot "make good."

frag-grant, *adj.* Common pronunciation of *fragrant*.

fruiice, *n.* A blend of *fruit* and *juice*. Name used in the late nineties, and for some time thereafter for a non-alcoholic punch, or drink, served at receptions, etc.; especially by those interested in temperance reform. Conscious coinage.

G

gazabo, *n.* An officious person; an odd, queer, or stupid person. "He's a regular gazabo," "I went down town, and some gazabo directed me to the wrong place," "See that gazabo, with his hat on in church." Term of disparagement.

gee-whackerjawed, *adj.* Askew, or awry.

geke, *n.* Awkward fellow, guy. "Isn't that fellow a queer, crazy geke?"

get, *v.* Understand. "Do you get me?"

gillie, (*g*), *n.* Term of slight disparagement; a rather stupid or foolish person. "He's a gillie, he doesn't know beans."

glim, *n.* Light. "Give me a glim." "Douse the glim."

gom, **gaum** (*o*), *v.* To be smeared, or stuck. "My eyes were gaumed together."

goozlum, **googlum**, *n.* Used of syrup, molasses, etc., at table. "Pass the goozlum for these flapjacks."

grandiferous, *adj.* Intensive extension of *grand*. "We had a grandiferous time at the hop."

graveyard stew, *n.* Bread and milk stew. "We had graveyard stew for the whole week."

groundhog, *n.* Sausage. "Give us that there groundhog."

gumswizzled, **I'll be**, *exclm.*, expressing annoyance, or surprise. "You never went? Well, I'll be gumswizzled!"

H

happenchance, **happenstance**, *n.* Happening, circumstance. Used facetiously. Blend-formations.

happident, *n.* Contamination of *happening* and *accident*. Reported as current, in serious usage, in Polk County.

hay, *v.* To feed hay. "Go and hay the stock."

heave, *v.* Vulgar for *vomit*.

honey-bunch, **honey-bun**, *n.* Terms of endearment; darling, sweetheart.

hoopel, *n.* Occasional variant of *hoop*.

hoopendaddy, *n.* Indefinite expression, like *thingumbob*, etc.; usually refers to food. "Pass me some of that hoopendaddy."

hoppergrass, *n.* Facetious inversion of *grasshopper*.

hop-toad, *n.* Common for *toad*.

horn, *v.* Annoy. "You'll horn me to death, if you don't keep quiet."

hyma·viffa-of-the-bi·vavva, (*æ*) *n. phr.* An extremely important person, "high-mucky-muck." "He certainly thinks he is the hymaviffa-of-the-bivavva." Current in eastern Nebraska.

I

illusion, *n.* Often used, by confusion, for *allusion*. "I did not understand the illusion in that remark."

itinery, *n.* Common for *itinerary*.

J

January, *n.* Occasional pronunciation of *January*.

jigger, *v.* Look out; be careful. "Jigger, kids, the teacher's coming."

jimjams, *n. pl.* A violently upset or disturbed feeling. "Her talking so long gave me the jimjams."

Johnny-at-the-rat-hole, to play, *v. phr.* To pry into other people's affairs; to eavesdrop. "He's always playing Johnny-at-the-rat-hole."

K

kiddoo, *n.* Used familiarly in direct address. "Say, kiddoo, when are you going fishing with me?"

kippy, *adj.* Striking, or prepossessing; term of approbation. "That's a kippy hat," "She's a kippy-looking girl."

know beans, to, *v. phr.* Used in expression, "not to know beans," meaning to know nothing at all. "You'll never know beans about farming," "I tried to teach him, but he doesn't know beans."

L

lallapaloosa, *n.* Something fine or grand; term of approbation. "You have a lallapaloosa of a hat," "That's a lallapaloosa."

leaf, lief, *n.* Permission. "Give me lief."

leary, *adj.* (1) To lack nerve; to be dazed or bewildered. (2) To be foolish, half-imbecile, etc.: compare, *batty*, *daffy*, etc.

lick-dab, *n.* Gravy. "Please send the lick-dab this way."

lickety leap, lickety scoot, *adv. phr.* Same as *tickety cut*, *tickety switch*, etc.

lobdocious, *adj.* Delicious. "That cake is simply lobdocious."

lollygag, *v.* To be effusive in the expression of affection. "Oh, please stop lollygagging." There is also a noun, **lollygagger**, "She's a regular lollygagger."

longsome, *adj.* Used for *long*, especially in German settlements.

M

mesmerized, *adj.* Occasional for *mercerized*. "She made it of mesmerized sateen."

misku.bobble, *n.* Mistake, error. "The printers made a miskubobble in your name."

mootch, *v.* Take, sneak, sponge. "Some one mootched my handkerchief." "He mootched offn his roommate." Hence the agent-noun, **mootcher**, "You're a mootcher."

mutch (*â, u*), *v.* (1) Beg; reported by one contributor. (2) Move on; reported by one contributor.

N

neck-of-the-woods, *n.* Neighborhood. "They haven't lived long in this neck-of-the-woods."

needcessity, *n.* Necessity. Reported from Polk County.

neuralija, *n.* Frequent for *neuralgia*.

nightgale, *n.* The usual pronunciation instead of *nightin-gale* or *nighting-gale*, which are rarely heard.

no-sirree-bob, no-sirree-bob-tailed-rooster, *interj.* Used in emphatic denial. "Will you go with me?" "No-sirree-bob-tailed-rooster!"

O

obejunt, *adj.* Obedient.

offn, *prep.* Off of, or off from. "Get offn that grass."

olive oil, *interj.* Facetious for *au revoir*.

optics, *n. pl.* Facetious for eyes. "Focus your optics on this."

ought, *n.* Common for *nought*, in computations, giving telephone numbers, etc.

P

perculator (*iâ*), *n.* Frequent for (coffee) *percolator*.

per.skwee, *adj.* Splendid, fine. "The picnic was just perskwee," "Gee, ain't that rig of hers perskwee."

pudjiky, putchy (*υ*), *n.* Sullen, or pettish. "Mary's acting a little pudjiky today."

prt, *adj.* Occasional abbreviation of *pretty*. "I call that new tie mighty prt."

purp (*υ*), *n.* Frequent for *pup*, *puppy*.

puss (*υ*), *v.* To pout, or sulk. "He's pussing about what we said."

Q

quituate, *v.* A blend of *graduate* and *quit*. Facetious. "Is he still in school?" "No, he quituated."

R

rambumptious, *adj.* Obstreperous, forward. See *rambunctious*.

ramshackeldy, *adj.* Extension of *ramshackle*, *ramshackled*.

recommember, *v.* Occasional for *remember*. A contamination of *remember* and *recollect*.

rubber, *v.* Shortened from to *rubberneck*, to crane the neck, or gape, in curiosity.

runner, *n.* Traveling-man. "There were three runners on the train."

S

scadoodles, *n. pl.* Same as *scads*. "Scadoodles of money."

scandiculous, *adj.* Contamination of *scandalous* and *ridiculous*. Facetious. "Well, I call such conduct scandiculous."

scanlous, *adj.* Frequent pronunciation of *scandalous*.

scrambumptious, scrambunctious, *adj.* Same as *rambumptious*.

scrimption, *n.* A small quantity, "A scrimption of cloth," "Use just a scrimption."

scroogy, *adj.* Uncanny, horrid, weird. "It was rather dark and scroogy up in the attic." Not common.

scrum, *adj.* Fine, elegant; apparently a shortening of *scrumptious*. "What a scrum 'do' you have on your hair."

scrumptedidleous, *adj.* Very grand, or fine; emphatic extension of *scrumptious*. "We had a perfectly scrumptedidleous time."

shucks, *o*, *interj.* Mild exclamation of annoyance, or disappointment.

shussel (*v*), *v.* To be shipshod. "She mustn't carry that, for she shussels." Reported by one collector.

skidoodle, *v.* Variant of *skedaddle*. "He skidoodled out of the room."

skite, *n.* (1) A cross or unlikeable man, somewhat miserly, or inclined to be dishonest in money matters. "Old man Smith is a regular skite." Reported from Saline and Lancaster counties. (2) A small cute or mischievous person. "That little skite has hidden my book." Reported from south central Nebraska.

skweejee, *v.* To thrust or push one's way zigzag through a crowd. "We skweejeed through the crowd."

skwuzzy (*v*), *adj.* Term of approbation or compliment. "What a skwuzzy hat."

slicker, *n.* A sharper, or cheat. "He is a slicker."

slickery, *adj.* Contamination of *slick* and *slippery*. "That was a mighty slickery trick." Not common.

slobberchops, *n.* Epithet applied to a child, or an animal, that eats slobberingly. "What a slobberchops you are."

smoke one of your lamps, *v. phr.* To black an eye. "He smoked his lamps for him."

sniptious, *adj.* Fine or attractive. "She looked sniptious in her new dress." "That pudding was sniptious."

snitch, *v.* (1) To tattle. "A good fellow will not snitch." (2) To steal. "She snitched my belt pin."

snitch, *n.* Some one who is *snitchy*, i.e., petty, mean, or stingy. "You are a snitch, not to let me have that."

snivy (*i*), *adj.* Term of disparagement. (1) Some one who is contrary, or unreasonable. "You are a snivy, and you are acting snitchy." (2) Having about the same meaning as *floozy*, the noun. "That fellow has another little snivy on his string."

snoots, *n. pl.* Grimaces, made by wrinkling the nose. "Teacher, Willy's making snoots at me."

snubb, *v.* To tie up short, or lead up close; used especially of a horse. "Snubb the horse up to the hitching post, or he'll bite." "He snubbed the colt up to the post, by using a tree as a snubbing post." "He snubbed the horse up to the hayrack and elim on."

solemncholy, *adj.* A crossing of *solemn* and *melancholy*. Facetious.

souzle, *v.* Shake up and down in a dish. "Souzle it in the rinse water."

sozzling, *adj.* Shiftless, or sloppy. "Don't be so sozzling."

spinorty, *adj.* "Sporty," or "flossy." "That new clerk is quite spinorty."

spraddle, *v.* Sprawl. "Johnny spraddled all over the place."

squush (*u, v*), *v.* Squeeze, crush. "I stepped on the worm and squashed it."

squushy (*u, v*), *adj.* Soft, easily crushed. "The dough is all squushy."

stack of bucks, *n. phr.* Pile of buckwheat cakes.

su-gest, *v.* Common for *suggest*.

superglobbersloptious, superglobsloptious, *adj.* Emphatic term of approbation. "Did you have a good time?" "Superslobbersloptious."

swatch (*æ*), *v.* Move violently about. "She puts on her best clothes, and swatches them out." "She looks swatched out." "Better swatch round, if you're going to catch that train." Reported by two contributors.

sweedle, *v.* A conscious coinage, from *swindle* and *wheelde*. Rare.

swellelegous, swellelegant, *adj.* Emphatic extensions of *swell*. "We had a swellelegous time." "That cake was swellelegant."

swipe, *n.* Stroke, or blow. "He fetched him a swipe on the ear."

swuzzy (*v*), *adj.* Fine, attractive, admirable. "The game was swuzzy," "The Orpheum is swuzzy this week."

T

tacky, *adj.* (1) Sharp, bright, to the point. "Oh well, you always were tacky in your answers." (2) Sticky, used of varnish, in painting, etc. "When the medium becomes tacky, apply the transfer" (i. e., the picture to be held in place).

trollop, *v.* Whip, strike. "He trolloped the horse good." Not common.

U

univer'sty, *n.* Frequent for *university*.

up-see-day (*u*), *interj.* Same usage as *up-see-daisy*, *up-see-dady*, etc.

V

version, *n.* Almost universally pronounced with (*z*) instead of (*s*).

violet, *n.* Frequent for *violet*.

W

wap-jawed, *adj.* Askew, awry. Same as *wabble-jawed*, etc. "That skirt hangs wap-jawed."

what-you-may-jigger, *n.* Same meaning and usage as *thingumbob*, *dingus*, etc. "Bring me that what-you-may-jigger."

wheejaw, *adj.* Askew, awry. "That stove is set wheejaw."

whippersnapper, *n.* Diminutive person, or upstart. "Senator K— paid no attention to that whippersnapper."

willuns, *adj.* Obedient, willing. "You must be willuns." Not common. Reported from Polk County, Nebraska.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Some words showing divergence from the standard accentuation are: *massa'cree*, *favo.rite* (*favo.rait*), *ha.rass*, *lu.dicrous*, *mis·chiev(i)ous*, *ad'miral* (*ad.mairal*), *nu'isance*, *super'fluous*, and—these two in facetious usage—*fati.gued*, and *pictures'que*.

Some common cases of "back-formations," or "back-shortenings," are:—(1) nouns: *lit* (<*literature*), *lab* (<*laboratory*), *dic* (<*dictionary*), current in school usage; *diff* (<*difference*), *pepp* (<*pepper*), *beaut* (<*beauty*), *Jap* (<*Japanese*). (2) verbs:—*batch* (<*bachelor*), *burgle* (<*burg(u)lar*), *org* (<*organ*), *reminisce* (<*reminiscences*), *housekeep* (<*housekeeper*), *enthuse* (<*enthusiasm*), *jell* (<*jelly*), *frivol* (<*frivolity*), *buttle* (<*butler*), *butch* (<*butcher*), *sculp* (<*sculptor*),—the last three instances facetious; also, more recently, *peeve* (<*peevish*), *resolute* (<*resolutions*), and *insurge* (<*insurgent*).

Analogical modification of suffix occurs frequently in these words:—*mischiev(i)ous*, *griev(i)ous*, *blasphem(i)ous*, *elector(i)al*; also (by students) *pastor(i)al*, *Elizabeth(i)an*.

New folk-etymological singulars are, in addition to the common *Maltee*, *Chinee*, *Portugee*, *shay*, *polonay*, etc., the more recent *corp*, and *appendic*, which are not infrequently heard.

Loss of the penultimate syllable occurs frequently in *frantickly*, *systematickly*, *practickly*.

Some stock pleonastic expressions are:—*little tiny*, very common instead of either word singly, *first beginning*, *new beginner*, *widow woman*, *eye oculist*, *great immense*, *dead corpse*, *two twins*, and *old antique*.

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A SHORT WORD-LIST FROM WYOMING.

The following are some words and expressions which are used in the Big Horn Basin of Wyoming and on Wyoming ranches.

ain't tain't, isn't. "*Ain't tain't* so, teacher?"

arragate, irrigate. "*arragated* land," "*arragation* ditch," etc.

biscuit shooter, cook, at camps, ranches, etc.

boot, to boot. "He traded him another horse, and gave him twenty dollars *boot*."

broncho twister, same meaning as "broncho buster."

cat-harn, about the same as "continental darn." Used vaguely in expressions like "I don't care a *cat-harn*."

cavy, **cavvies**, stray cattle of which the owners are known, which are taken along and returned to their proper range.

cheek a horse, to move the horse's head to the side, toward the saddle, when mounting. "Better *cheek your horse*." Used by ranchers.

dingy, (*y*), foolish, not quite right in the mind; about the same as "batty." "He's *dingy*."

dogies, calves. "Drive along them *dogies*."

emory, used for *emmer*, a grain.

fire-iron(s), gun.

full, be full of. "Horses *full* the corral," the corral is full of horses. "Potatoes *full* the wheelbarrow," the wheelbarrow is full of potatoes.

gazook, vaguely uncomplimentary epithet, about the same as "gazabo."

hard, hired. "He is a *hard* man," he is a hired man; "He took a job as *hard* man on the next ranch," etc.

hornswoggled, exclamation expressing wonder, disgust, etc. "I'll be *hornswoggled*."

lively, likely. "He's *lively* to get into trouble."

offn, from; or from the land of. "He got the dirt *offn* my father to fix his dike."

pail feeds, calves raised on skim milk.

pail the cow, water the cow.

passemettic, possibly a corruption of *spasmodic*. "My mother nearly had a *passamettic* fit over it."

ridn, riding. "Who you *ridn* for?"

skimmies, same meaning as "pail feeds."

sleep and eat, provide with lodging and board. "Wages are \$45 a month and you have to *sleep and eat* the man beside."

skluff, scuff. "Dont *skluff* your feet."

shake flippers, shake hands. "They *shook flippers*." Occasional.

shoot full of daylight, emphatic for *shoot*.

shore, sure.

slop the pigs, feed the pigs.

slough (*slau*), strike. "He *sloughed* him one," he struck him a blow.

throw, take, lead out. "I *throwed* twenty cattle into the next pasture."

twitch, as to "put the *twitch* on a horse," to twist a loop over a horse's nose to prevent his moving when fastened. "The horse was spunky, so he thought best put *twitch* on him."

HELEN BRUNER.

FRANCES FRANCIS.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, 1912.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT
SOCIETY, DECEMBER 30, 1910.

The annual meeting of the American Dialect Society was held at the College of the City of New York on December 30, 1910, at 5 P. M. In the absence of President Raymond Weeks, Professor E. S. Sheldon presided. The Secretary presented his report for the year 1910 and made suggestions with a view to securing increased coöperation by members in the work of the Society. Of special importance was shown to be the appointment of district secretaries by the general Secretary. By vote of the Society the Secretary was authorized to appoint district secretaries at his discretion. The following officers were then elected for 1911:

President, Professor CALVIN THOMAS, Columbia University, New York.

Vice-President, Dr. C. P. G. SCOTT, New York City.

Secretary, Professor WILLIAM E. MEAD, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Treasurer, [To be appointed by the Executive Committee.¹]

Editing Committee, { Professor C. H. GRANDGENT, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.
Professor E. S. SHELDON, Harvard University.
The Secretary, *ex-officio*.

WILLIAM E. MEAD, *Secretary*.

¹ Professor George Philip Krapp of Columbia University was afterwards appointed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT
SOCIETY, DECEMBER 28, 1911.

At the close of the afternoon session of the Modern Language Association on December 28, 1911, at Chicago, Ill., the American Dialect Society met with sixteen members present, Professor Charles H. Grandgent acting as chairman and Professor John S. Kenyon as secretary.

Professor Grandgent read a letter from the President, Professor Calvin Thomas, setting forth the present status and suggesting future plans of the Society. A motion to act on the proposed plans was carried.

The Chairman read the report of the last meeting from the Secretary, Professor William E. Mead. The report was approved. The Secretary's report for 1911 was then read and approved. A motion was made and carried authorizing the Executive Committee to appoint an Assistant Secretary as suggested in the Secretary's report.¹

The Treasurer's Report was read and accepted.

Professor Raymond Weeks urged the importance of training in phonetics for teachers and students in schools and colleges with a view to carrying on personal investigation in American dialect; suggesting especially the wisdom of urging principals of summer schools to introduce courses in phonetics.

Professor Weeks offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the American Dialect Society desires to express its cordial approval of the adoption by the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association of a fonetic alphabet for use in general reference books in English."

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the following year. A motion was carried that the secretary be authorized to cast the vote of the Society for the reelection of the officers of the last year. The Chairman declared these officers elected, and the meeting adjourned.

JOHN S. KENYON, *Sec. pro tem.*

¹ Professor George Davis Chase of the University of Maine, Orono, Me., has since been appointed.

THE WORK OF THE DIALECT SOCIETY FOR 1911.

The year that has just closed is in some respects an unusual year in the history of the Dialect Society. We cannot at the present moment point to large achievements, but a number of important plans have been formulated more definitely than ever before, and there has been much intelligent coöperation by members who have hitherto done nothing.

With a view to increasing the number of collectors, the Secretary has appointed in the course of the past year district secretaries for ten important dialect regions and sent out many collectors' cards and circulars of directions. Time is always required to get results from unpaid collectors, but the returns already received afford considerable encouragement.

The most important event of the year, however, was the conference at Columbia University on November 18 of all the active officers of the Society together with several who had been in former years in charge of the work. Various plans were discussed for securing a larger membership and for raising funds necessary for the more active prosecution of the plans of the Society. Professor Thomas pointed out the advantage of having a paid permanent secretary who should receive sufficient compensation to warrant him in giving the necessary time to the work, and of sending out into selected fields paid collectors of proved competence.

At this moment the Society is not prepared to appoint a paid secretary or paid collectors, but it has been fortunate in securing the help of Professor George Davis Chase, of the University of Maine, as Assistant Secretary. He has long been interested in dialect study and has contributed several papers to DIALECT NOTES.

An enthusiastic body of unpaid workers in the dialect field can unquestionably accomplish much, and the Society may justly feel some pride in the results it has achieved with scanty resources. But, as in almost every other enterprise, success in the main purpose of the Dialect Society,—the completion of an adequate American Dialect Dictionary,—depends in large measure upon our success in raising funds sufficient to enable us to do our work without long delay and without excessive duplication.

The attention of our members is therefore particularly called to the plan outlined in the appeal of President Thomas, which was presented at the recent Chicago meeting.

It had been expected that with the issue of the present number the third volume of DIALECT NOTES would be completed. But unexpected delay in the compilation of the index to this volume has made it necessary to defer the publication of the index number to a later time in the year.

AN OPEN LETTER.

The following communication from the President of the American Dialect Society was read at the recent annual meeting at Chicago. Since a comparatively small portion of our members were able to be present at that meeting, it has been thought best to give the entire Society opportunity to know what has been done and what is planned for the immediate future:

To the Members of the American Dialect Society:

It is with great regret that I find myself unable to attend the meeting in Chicago. Had I been present I should have made some remarks about the affairs of the Society, and more particularly about a recent conference of members interested in that very subject.

The conference referred to was held in New York on November 18, at my invitation. It comprized the present officers of the Society, some of the past officers, and a few other near-by members whose counsel appeared to be particularly desirable. There were about a dozen of us in all, and we spent some three hours in discussing ways and means to increase the Society's usefulness. As your president, I had got in the way of thinking that good might perhaps be accomplisht by such a conference, and that there would never be time for it at a regular annual meeting, when the attendance is apt to be small and the few members present either weary or preoccupied with other matters. The question to be considered was, whether we could do any more than we were already doing to promote the objects for which we organized some twenty years ago. The treasurer had reported informally that the membership was not increasing, the secretary that there was no surfit of good matter for publication. The project of an American Dialect Dictionary appeared to be very far from realization. No blame

could possibly attach to any one, but it seemed at least debatable whether we were living up to our opportunity and doing all that we might do. Hence my initiative in calling the conference.

I now proceed to give the general drift of the discussion, pre-mising that it was all quite informal, that no chairman or secretary was appointed and no resolution put to vote. There was, however, virtual unanimity on the following points:

1. There is important work to be done by an American Dialect Society—not as important, probably, as the work already done by the English Dialect Society, but still well worth attending to from the scientific point of view.

2. We can not go much faster, or do much more than we have been doing, without more money. We ought to be able to send a few—say three or four—competent workers into the field each year to observe and report matters of dialectal usage. Field-work is absolutely indispensable if we are to get ahead rapidly. The study of dialect can not be carried on to the best advantage within four walls or by correspondence. There should be a few well-trained, tactful workers who combine good sense with enthusiasm and know how to get along with the folk whose speech is under observation. Such persons must be paid for their labor—say at the rate of \$100 a month for time actually spent in the field. If well done the work would be worth paying for, and the persons competent to do it could very rarely afford to do it for nothing.

3. To organize and direct this field-work, decide what localities are best worth studying, find and employ the workers, and edit their work for publication, we need a salaried secretary. It ought not to be necessary to pay a large salary, since the secretary would naturally be a college or university teacher with a bent for dialect study. A part of his reward would come in the gratification of his bent and the consciousness of doing a good work that ought to be done. But he should be paid enough to cover his expenses, to warrant the withdrawal of a part of his time from the direct service of his college, and to give an incentive to vigorous activity. The conference was of the opinion that a salary of \$50 a month would secure the services of an efficient secretary.

4. The plan of operations above indicated would call for an annual expenditure of from \$1,500 to \$2,000, apart from the expense of publication, which can be taken care of by membership fees. Such an income, if the work were to go on forever, would

correspond to a permanent fund of \$40,000 to \$50,000. The conference was *not at all hopeful* that any such fund could be raised. It is to be observed, however, that if the necessary field-work were once thoroly done and the proposed Dictionary redy for the printer, there would be no need of a permanent fund. The publication of the Dictionary could undoubtedly be provided for by subscription or by existing agencies for the support of research. It was the opinion of the conference that the best plan would be not to undertake the raising of a large permanent fund, but to try to raise a sum sufficient to yield, principal and interest, say \$2,000 to \$2,500 a year for five or six years. This should put us in shape to publish our long-contemplated Dictionary, which enterprize would naturally be made prominent in asking for subscriptions. Whether this money can be raised, is of course questionable; but the conference thought it worth while to make the effort.

Several other matters of interest were discust by the conference, and good suggestions were made looking to a large increase of membership. These suggestions are already being carried out. It was agreed, however, that minor matters should be deferred and that first of all the opinion of the Society on the merits of the plan above outlined should be ascertained. Should the plan be approved in a general way by those present at the annual meeting in Chicago, I suggest that such approval be indicated by a suitable resolution, and that the matter be then turned over to the officers who may be elected, with instruction to put it into as definit a shape as possible and submit it to the entire membership for criticism. If an attempt is to be made to raise a considerable sum of money in the name of the Society, it is obviously important that the financial side of the plan be carefully workt out, and that proper garanty be given for the safe custodianship and wise expenditure of the money to be raised.

Respectfully yours,

CALVIN THOMAS.

To avoid misunderstandings, it should be distinctly stated that by the rules of the Society the Secretary is precluded from sending copies of DIALECT NOTES to subscribers until the subscription price of \$1.00 has been paid to the Treasurer.

ROBERT H. FIFE, JR., TREASURER,
In account with
 AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY

January 1, 1909 to December 31, 1909.¹

GENERAL FUND.

| | |
|---|----------|
| <i>Dr.</i> | |
| To Balance from 1908..... | \$350.66 |
| Subscriptions for 1909..... | 183.00 |
| Subscriptions in arrears..... | 52.00 |
| Subscriptions in advance..... | 4.00 |
| Sale of DIALECT NOTES..... | 41.90 |
| Interest in Savings Bank..... | 2.05 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$633.61 |
| <i>Cr.</i> | |
| By Stamps for Treasurer..... | \$ 4.00 |
| Typewriting for Treasurer..... | 11.29 |
| Stationery for Secretary and Treasurer..... | 4.85 |
| Clerk hire for Secretary..... | 2.05 |
| Stationery for Secretary..... | 2.50 |
| Secretary's expenses, 1908..... | 29.56 |
| Printing DIALECT NOTES, 1908..... | 229.68 |
| Printing DIALECT NOTES, 1909..... | 280.85 |
| Index-cards for Treasurer..... | 3.75 |
| Balance on hand..... | 65.08 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$633.61 |

PERMANENT FUND.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| <i>Dr.</i> | |
| To Balance from 1908..... | \$142.17 |
| Life membership C. P. G. Scott..... | 25.00 |
| Gift of E. S. Sheldon..... | 1.00 |
| Interest in Savings Bank..... | 2.05 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$170.22 |

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR USE OF SECRETARY, INCLUDED IN
 GENERAL FUND.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| <i>Dr.</i> | |
| To Appropriation..... | \$75.00 |
| <i>Cr.</i> | |
| By Disbursements 1908..... | \$36.50 |
| Disbursements 1909..... | 1.10 |
| Balance..... | 37.40 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$75.00 |

ROBERT H. FIFE, JR., *Treasurer.*

¹ Owing to the publication in 1911 of the issue of DIALECT NOTES for 1910, the Treasurer's Report for 1910 was inadvertently substituted for that for 1909, which is here printed.

AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

For the Year Ending December 31, 1911

PERMANENT FUND.

Receipts:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Jan. 1, 1911: To Balance ¹ | \$196.25 |
| Gift of C. H. Grandgent..... | 20.00 |
| Anonymous Gift | 23.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$239.25 |

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts:

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Jan. 1, 1911: To Balance | \$283.27 |
| Sale of DIALECT NOTES..... | 25.00 |
| Subscriptions..... | 161.90 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$470.19 |

Disbursements:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| To Treasurer's Expenses: | |
| Express charges | \$.35 |
| Rubber stamp pad..... | .15 |
| Stamps..... | 4.50 |
| Postal Cards..... | 9.25 |
| Collection charges on checks..... | .90 |
| Printing of Vol. 3, Part 6..... | 189.82 |
| Conference in New York..... | 69.15 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$274.12 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Balance in General Fund..... | \$196.05 |
| Balance in Permanent Fund | 239.25 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | \$435.30 |

GEORGE PHILIP KRAPP,

Treasurer.

¹ See Treasurer's report for 1910, in DIALECT NOTES, III, 6.

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.

Fitz-Hugh, Prof. Thomas, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
(Life member.)

Loring, Miss K. P., Pride's Crossing, Mass. (Life member.)

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DIALECT NOTES

Volume III, Part VIII, 1912.

A WORD-LIST FROM CENTRAL NEW YORK.

While the compiler of the accompanying list of words was an undergraduate, he became interested with some fellow-students in comparing the localisms of his native township with similar ones from other places. Many of the common expressions in the list appear to be familiar in various parts of the United States, especially in rural districts. So far as possible, an attempt has been made to exclude slang and other evanescent expressions which even uneducated people realize to be improper English; to avoid unnecessary duplication where words have already been reported from New York State; and to use only those words not found in literature.

The earliest settlers, in the region just east of Syracuse, for the most part, came from New England. Some of them pushed farther west from the Mohawk valley, having come not long before from parts of the State inhabited largely by people of Dutch ancestry. Later they were joined by Irish, German and Scandinavian settlers; but these seem to have made little contribution to the list of expressions inherited from the original New England Yankee stock. In most of the early families that came direct from Connecticut and Massachusetts were educated people, capable and willing enough to increase the stock of homely expressions which they already possessed; and many of their descendants still use them to cover homely ideas for which more learned words seem to have little or no affinity.

An attempt has been made to extend the list to embrace as wide a territory as possible. Most of the words were given to friends for additional parallels, the larger part of which came from the vicinity of Brookfield and St. Albans, Vermont; Holyoke and Malden, Massachusetts; Middletown, Clinton, and

Hartford, Connecticut; Philadelphia and Scranton, Pennsylvania; Moline, Illinois; St. Joseph and Cameron, Missouri; and Carroll County, Mississippi. A large number of the words and phrases from Western New York already noted by Professor B. L. Bowen in *DIALECT NOTES* (Vol. III, Part VI) seem to be current also in the neighborhood of Syracuse, but it is considered best not to repeat these.

angle-worm, *n. phr.* Common word for *earth worm*, which is seldom used. Reported by correspondents in Vermont and Missouri, where *fish worm* is also used.

bag of guts, *n. phr.* A worthless, clumsy fellow, fat and lazy. Not known by friends in other states.

balk, *n.* Small strip left unsown or unplowed unintentionally. *Break*, sometimes used; and from Missouri *bobble* and *misbobble*, both used in similar senses.

belly-gut, *adv.* "Ride belly gut": to slide down hill lying face downward on the sled. *Belly-flapper* is reported from Northern Vermont, *belly-bump* from Central Vermont, *belly-bumper* from near Philadelphia and from Illinois, *belly-buster* from Missouri, and *belly gut* and *gutsies* from vicinity of Boston.

best bib and tucker, *n. phr.* Finest clothes. Reported also from New England, Philadelphia, and Missouri.

bill, *n.* "She's got a bill from him": has secured a divorce. *Billy divorce*, jocular for same idea.

bit and bitstalk, *n. phr.* Reported from Vermont, and from other states as *bit and brace*, which is used by the hardware trade in Central New York.

blather, blatherskite, *ns.* Senseless talk: "drool"; sometimes slander.

blob, *v.* To spill. As *n.*, large spot. In Vermont, "Blob" Smith, a garrulous man.

block, *n.* Distance between intersecting streets. In Philadelphia, *squares* is used.

block, *n.* Head, or, more often, hat: by children "knock your block off" generally means hat, not head.

bobbs, *n.* Two sets of runners attached, for example, with reach and box; or merely two sleds joined together by a board in coasting. On Long Island, *traverse sled*; in Connecticut, *double ripper*; Illinois and Missouri, *bobbs*.

boogers, *n.* Hobgoblins. **booger man**, *n. phr.* The bogie man. **booger**, *n.* A mischievous child, used playfully. Now and then used for *lice*.

brook, *n.* Small stream tributary to a creek (pronounced *crick* by old-fashioned people). Little used on Long Island, near Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, Illinois, or Missouri, but common in New England.

butter-fingers, *n.* "A regular *butter-fingers*": one who frequently drops something awkwardly. Used in other states.

cemetery, *n.* Often a new or well-kept grave-yard. "*Burying-ground*" is used for an old cemetery.

clothes-press, *n.* Small, dark room where clothing is hung. *Wardrobe* is used for a closet that is built into one corner of a room.

conniption, *n.* or **conniption fit**, *n. phr.* Highly nervous state. "Don't have a *conniption* now." Reported from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Vermont. In Western Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Missouri, *duck fit* is used to convey the same idea. In New York *cast iron sweet* is also common, and I have heard it in Connecticut.

coot, *n.* Fellow of worthless character. "He's a miserable *coot*." Reported from Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont, but not from Pennsylvania or Illinois.

cork, *v.* Calk: to fill up a seam with something, usually with cloth or oakum. "*Cork* up the door for winter."

cork, *v.* "The horse has *corked* himself": struck one of his legs with the iron calk on one of his shoes.

cowcumber, *n.* Cucumber. "Cool as a *cowcumber*."

crazy as a loon, *adj. ph.* Violently insane.

creek, *n.* Any stream larger than a brook. In Central Vermont, *branch* is used; and in Mississippi *creek* is the generic word for anything smaller than a river and larger than a *branch*.

critter, *n.* Bull.

crock, *n.* Earthenware dish. Reported from Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Missouri, but not from Vermont.

cubby-hole, *n.* Small place, usually in some dark corner, where things are stored. Not used, as in Massachusetts, for *cozy-corner*.

cull, *v.* To select the best; inferior specimens are called *culls*. In Missouri *culls* are small apples; in Vermont, used in lumber yards.

deck of cards, *n. phr.* Pack of cards.

dip, *n.* Derby or stiff hat. Reported from Massachusetts.

dipper, *n.* Tin vessel with long handle. Reported also from New England and Pennsylvania.

Dutchman, *n.* A person awkward in speech or action. "You're a little Dutchman;" to a child who does not talk plainly.

emptius, *n.* Yeast; sometimes called 'east. Used in Connecticut and Vermont.

fag end, *n. phr.* Last, and generally undesirable, part; remnant. Common in other states.

gob, *n.* Small piece of anything; often something in a plastic state.

gob, *n.* Mouth. "Open your gob."

goody-goody, *n.* Over-pious. "He's a *goody-goody*."

het, *v.* Past of *heat*. *Et* for *ate* also common.

hike, *v.* Hurry. "*Hike* along there."

hīst, *v.* Raise. Said to a cow when one desires her to raise her foot.

holler, *v.* For hallo or call; or for hollow. "We beat them all *holler*," i. e., completely.

jag, *n.* Small load of hay or grain; humorously for intoxication. Used in both senses in all the states mentioned.

jimmy crickets, *interj. phr.* Mild oath. Known elsewhere, especially Connecticut, Vermont, Missouri, Pennsylvania.

kirsene, *n.* Kerosene, coal oil.

kitterin', *adv.* Diagonally. Also *cater-cornered*, or *kitty-cornered*. In Missouri, *catawamus* occasionally.

leave go of, *v. phr.* Let go. "Leave go of me."

Letter in the post office, *n. phr.* Used by a boy to inform another that part of his shirt shows through a hole in his pants. Used also in Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Vermont.

meadow, *n.* Land where timothy or clover grows. A wet piece of ground that produces only rank grass is usually called a *swail*. *Meadow*, in Vermont, means wet land; a hay field is called a *movin'*.

mooley-cow, *n.* A cow that never had horns; one which has had her horns removed by sawing or clipping is called a dehorned cow. In Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri spelled *muley*, and pronounced with the *u* long.

mouth organ, *n. phr.* In Massachusetts, often called *harmonica*; in Mississippi and Missouri, *French harp*.

nubbins, *n.* Small ears of corn, apples or potatoes.

o-be-joyful, *n.* Humorous for intoxicant. Reported from Long Island, Missouri, and Vermont, but not from Illinois or Pennsylvania.

one-old-cat, *n.* Game of ball played by three boys or more using only one base and batting in turn. Called *three-holed* on Long Island and *rounds* in Illinois and Missouri.

pail, *n.* Wood, pulp, or tin vessel used for carrying milk, water, etc. *Bucket* is used in phrase *sap buckets*, as it is also in Vermont. In the Southern states *bucket* is always used, and also in western Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, except in *milk pail* and *lard kettle* (any vessel used for lard). In parts of New Jersey *blickie* is used.

pair of bars, *n. phr.* Five or six detached rails or pieces of board; when all are fastened together so that the whole can be moved at once, called a *gate*.

pappoose, *n.* Same as pig-a-back. "Carry me pappoose."

piece, *n.* Distance. "It's quite a piece from here."

pillow case, *n.* Pillow slip. Used in other localities.

pint-of-cider, *n.* Small amount in such expressions as "'Taint so big as a pint of cider."

plug, *n.* Decrepit horse.

quaits, *n.* Quoits.

quite good, etc., *adj. phr.* Rather good. "Right good" is used in Philadelphia.

rig, *n.* Horse and carriage; *team*, *n.*, two horses and some sort of vehicle. "Is that a rig coming?" "No, it's a team."

seldom or never, *adv. phr.* Seldom if ever.

shenanigan, *n.* Foolery or trickery. Used on Long Island, but not common in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Missouri, or Vermont. Use suggests Irish derivation.

shilling, *n.* Twelve and one-half cents. Used generally by old-fashioned people in "two shillings," "five shillings," "eight shillings," etc. In Mississippi, *shilling* is used for twenty-four cents English money. In Illinois and Missouri *bit* is sometimes used for twelve or thirteen cents.

sight unseen, *adv. phr.* A blind swap. Reported from Missouri also. Varied often to *unsight unseen*. *Without seein'* is used in Vermont.

snap, *n.* Vigor, energy. "He has plenty of snap."

snoop, *v.* To nose around. As *n.* applied to a cat which gets into the pantry.

spider, *n.* Frying-pan or skillet. Used in Illinois, Long Island, Missouri, and Vermont. In Mississippi both *spider* and *skillet* are used,—the first of a frying-pan made of sheet steel, the latter of one made of iron.

spunk, *n.* Pluck or courage, but also ill-humor as in "a spunky child."

stoop, *n.* Porch, roofed or unroofed. *Veranda* is usually applied to a long, roofed piazza. Reported from Vermont, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, and from Missouri, in sense of stepping block, and from Mississippi as story of a building. *Porch* and *piazza* also generally used in Vermont.

stout, *adj.* Strong, not *fleshy* as in Illinois and Missouri.

stump, *v.* To dare. "I stump you to jump off that stack." Sometimes to invite. "I stump you to go fishing."

switchel, *n.* A drink made of water, vinegar, molasses, and ginger. In Connecticut and Vermont called *ginger water*; in New Jersey, *belly whistle*.

take in, *v. phr.* Attend. "I think I shall take in the fair this year."

taps, *n.* Half-soles. To have shoes "tapped" is to have the soles renewed.

thunder heads, *n. phr.* Thick, black clouds preceding a thunder storm. Called sometimes *nigger heads*. Used in Connecticut and Vermont.

underhanded, *adv.* Secretly or wrongfully.

wallup, *v.* To chastise.

white spread, *n. phr.* Coverlid.

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A WORD-LIST FROM WESTERN INDIANA.

The following is submitted as a partial list which the author hopes to supplement later by more words and a discussion.

A

Adam's off ox, *n. phr.* A term used only in the expression, "He wouldn't know me (or somebody or something) from *Adam's off ox*."

aeroplane, *n.* An interlinear translation. College slang.

afflicted, *adj.* Idiotic or feeble-minded. "They don't go out much because they have a daughter that is *afflicted*."

ague-faced, *adj.* Twitchy. "Well, why doesn't the *ague-faced* snob say something?"

ahere, *adv.* Here. "Look *ahere* at this, will you?"

aim, *v. i.* To purpose, intend. "I *aimed* to do that yesterday, but didn't come to it."

alight and look at one's saddle, *v. phr.* To come in and stay awhile. Used only in the expression, "Won't you *alight and look at your saddle*?"

all hollow, *adv. phr.* Completely.

all righty, *adv. phr.* Without doubt; just the same. "He can beat you *all righty*."

all the further, *adv. phr.* As far as. "The school house was *all the further* he wanted to go."

all wool and a yard wide, *adj. phr.* All right; first class.

ambulance lawyer, *n. phr.* A lawyer who is always ready to help an injured person bring suit for damages. "He never has any big cases; he's just an *ambulance lawyer*."

anarooogian, *n.* A very rural old fellow. "The old *anarooogian* never comes to town except upon election day."

animal, *n.* A bull.

ante up, *v. phr.* To pay up. "He tried to get out of payin', but I guess he'll *ante up* all right."

any more, *adv. phr.* Again. "I won't do it *any more* if you don't whip me."

appearent, *adj.* Apparent.

apparently, *adv.* Apparently. Very common.

apple-pie order, *n. phr.* Perfect condition. "That cornfield is in *apple-pie order* now."

B

bach, *v. i.* To live wholly without the assistance of a woman. "My wife and daughter are going away for two months, so I'll have to *bach* I guess."

back door trots, *n. phr.* Diarrhea.

- banty**, *n.* and *adj.* Bantam.
- bark up the wrong tree**, *v. phr.* To labor under a misapprehension. "When he talked with Tom about it he found he had been *barking up the wrong tree.*"
- bealing**, *n.* A boil. See *rising*.
- bean**, *n.* The head.
- beans**, *n.* Anything; a single word. "He never said *beans* to me about it."
- beatenest**, *adj.* Most exasperating; puzzling. "I can't find my hat; it's the *beatenest* thing in the world where it could be."
- bee-gum**, *n.* A plain, box-like bee-hive. The term is not generally applied to the more pretentious, manufactured hives.
- before you can say scat**, *adv. phr.* With surprising quickness. "John jumped right in *before you could say scat.*"
- belly-ache around**, *v. phr.* To maintain a pessimistic attitude toward anything or things in general. "If he'd quit *belly-aching around* and work when he had a chance, he could pay off his mortgage." [This expression is also known in Maine. "Why don't you go and sit down, you've been *belly-aching around* all the morning." Here it means generally idle and out of sorts. Ed.]
- belly-booster** or **belly-bumper**, *adv. phr.* Flat on the stomach. "I'm not afraid to ride down that hill *belly-bumper.*"
- biled shirt**, *n. phr.* A stiff-bosomed white shirt. "He put on his *biled shirt* and went to the fair."
- binky**, *n.* Any little mechanical contrivance.
- black as the hinges of hell**, *adj. phr.* Very black.
- bleed like a stuck pig** (or **hog**), *v. phr.* To bleed rapidly, as when an artery is cut.
- blind pig**, *n. phr.* A place where liquor is sold illegally.
- blow one's bazoo**, *v. phr.* To sound one's own praises.
- blow-out**, *n.* A rather pretentious entertainment. "They had a big *blow-out* over at Sam Hostetter's last night."
- bone**, *n.* A dollar.
- bone-headed**, *adj.* 1. Dull. 2. Stubborn.
- bone-pile**, *n.* A very poor horse.
- boot-licker**, *n.* One who flatters in order to win favor.
- box with five little nails in it**, *n. phr.* A blow with the hand. A half serious way of refusing a request for a box of something. "Give me the rest of that box of popcorn." "I'll give you a *box with five little nails in it*, right along the side of the head; that's what I'll give you."
- branch**, *n.* A brook. No other term is applied to a small stream.
- break-down**, *n.* A day or evening of old-fashioned square dancing. Less common than *hoe-down*.
- break for tall timber**, *v. phr.* To run away; to get out of a controversy. "As soon as the preacher told him that, he *broke for tall timber.*"
- breakin(g) out at the mouth**, *n. phr.* A habit of talking too much. "Charley is a quiet, sober fellow, but George has got a *breakin' out at the mouth.*"

break the belly-band, *v. phr.* To make an earnest effort. "Let's just *break the belly-band* this time."

brick-topped, *adj.* Red-headed.

briggie, *v. i.* To busy oneself without purpose; to potter. "He never stops *brigglin'* around."

brother, *n.* A title applied to a stranger in addressing him. "Say, *brother*, can you tell me how far it is to Veedersburg?"

brung, *pret.* and *pp.* of *bring*. "He *brung* the mail when he came this evening."

buck up, *v. phr.* To stand up manfully; to meet one squarely. "Don't be afraid; *buck right up* to him."

buckeye, *v. t.* To disconcert or fuddle. A cow is unsteady and often staggers after she has eaten buckeyes.

buggy, *adj.* Insane; out of one's head.

bugs, *n.* Insanity. "He acts as if it were a case of *bugs*."

bull-headed, *adj.* Very stubborn. The expression, "He is as *bull-headed* as a mule," is sometimes heard.

bull-tongue, *n.* A long, narrow plow-shovel.

bum-foozled, *adj.* Perplexed. See *dum-squizzled*. "After he heard the three different stories, he was completely *bum-foozled*."

bun(dle), *n.* A load of liquor. "He has a *bun* on to-night."

bust a gut, *v. phr.* To make a supreme effort. "Just *bust a gut* now and see if we can't lift this log."

bust my biler, *interj. phr.* An exclamation of simple surprise. "Well, *bust my biler!* just look at him."

busy as an old hen with two chickens, *adj. phr.* Very busy.

buttermilk cow, *n. phr.* A bull. When children ask why a bull is not milked, they are told that he is a buttermilk cow.

by Hee, *interj.* Euphemism for *by hell*.

by hokey, *interj.* An exclamation of surprise.

by the great horn spoon, *adv. phr.* A mock oath. Also used as an exclamation. "I swear *by the great horn spoon*, I'll do it."

C

cady, *n.* A hat. The term is applied to any kind of hat worn by a man. "Get your *cady* and we'll go."

cale'late, *v. i.* To plan; to purpose. "I *cale'late* to build a new barn next year."

calliope, *n.* Almost universally pronounced in three syllables; that is, cal-li-ope. "It must be a big circus; they have two *cal-li-opes*."

can, *v. t.* To dismiss one summarily. "They *canned* him last week." *Can* in this sense, it should be noted, does not mean 'to put into a can,' as is frequently supposed, but 'to tie a can to,' which expression is also used.

canniption fit, *n. phr.* A period of great mental excitement. "When I told her, she just had a *canniption fit*."

can't tell his head from a hole in the ground, *v. phr.* Cannot discriminate with any degree of sharpness. "When we get him on the

witness-stand we'll question him till he *can't tell his head from a hole in the ground.*"

capsize, *v. t.* To castrate.

carry a bone, *v. phr.* To pack a tale about.

carry on, *v. phr.* To create a disturbance by engaging in boisterous conduct. "They were just *carrying on* when the neighbors came in."

cata-cornered, *adv.* Diagonally.

cata-wampus, *adv.* Diagonally. The same as *cata-cornered*.

catch, *v. i.* To become with young.

catridge, *n.* Cartridge.

cats'-nest, *n.* A house of ill repute.

cheap John, *n. phr.* One who does things in cheap style; especially one who sells goods of any kind on the street corners.

cheap-skate, *n.* An irresponsible, worthless fellow. "I hope she isn't going to marry that *cheap-skate*."

chink, *n.* Money. "Possibly he has bought it; he has the *chink*."

clod-hopper, *n.* 1. A rustic; a hayseed. 2. A coarse kind of shoe.

cocoanut, *n.* The head. "Watch out, or one of those bricks will break your *cocoanut*."

cod, *v. t.* To deceive; to make the butt of a joke. "Come on now, it's no use to try to *cod* me."

cold as blixum (or **blixen**), *adj. phr.* Very cold. "It was as *cold as blixum* this morning."

come down off one's perch, *v. phr.* 1. To calm down and say something which merits belief. 2. To yield. "John made him *come down off his perch* in about three minutes."

come in, *v. phr.* To experience menstruation. Applied to animals. "Since the colt is weaned now, she (the mare) will probably *come in* next month."

come with one's horns down, *v. phr.* To come as if ready for a contest, as a bull when he is angry. "John is coming over here next week, and he's *coming with his horns down*, too."

conny-swaggle, *v. t.* To cheat.

cooler, *n.* A small prison. The name is not usually applied to the county jail, but to village prisons. See *jug*.

coon, *v. t.* To climb. "Watch Charley *coon* that tree."

coon's age, *n. phr.* A long time. "I haven't seen you for a *coon's age*."

coop, *n.* Penitentiary. "I think they'll send him to the *coop* for two or three years."

coping, *n.* The material used for covering the ridges of roofs.

corked, *adj.* Drunk.

corn-dodger, *n.* A corn cake of any kind.

cough up, *v. phr.* To pay; to contribute. "He *coughed up* forty dollars for us before we left him."

couldn't see one for the dust, *v. phr.* Used only in the expression, "He was going so fast you *couldn't see him for the dust*."

count the ties, *v. phr.* To walk on the railroad.

- cowardy-calf, bull and a half**, *n. phr.* A term applied by one child to another who is afraid to do something the first wants done.
- crazy as a bedbug**, *adj. phr.* Violently insane.
- crazy in the head**, *adj. phr.* Insane.
- croak**, *v. i.* To die. "I thought for a while that I was going to *croak*."
- croaker**, *n.* One who talks loudly and too much.
- crooked as a rail fence**, *adj. phr.* Very dishonest.
- cross as a bear with a sore head**, *adj. phr.* Very cross or angry.
- crow-bait**, *n.* A very poor old horse.
- crowd the mourners**, *v. phr.* To be in a hurry. Used only in the expression, "Don't *crowd the mourners*."
- culbert**, *n.* Culvert. Very common.
- cupola**, *n.* Pronounced *cupolo* or *cupalo*. See *quota*.
- cut a big hog in the mouth with a small knife**, *v. phr.* To attempt something beyond one's capacity.
- cut a dash**, *v. phr.* To move about in an ostentatious way.
- cut a pigeon wing**, *v. phr.* To dance with graceful sweeps.
- cut a splurge**, *v. phr.* To make a show. "The Masons are *cutting* quite a *splurge* with their new automobile."
- cut a swath**, *v. phr.* To conduct oneself ostentatiously. "With that new hat and gown I suppose she'll try to *cut* quite a *swath* next Sunday."
- cut one off short as pie crust**, *v. phr.* To speak to one sharply; to dismiss one without ceremony. "When I went to the office he *cut me off short as pie crust*."
- cut up**, *v. phr.* To experience menstruation. Applied especially to cows.

D

- dad burn**, *v. phr.* A mild curse. "*Dad burn* him, I'd like to see him."
- dad-gasted**, *adj.* A euphemism for *damned*. "Those *dad-gasted* sheep were in the cornfield all night."
- dauncey**, *adj.* Half sick. "He isn't in bed, but he's pretty *dauncey*."
- dead oodlins**, *n. phr.* Quantities, especially great quantities. "Why, there are *dead oodlins* of them on our trees."
- dig in**, *v. phr.* To begin operations vigorously. "*Dig in* and help us eat the rest of this turkey."
- dig out**, *v. phr.* To go at once and in a hurry. "Well, if you are going, you had better *dig out*."
- dig up**, *v. phr.* To contribute. "We want you to *dig up* five dollars."
- dippy**, *adj.* 1. Mildly insane. 2. Deeply in love.
- dirk**, *n.* The blade used in cutting corn by hand.
- dish-faced**, *adj.* Flat-faced or hollow-faced. Applied especially to a face that lacks individuality. "Who is that *dish-faced* son of a hickory standing over there on the bank?"
- disremember**, *v. t.* To forget.
- do-dad**, *n.* Any little mechanical contrivance that the speaker cannot easily name.

dod (or dad) blast it, *v. phr.* A mild curse. "Dod blast it if I'm not going to tell him what I think of him."

dod daze it, *v. phr.* Same as *dod blast it*.

do-flicker, *n.* Any little mechanical contrivance that the speaker cannot name readily. "Here! Try to tighten it up with this *do-flicker*."

do-funny, *n.* Same as *do-flicker*.

doll up, *v. phr.* To dress up. Slang.

don't guess, *v. phr.* To believe not; to think not. "I *don't guess* I know anybody in Indianapolis."

double shovel, *n. phr.* A kind of dance in which the dancers perform the double shuffle. The term is used facetiously. "Is there anybody here who can dance the *double shovel*?"

do vum, *v. phr.* Used only in the expression of surprise, "Well, I *do vum*." It has much the force of "You don't say!" or sometimes, "Well, I should say so."

dreen, *n.* Drain.

dremp, *pret. of dream.*

driv, *pret. of drive.*

dumb as a deep sea oyster, *adj. phr.* Very dull or stupid.

dum-squizzled, *adj.* 1. Exhausted. 2. Puzzled.

E

easy on trigger, *adj. phr.* Excitable or high-tempered.

eat one's head, *v. phr.* A mock serious vow. "If I'm not there on time, I'll *eat my head*."

emmies, *n.* Molasses.

evening, *n.* Used instead of *afternoon*. Very common. "Come over this *evening* at two o'clock and I'll be ready."

F

fact of the business, *n. phr.* The real truth, as contrasted with what is supposed to be the truth. "The *fact of the business* is, he never did anything of the kind."

feel one's oats, *v. phr.* To feel the importance of one's position or condition; especially to feel it unduly.

fiddle around, *v. phr.* To potter; to trifle.

fit, *pret. and pp. of fight.* Quite generally used in some country districts. "They *fit* like hell till some of us stopped them."

flapdoodle, *n.* Poppycock; bosh. "His speech was nothing but *flapdoodle*."

floater, *n.* A man who stands ready to sell his vote.

fly off the handle, *v. phr.* To become angry or excited very suddenly. "When Jim said that, Harry just *flew off the handle*."

fly the coop, *v. phr.* To run away.

follow, *v. t.* To engage in as an occupation. "John is a carpenter, but I don't know what Sam *follows*."

forty miles the other side of nowhere, *adv. phr.* Entirely away from civilization. We were over in Brown County last week, about *forty miles the other side of nowhere.*"

four-flusher, *n.* A pretender; a bluffer.

fraid-cat, *n.* A coward.

fried shirt, *n. phr.* A stiff-bosomed shirt. The same as *biled shirt.*

frog-sticker, *n.* A pocket knife, especially one with a long, pointed blade.

frolic, *v. i.* To experience menstruation. Said of animals when they are receptive to breeding.

G

gallavant, *v. i.* To go about gallantly or ostentatiously. "He's *gallavantin'* around like a youngster of twenty."

gardeen, *n.* Guardian.

gasser, *n.* A talker, especially a braggart. "That fellow is the greatest *gasser* in town."

geezer, *n.* A disliked old fellow. "The old *geezer* wouldn't let us hunt on his farm."

gentleman cow, *n. phr.* A bull. The term is used by squeamish women.

get a wiggle on one, *v. phr.* To hurry. "You'll have to *get a wiggle on you* if you catch that train."

get down to brass tacks, *v. phr.* To get at the principle involved in a matter. "Let's not waste time; let's *get down to brass tacks.*"

get shot of, *v. phr.* To get rid of.

get the bounce, *v. phr.* To be jilted. "He *got the bounce* when he went to see her last Sunday night."

get to go, *v. phr.* To be permitted to go; to be able to go. "John has been so sick that he may not *get to go.*"

get while the gettin(g)'s good, *v. phr.* To get while one has an opportunity.

ginger-tailed, *adj.* Poor in quality. Applied to animals, especially cattle. "I don't want to buy any of those *ginger-tailed* steers of yours."

git-up, *n.* Ambition; aggressiveness. "He doesn't seem to have any *git-up.*"

glim, *n.* Light.

go abroad, *v. phr.* To go out, merely to call or make purchases. "Mother *went abroad* this evening, but she'll be back after a while."

go by the board, *v. phr.* To go beyond recovery. Ordinarily restricted to financial losses. "They are about to *go by the board*, I think."

God burn. A euphemism for *God damn.*

goggle-eyed, *adj.* Cross-eyed or big-eyed.

going around, *adj. phr.* Fairly well. "He has been sick, but he is *going around* now."

go like, *v. phr.* To imitate. "Try to *go like* a steamboat whistle."

go like a bat through hell, *v. phr.* To move swiftly or wildly. "When I saw him he was *going like a bat through hell.*"

golly-buster, *n.* A very large specimen. "Look at that fish: ain't it a *golly-buster?*"

go out among them, *v. phr.* To go to a social affair of some prominence. "Well, you're *going out among them* to-night, are you?"

gosh-dinger, *n.* An unusual specimen of any kind.

go short steps, *v. phr.* To go walking with a young lady. Not common.

go to hell in a wheelbarrow, *v. phr.* To become a moral wreck through the influence of somebody else. "He's *runnin' with Josh Sanders; —goin' to hell in a wheelbarrow.*"

go to whack, *v. phr.* To fall into bad condition. "He has been in bad company so long that he has all *gone to whack.*"

Grant's overcoat wouldn't make him a thumb stall, *prov.* He is very egotistic; he's so big he can't learn anything further. The comparison is said to have originated in the presidential campaign of 1872.

great pot, *n. phr.* A person of much importance. "He's in favor of it, and he's a *great pot*, too."

H

halter-carrier, *n.* An imposter. In the early days if a horse escaped and followed a trail back, the people who lived along the way boarded the owner free of charge until he had found the horse. Men who wanted to return to Kentucky or Ohio made their way easily, therefore, by carrying a bridle or halter as if they were looking for a horse.

hand in one's checks, *v. phr.* To die. "John is about ready to *hand in his checks*, the doctor says."

hand-out, *n.* Food served informally as in feeding tramps; hence almost anything given gratuitously.

hand over fist, *adv. phr.* Completely or easily. "He's making money *hand over fist* now."

hand running, *adv. phr.* In succession.

hands down, *adv. phr.* Easily. "He won the game *hands down.*"

hang fire, *v. phr.* To enter upon or accomplish a piece of work slowly.

hatchet-faced, *adj.* Sharp-faced.

haul over the coals, *v. phr.* To reprimand. "When he came back the boss certainly *hauled him over the coals.*"

have a case, *v. phr.* To be in love. "I think Joe and Edith *have a case.*"

have a duck-fit, *v. phr.* To show great excitement.

have a great mind, *v. phr.* To have a pronounced inclination. "I *have a great mind* to go to town to-day."

have a pick at one, *v. phr.* To harass; to try to make one uncomfortable. "Charley seems to *have a pick at him.*"

have bats in one's belfry, *v. phr.* To be insane. "I think he *has bats in his belfry.*"

have one's tail over the line, *v. phr.* To act stubbornly. "I couldn't do anything with Charley this morning; he *had his tail over the line* about something."

have one where the hair is short, *v. phr.* To have one at a disadvantage. "As soon as he saw that I *had him where the hair was short*, he walked away."

head up and tail over the dashboard, *adv. phr.* In a lively, spirited manner. "Ever since election day he has been going around with his *head up and tail over the dashboard*."

heerd, *pret.* and *pp.* of *hear*.

hell bent, *adv. phr.* With a great sweep or slide. "The county went *hell bent* for Roosevelt that year."

hell-cat, *n.* A skittish animal, especially a horse.

hen-headed, *adj.* Brainless. "That *hen-headed* cuss can't do anything you tell him."

high as a cat's back, *adj. phr.* Very high.

high-falootin' or **hiki-falootin'**, *adj.* Unnecessarily high or formal. "None of your *high-falootin'* talk counts here."

high-pocket(s), *n.* A long-legged, lank man. "See what a *high-pockets* he is, anyhow."

high-stepper, *n.* One who lives a high life, especially one who spends money freely.

hit a balloon, *v. phr.* To hit anything with accuracy. Used only in speaking of one's marksmanship. "He couldn't *hit a balloon*."

hit the grit, *v. phr.* To start out hurriedly.

hit the hay, *v. phr.* To go to bed. Slang.

hit the pike, *v. phr.* To go away hastily. "When they began talking money, I *hit the pike*."

hoe-down, *n.* A day or evening of old-fashioned square dancing. More common than *break-down*.

hog and hominy, *n. phr.* Poor rations of any kind. See *sow-belly and sauer kraut*.

hog-eyed, *adj.* Small-eyed.

hog-wash, *n.* Tommyrot. "All that he had to say was just plain *hog-wash*."

hold one's horses, *v. phr.* To be patient. "Just *hold your horses* and you'll find him."

hold one's water, *v. phr.* To be patient. Vulgar. "Now, Willie, you just *hold your water* till the rest of us are ready to go."

honey-fuggle, *v. t.* To win with sweet promises. Sometimes pronounced *fugle*.

hoodoodle, *v. t.* To defraud. "A lightning-rod agent *hoodoodled* him out of four hundred dollars."

hoof it, *v. phr.* To walk. "He thought at first that he'd ride, but he finally decided to *hoof it*."

horn-swaggle, *v. t.* To cheat. Very common. "Don't let him *horn-swaggle* you."

- horse-lot**, *n.* A small horse-pasture.
- hot as hammered hell**, *adj. phr.* Very hot.
- hot as hammered lightning**, *adj. phr.* Very hot. The same as *hot as hammered hell*.
- hot-foot it**, *v. phr.* To go in a hurry. "When he saw the trouble coming, he *hot-footed it*."
- howdy**. A greeting. Its use is not restricted to the unlettered.
- howdy-do**, *n.* A sorry state of affairs, "Cut your finger? That's a great *howdy-do*."
- hum-dinger**, *n.* -Something very remarkable.
- hush up**, *interj. phr.* An expression equivalent to "I can scarcely believe what you say." "Why Martha, *hush up!* He didn't run away from home, did he?"

I

- I'll be hog-walled!** An exclamation of surprise or of scepticism.
- I'll be jimjammed!** An exclamation of surprise.
- in a hard row of stumps**, *adv. phr.* In a bad way. "He's been *in a hard row of stumps* since both of his barns burned."
- irregardless**, *adj.* Regardless.
- Is he--am he?** Questioning exclamation. Equivalent to "You don't say!" or "Indeed!"

J

- jacking-up**, *n.* A severe reprimand. "That ditcher needs a *jacking-up*."
- jack up**, *v. phr.* To reprimand severely. "The boss will *jack him up* if he isn't careful."
- janders**, *n.* Jaundice.
- jaw**, *n.* Talk. "He is all *jaw*."
- jaw**, *v. i.* To scold. "She just *jaws* from morning till night."
- jeans**, *n.* Trousers. "I went down into my *jeans* for a dollar."
- jell**, *v. i.* To become jelly, or like jelly. "My grapes didn't *jell* well this year."
- jew**, *v. t.* To pull down the price. "He'll skin you if you don't *jew* him awhile."
- jibe**, *v. i.* To agree; to get along well together. "Henry and his second wife don't seem to *jibe* very well."
- jiggered**, *adj.* Used only in the exclamation, "Well, I'll be *jiggered!*"
- jim**, *v. i.* To potter, to trifle. "He just *jims* around all the time."
- jimmy-cane**, *n.* A cyclone.
- jinny-slinger**, *n.* A coat-like jacket; a *wammus*.
- jinny-whistle**, *n.* A small or insignificant inanimate object of any kind.
- joice**, *n. sing. and pl.* Joist. "The *joice* are all rotten in that house."
- josh**, *v. t.* To tease; to jolly. "His Uncle Ned and all the rest were *joshing* him about it."
- jower**, *v. i.* To quarrel, to *jaw*. "Stop *jowering* around now and go to bed."

jug-full, *n.* A great deal; very much. "He can't do it,—not by a *jug-full*."

jug, *n.* A small prison; a cooler. "He got drunk and they put him in the *jug*."

jug-handle, *v. t.* To want everything one's own way in a transaction. "I was willing to do what was right in the matter, but he wanted to *jug-handle* me."

K

kag, *n.* Keg. Very common. "They bought a *kag* of beer at Terre Haute."

kale or kale seed, *n.* Money.

keel over, *v. phr.* To fall in a faint. "The room was close and hot and two of the women *keeled over*."

keep one's shirt on, *v. phr.* To be calm. "The thing's going to be done; so you might just as well *keep your shirt on*."

kersplutin(g), *adj.* Right; correct. Used in the expression, "You're darned *kersplutin*."

ketchy weather, *n. phr.* Weather in which there may be sudden rain-storms (on hay). "We'll not begin on that field to-day; it's pretty *ketchy weather*."

keyed to the roof, *adj. phr.* Very drunk. "He was *keyed to the roof* when I saw him."

kick up a dust, *v. phr.* To make trouble. "He didn't like what we did and he's going to *kick up a dust* about it."

kick up high jack, *v. phr.* To cause a disturbance; to have a "hot time." "They are goin' over to the school-house to-night and will just *kick up high jack*."

kingdom-come, *n.* Hell. An attempt at euphemism. "Where in the *kingdom-come* has that horse gone?"

kite, *v. i.* To hurry. "You *kite* down to the pasture and get the cows."

kittle, *n.* Kettle. Very common.

kitty-cornered, *adv.* Diagonally.

kiver, *n. and v.* Cover.

kope or kuorp, *interj.* A call to a horse. "Kope! Kope! Kope, Fanny!"

knee high to a duck, *adj. phr.* Very short or small. Applied chiefly to the small stature of childhood. "I knew your father before you were *knee high to a duck*."

knock about, *v. phr.* To (be able to) go about, especially after sickness. "Yes, he's better; he's been *knocking about* for nearly a week."

knock-down, *n.* An introduction. "Have you had a *knock-down* to that girl?"

knock one hell west and crooked, *v. phr.* To strike one with great force. "When he stepped onto the track the train struck him and just *knocked him hell west and crooked*."

knock the socks off, *v. phr.* To surpass. "John can *knock the socks off* me when it comes to singing."

know beans when the bag's open, *v. phr.* Used in negative expressions to indicate ignorance or mental sluggishness. "He doesn't *know beans when the bag's open*, does he?"

know B from bull's foot, *v. phr.* Used to indicate great ignorance. Always used negatively. "That fellow don't *know B from bull's foot* in raisin' melons."

know enough to pound sand in(to) a rat-hole, *v. phr.* Used in negative expressions to indicate ignorance or illiteracy. "He wouldn't *know enough to pound sand in a rat-hole*; so don't get him."

L

lack to or like to, *adv. phr.* Almost. "He *lack to* had a fit when I told him."

lamp-lighter, *n.* A twisted paper used for lighting lamps and pipes.

lap-jack, *n.* A game in which the two contestants whip each other with keen switches until one of them says "Enough."

lap-jacket, *n.* The same as *lap-jack*.

laugh out of the other corner of one's mouth, *v. phr.* To cry "I'll make you *laugh out of the other corner of your mouth*."

lay the bud to, *v. phr.* To whip with a stick. "The teacher *laid the bud* to him for pinching Lucy."

leader, *n.* A tendon. "He cut the *leader* in the lamb's hind leg."

leave, *adv.* Lief. "I'd just as *leave* do it as eat."

leave one holding the bag, *v. phr.* To leave one in the lurch.

lent, *pret.* and *pp.* of *lean*.

let the cat out of the bag, *v. phr.* To disclose a secret.

let the old cat die, *v. phr.* To allow a swing to come to a standstill. "*Let the old cat die* before you swing."

lick, *v. t.* To outdistance. "We're going to *lick* you Republicans good and proper."

lick and a promise, *n. phr.* Incomplete treatment due to haste. "I gave the rugs a *lick and a promise* when we cleaned house."

lickety-brindle, *adv.* Very swiftly. "He was going *lickety-brindle* when I saw him."

lickety-cut, *adv.* Very swiftly. "The old horse was coming down the hill *lickety-cut*."

lift, *v. t.* To put on the (dining room) table; to serve. "It is twelve o'clock; we had better *lift* the dinner."

light in, *v. phr.* To begin operations vigorously. "*Light in* and help clean up these apple dumplings."

lightnin(g)-bug, *n.* A firefly. In some localities *firefly* is unknown.

light out, *v. phr.* To start off rapidly. "*Light out*, now, and bring up the cows."

like all get out, *adv. phr.* Very earnestly or swiftly. "He was working *like all get out*."

like as not, *adv. phr.* Likely, probably.

like a ton of bricks, *adv. phr.* Heavily. "He landed on the floor *like a ton of bricks.*"

like greased lightning, *adv. phr.* Swiftly. "He came down the road *like greased lightning.*"

like hell for Texas, *adv. phr.* In a hurry; very swiftly. "When he jumped onto the brush the rabbit went out through the stubble *like hell for Texas.*"

like to never, *adv. phr.* Almost never; scarcely. "I *like to never* got ready for church."

limber as a dishrag, *adj. phr.* Completely exhausted. "When I got through mowing away hay I was as *limber as a dishrag.*"

lip, *n.* Speech, especially angry or boastful speech. "Don't give me any of your *lip.*"

lippity-cut, *adv.* Same as *lickety-cut.*

loblolly, *n.* Slushy mud. "The hogs have made a perfect *loblolly* around the watering trough."

lollygag, *v. i.* To show too much affection or sentiment in public. "At the fair the other day George and Sue were *lollygagging* around like two sick kittens."

lolly-paloozer, *n.* Something very striking. "Isn't John's new buggy a *lolly-paloozer?*"

lommix or **lummix**, *n.* A very careless, awkward person. "Watch the big *lommix* fall; he can't skate."

look forty ways for Sunday, *v. phr.* To look hastily in every direction. "He rushed around the corner *looking forty ways for Sunday.*"

louse-trap, *n.* A hat. The word is usually addressed to children. "Well, take off your *louse-trap* and stay awhile."

lunger, *n.* A large specimen of any kind.

lunker, *n.* A large specimen. "Isn't that calf a *lunker?*"

lunk-head, *n.* A dull, stupid person.

M

mad as a bear with a sore head, *adj. phr.* Very angry.

mad as a hornet, *adj. phr.* Very angry.

madder (than) a wet hen, *adj. phr.* Angry beyond self-control.

make a killing, *v. phr.* To succeed in an enterprise. "He *made a killing* in that lumber deal."

make a mash on, *v. phr.* To enkindle affection in another. "She's *made a mash on* Charley Fell, I guess."

make a mess of, *v. phr.* To tangle matters hopelessly.

make a poor out, *v. phr.* To do very poorly or awkwardly. "He tried to make a speech, but he *made a poor out* at it."

make one walk Spanish, *v. phr.* To make one walk hurriedly by lifting him up a little by the hair on the back of the head.

make out like, *v. phr.* To pretend. "He *made out like* he was going to town."

make the bark fly, *v. phr.* To enter vigorously upon the matter in hand. "When he gets into the campaign he'll *make the bark fly*."

make the fur fly, *v. phr.* To enter into a transaction spiritedly. Much the same as *make the bark fly*. "If he becomes a candidate, he'll *make the fur fly*."

make the raffle, *v. phr.* To succeed in an undertaking, especially to recover from sickness. "He has typhoid fever, but I guess he'll *make the raffle* all right."

make the windows rattle, *v. phr.* To snore.

make tracks, *v. phr.* To run swiftly, to hurry. "When he saw Jenny's mother coming, he *made tracks* for the road."

makin(g)s, *n.* The tobacco for a cigarette or pipe.

mark, *v. t.* To castrate. "Did you *mark* your colt yesterday?"

mast-fed, *adj.* Irregularly educated. "He's just a *mast-fed* lawyer; he never went to law school."

milk and cider fellow, *n. phr.* A man who "carries water on both shoulders," especially when he is otherwise worthless.

mince, *v. i.* To eat without appetite. "He just *minces* through all his meals."

Miss Nancy, *n. phr.* An effeminate man. Used ordinarily in the expression, "He's a regular *Miss Nancy*."

mist, *v. i.* To drizzle. "It's beginning to *mist* right this minute."

mix, *v. i.* To fight. "Both of them had been drinking, and it was not long before they began to *mix*."

monkey with the buzz-saw, *v. phr.* To risk injury of any kind. "You'd better quit running around with that fellow. Don't *monkey with the buzz-saw*."

month of Sundays, *n. phr.* A very long time. "It's been a *month of Sundays* since you were here."

moon-eyed, *adj.* Half-blind. The term is also applied to a horse that holds its head to one side when it walks.

more ways of killing a dog than by choking him on hot butter, *prov.* There are many ways of doing a thing well.

mourners' bench, *n. phr.* 1. The altar-railing (in newer churches) at which penitents kneel. 2. Table in hotel dining-room at which the waiters and cooks eat. Occasional.

mullet-head, *n.* A stupid or ignorant person.

mut-head, *n.* A dull, slow, or ignorant person. The same as *mullet-head*.

N

nabel, *n.* Navel.

new wrinkle on one's horn, *n. phr.* New and surprising knowledge. "Well, that's a *new wrinkle on my horn*."

nicker, *v. i.* To whinny.

nigger in the wood-pile, *n. phr.* A treacherous, faithless person in the transaction. "As soon as he told me that, I knew there was a *nigger in the wood-pile* somewheres."

nigger (a log) off, *v. phr.* To put one log across another at right angles and burn them in two at the cross. After this is done, the four parts are easily rolled together and burned.

nippity-tuck, *adv.* Evenly. Same as *nip and tuck*. "They went *nippity-tuck* clear around the track."

not enough to wad a gun, *adj. phr.* Very little. "The children *hadn't enough* clothes on to wad a gun."

not worth a damn, by lots of cussin', *adj. phr.* Very worthless. "Why, his corn's *not worth a damn, by lots of cussin'*."

nutty, *n.* Half-insane.

O

oceans, *n.* Lots; a great deal. "He has *oceans* of money."

off one's base, *adj. phr.* Insane.

old skate, *n. phr.* A worn-out horse.

old residerter, *n. phr.* Anything that reveals age or the toughness, strength, or wisdom of age. "It's no use to try to catch that fish; the *old residerter* isn't ready to have us cook him just yet."

onct, *adv.* Once. Very frequently heard.

on one's high horse, *adj. phr.* Much elated, or very angry. "Now don't get on *your high horse* just because he said that."

on the hummer, *adv. phr.* At a disadvantage. "I've got him *on the hummer* and he knows it."

on the lift, *adj. phr.* Sick; "ailing." "Harry is *on the lift* this week."

oodles, *n.* Quantities. "There are *oodles* of melons in that patch."

orphant, *n.* Orphan. Very common.

ouch, *interj.* A cry of pain. *Ou* is heard occasionally.

out-and-out, *adj.* Complete. "That man is an *out-and-out* liar."

out-house, *n.* A privy.

out of whack, *adj. phr.* Dilapidated; out of order. See *gone to whack*. "The machine is all *out of whack*."

P

package, *n.* A load of liquor; enough to make one stagger. "He is carrying a *package* to-night."

pan out, *v. phr.* To result; to result in good. "His deal in horses didn't *pan out* as he wanted it to."

parcel, *n.* A batch; a lot; a crowd. In this sense often pronounced *passel*, but never in the sense of *package*. "I saw a *passel* of people at Spencer's as we came by."

pass the time of day, *v. phr.* To exchange conventional greetings. "Did you talk with him?" "No, just *passed the time of day*."

pasture-lot, *n.* A small pasture.

peach tree tea, *n. phr.* Punishment with a peach tree switch.

'pears like, *v. phr.* It appears as if. "'*Pears like* he don't want to do it."

'pears to me, *v. phr.* It appears (or seems) to me.

- peart**, *adj.* Lively. "The colt seems quite *peart* this morning."
- pen**, *n.* Penitentiary.
- pennyroyal**, *adj.* Low; small-minded. "My guess is that he is *pennyroyal* stock."
- pet**, *n.* A boil, pimple, mole, or wart. "I have a *pet* on the leader of my neck."
- peter out**, *v. phr.* To fail; to fall short.
- peth**, *n.* Pith. Almost universal.
- pethy**, *adj.* Pithy.
- pickled**, *adj.* Very drunk.
- picnic**, *n.* An easy task. "Husking that shock of corn was just a *picnic*."
- piddle**, *v. i.* 1. To waste one's time in trifles. 2. To fornicate.
- piece**, *v. i.* To eat between meals. "My children want to *piece* all the time."
- pie-faced**, *adj.* Round-faced; flat-faced.
- pifflicated**, *adj.* Drunk. "He is completely *pifflicated* to-night."
- pinch**, *v. t.* To arrest and fine. "They *pinched* him for getting drunk."
- pinchers**, *n.* Pincers, which is never heard.
- pis-ant**, *n.* Any kind of ant. In some sections of the country the word has a vulgar connotation.
- place**, *n.* Farm; homestead. "I believe I'll buy his *place* if he'll sell."
- plait**, *v. t.* Pronounced *pleet* when applied to making folds in a garment; *plat* when applied to dressing the hair, or weaving the strands of a leather chain or whip.
- plastered**, *adj.* Very drunk.
- play a good knife and fork**, *v. phr.* To eat well. "He isn't very well, but he *plays a good knife and fork*."
- play both ends against the middle**, *v. phr.* To plan so that one will win in any event. "It looks as if he was trying to *play both ends against the middle*."
- play hob**, *v. phr.* A euphemism for *play hell*.
- play smash**, *v. phr.* A euphemism for *play hell* or *play the devil*.
- play the caper**, *v. phr.* To get married. "He's going to *play the caper* next Wednesday."
- play whaley**, *v. phr.* The same as *play hob*.
- plug**, *v. i.* To work patiently.
- plump**, *adv.* Squarely, exactly.
- plunk**, *v. t.* To throw or "plank" down. "He *plunked* down the cash for it."
- plunk**, *n.* A silver dollar. In the plural the word is applied to money in general. "He'll put up the *plunks*, all right."
- pneumonia**, *n.* Sometimes pronounced *pen-neumonia*.
- pod-auger**, *v. i.* To live along aimlessly without working very hard at anything. It was difficult to make much real progress with the pod-auger. "He just *pod-augers* around all the time."
- poke-easy**, *n.* A lazy, slow person. "Why, he's a regular *poke-easy*."
- polluted**, *adj.* Very drunk. The same as *pickled* and *plastered*.

'pon my soul, *interj. phr.* An exclamation of surprise. "'Pon my soul, I thought you were a burglar."

pony, *n.* A literal translation. Also called a horse. An interlinear translation is frequently called an *automobile*. College slang.

pop-eyed, *adj.* Large-eyed.

poppycock, *n.* Mere foolishness; *flapdoodle*. "Your argument is only so much *poppycock*."

pooley, *interj.* A call to hogs when they are a long distance away.

poo-goo-gee, *interj.* A call to hogs when they are a long distance away. *Poo-gee* is used when they are nearer.

poor (or **thin**) as **gar broth**, *adj. phr.* Very poor or thin. The gar is a very poor food fish.

poor as Job's turkey, *adj. phr.* 1. Very lean or thin. 2. Poverty-stricken.

pot-gutted, *adj.* Pot-bellied. "Look at that *pot-gutted* beer fly, will you."

power, *n.* A vast quantity. "I understand he has a *power* of corn this year."

powerful, *adv.* Exceedingly. "I am *powerful* hungry to-night."

pretty as a picture, *adj. phr.* Very pretty.

pretty out, *n. phr.* A sorry state of affairs.

pretty pass, *n. phr.* A regrettable condition.

proud as a dog with two tails, *adj. phr.* Very proud.

puke, *n.* and *v. i.* Vomit. Very much used.

puke, *n.* A mean, contemptible fellow, especially one who is morally unclean.

pull, *v. t.* 1. To arrest. "They *pulled* him Saturday night." 2. To pick or pluck. "We are going to *pull* melons to-day."

pullikins, *n.* A dentist's forceps. In fairly general use.

pull in one's horns, *v. phr.* To retrench. "I'll bet Charley will make him *pull in his horns*."

pull the wool over one's eyes, *v. phr.* To deceive one.

pull up stakes, *v. phr.* To remove.

pully-bone, *n.* Wishbone, which is rarely heard.

put a bug in one's ear, *v. phr.* To acquaint one with secret proceedings.

put a fight on, *v. phr.* To make a fight against. "As soon as we dropped his insurance, he *put a fight on* our business."

put it all over one, *v. phr.* To surpass one completely.

put on dog, *v. phr.* To make much display. "Those Spencers aren't rich, but they like to *put on dog*."

put one in the clear, *v. phr.* To dispose of one finally. To "put one out of business."

put one to the woods, *v. phr.* 1. To defeat one's purpose. 2. To "back one out." "If we only work a little we can *put him to the woods* in a jiffy."

put up, *v. phr.* To lodge. "I always *put up* at the Denison."

Q

quite a spell, *adv. phr.* A rather long period of time. "He has been away *quite a spell*."

quoil up, *v. phr.* To coil. "The snake *quoiled up* ready to fight."

quota, *n.* Usually pronounced *quoto*.

R

raft, *n.* A large quantity or number. "There'll be a whole *raft* of people at the game."

rain pitchforks and nigger babies, *v. phr.* To rain heavily.

rain pitchforks with sawlogs for handles, *v. phr.* To rain in a great downpour. "It looks as if it were about ready to *rain pitchforks with sawlogs for handles*."

raise, *v. t.* To arouse or wake. "I whistled and yelled for fifteen minutes, but I couldn't *raise* anybody."

raisin(g), *n.* Bringing up. "People in that township don't show much *raisin'*."

rake one over the coals, *v. phr.* To reprimand, sometimes to scold. "I'll *rake him over the coals* for that."

ramstugious, *adj.* Rampageous.

rattle-bones, *n.* An old, worn-out horse.

razed or razzee, *n.* A spree.

reckon, *v. i.* To think or suppose. Very common. "I *reckon* he will do as well as any."

recommember, *v.* Sometimes used for *remember*. Used facetiously.

red, *n.* A penny. "I haven't a *red*."

reddish, *n.* Radish.

red-eye, *n.* Whisky.

rench, *v. t.* To rinse. "I'll be through with the washing as soon as I *rench* these clothes."

retch, *pret.* of *reach*.

rich, *adj.* Greasy. "This gravy is too *rich*."

rid, *pret.* of *ride*.

ridge-roll, *n.* The iron or zinc material used in covering the ridges of roofs. The same as *coping*.

rigamarole, *n.* A long, hasty speech of any sort; rigmarole. "The book-agent went through his regular *rigamarole*."

right off, *adv. phr.* Immediately.

right smart heap, *n. phr.* A good quantity. "There's a *right smart heap* of hay in the mow yet."

rile up, *v. phr.* To anger. "I know it will *rile him up*, but I don't care."

rine, *n.* Rind, which is rarely heard.

ring-tail leader, *n. phr.* The leader of the leaders; ring-leader. "You ought to get him; I think he is the *ring-tail leader*."

rip and rear, *v. phr.* To rage.

rip out, *v. phr.* To utter violently. "He *ripped out* a big oath and said he wouldn't do it."

rip-roaring, *adj.* Hilarious. "They were having a *rip-roaring* time when I saw them."

rising, *n.* A boil.

rosun, *n.* Rosin, which is rarely heard.

rosy, *adj.* Angry. "Don't get *rosy*, now."

roust, *v. t.* To arouse. "It's midnight, but let's *roust* them out."

rucus, *n.* A noisy quarrel or disturbance. "What kind of a *rucus* are they having in there, anyhow?"

run, *n.* A slight depression or valley. The term is not applied to a stream of water. See *branch*.

run like a quarter-horse, *v. phr.* To run very swiftly. "He was *running like a quarter-horse* when I saw him."

run like a scared dog, *v. phr.* To run well, especially for political office. "He is a good mixer, and I believe he'll *run like a scared dog*."

runner, *n.* A traveling salesman.

run off at the mouth, *v. phr.* To talk excessively.

ruther, *adv.* Rather.

S

sadders, *n.* Cranberry sauce.

soft, *adj.* Soft.

sally out, *v. phr.* To come forth. "When they called me, I *sallied out*."

Sam Hill, *n.* Used only in such expressions as, "What in the *Sam Hill* is he doing?"

sand in one's craw, *n. phr.* Courage. "He won't do it; he hasn't any *sand in his craw*."

sap-head, *n.* A brainless fellow.

sashay, *v. i.* To rush; to dash. "He *sashayed* right through the crowd."

sassaparilla, *n.* Sarsaparilla.

saw, *interj.* A command to a cow to stand still. "*Saw, Daisy, saw!*"

sawbuck, *n.* A ten dollar bill. The X in the corner is shaped like a sawbuck.

saw gourds, *v. phr.* To snore.

say for one, *v. phr.* To advise or command one to do. "The teacher *said for us* to run home."

scalawag, *n.* A scamp.

scare up, *v. phr.* To find; to unearth. "Where did you ever *scare up* that hat?"

scatterment, *n.* A scattering.

school butter, *n. phr.* A term of reproach applied to school children. "When he yelled *school butter* at us, we yanked him off the wagon and blacked his eyes."

scrimption, *n.* A very small bit. "When the cake was passed I didn't get even a *scrimption*."

scrooch, *v. i.* To crouch. "You *scrooch* down there, now."

see daylight, *v. phr.* To see one's way out of a difficulty.

seed, *pret.* of *see*.

- sence**, *adv.*, *conj.*, and *prep.* Since. Very common.
- set up to**, *v. phr.* To court; to "spoon."
- shab out**, *v. phr.* To sneak away; to clear out. "After he saw they were in trouble, he *shabbed out*."
- shackle-footed**, *adj.* Awkward.
- shake**, *v. t.* To refuse to consider; to snub. "I wanted to go over and see her, but she *shook me*."
- shanghai**, *v. t.* To cheat or bluff. "He really earned the game, but he let the other fellow *shanghai* him out of it."
- sharp as a meat axe**, *adj. phr.* Alert mentally; bright. Sometimes understood to mean quite the opposite; that is, very dull. "He's as *sharp as a meat axe*."
- sharp as tacks**, *adj. phr.* Intellectually alert. "They won't fool him; he's as *sharp as tacks*."
- shell out**, *v. phr.* To pay; to contribute. "It looks as if all of us would have to *shell out* before they get the church built."
- shifty**, *adj.* Alert; busy. "He'll get along all right; he's mighty *shifty*."
- shimmy**, *n.* Chemise. Very common.
- shin-dig**, *v. t.* To cheat. "I think Joe *shin-digged* him in that trade."
- shin up**, *v. phr.* To climb. "Why don't you *shin up* that tree and get them?"
- ship(ped) stuff**, *n. phr.* Cheap feed, usually wheat brau mixed with oats and ground corn. "I must get some *ship stuff* for my cow."
- shoot, Luke, or give up the gun**, *prov.* Do something, or give somebody else the opportunity.
- shoot off at the mouth**, *v. phr.* To talk irresponsibly.
- shorts**, *n.* Middlings.
- sifugle**, *v. i.* To loaf about, possibly for the purpose of picking up desired information. "I've seen him *sifuglin'* around for a week or two."
- similar**, *adj.* Similar.
- since Hec was a pup**, *adv. phr.* For a long time. "I haven't seen him *since Hec was a pup*."
- sit**, *v. i.* To visit in an informal way. "Come over this evening and *sit* till bed-time."
- sit**, *pret.* of *sit*. "After he left, I *sit* there and read for two hours."
- sizzle**, *v. i.* To go rapidly regardless of consequences. Used chiefly in the expression, "Let her *sizzle*."
- skim up**, *v. phr.* To get along; to prosper. Used chiefly in the expression, "Well, how are you *skimmin' up* these days?"
- skin-game**, *n.* A scheme intended to deceive. "You can't work your *skin-game* on me."
- skit**, *v. i.* To go. Used only in the imperative "*Skit*," or "You *skit*, now."
- skite**, *v. i.* To hurry. "You *skite*, now." Sometimes *skite out* and *skite off* are heard.
- skunt**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *skin*. Sometimes *skint* is heard. "Have you *skunt* the rabbits yet?"

- slap-dab**, *adv.* Squarely. "He ran *slap-dab* into a big fat woman."
- slather**, *v. t.* To slaughter; to destroy. "The heavy wind just *slathered* the corn and oats."
- slew** or **sluc**, *n.* A large amount or number. Usually in the plural. "We hunted rabbits all day and killed *slews* of them."
- slick as a ribbon**, *adv. phr.* Easily; readily. "He carried both of them just as *slick as a ribbon*."
- slickery-ellum**, *n.* Slippery-elm. "At recess let's go over to the thicket and get some *slickery-ellum*."
- slow as molasses in January**, *adj. phr.* Very slow.
- slow as sorghum**, *adj. phr.* Very slow. The same as *slow as molasses in January*.
- slow as the seven-year itch**, *adv. phr.* Very slow.
- sly-coon**, *n.* Cyclone.
- smack-dab**, *intens. adv.* Same as *slap-dab*.
- smart as a whip**, *adj. phr.* Very bright or alert intellectually.
- smidgen**, *n.* A very small amount. Used especially in the expression, "He didn't give me a *smidgen*."
- snack**, *n.* A very small amount of food. "Come in and have a *snack*, anyhow."
- sniptious**, *adj.* Attractive; neat. "That new porch is quite *sniptious*."
- snolly-goster**, *n.* A shyster.
- snoot**, *n.* Nose. "Jim bloodied his *snoot* for him on the way home."
- snuck**, *pret. and pp. of sneak.* "When he saw them coming, he *snuck* up through the thicket."
- snurr**, *v. i.* To make a low, purring or crushing noise. Applied only to the noise which a plow makes when it pulls through the ground without polishing.
- soak**, *v. t.* 1. To hit, as with the fist or a ball. 2. To cheat.
- soaked**, *adj.* Very drunk.
- social**, *n.* A sociable, which is rarely used.
- so crooked he couldn't sleep in a round-house**, *adj. phr.* Very dishonest.
- some punkins**, *n. phr.* An important person. "He is *some punkins*, just the same."
- son of a hickory**, *n. phr.* A euphemism for *son of a bitch*.
- son of a sawbuck**, *n. phr.* A very dull, wooden man. "Pick up that rope, you *son of a sawbuck*."
- son of a tinker**, *n. phr.* A euphemism for *son of a bitch*.
- sooey**, *interj.* Go on. Used in driving hogs.
- sore as a boiled owl**, *adj. phr.* Very angry.
- sorrel-top**, *n.* A red-headed person. "Here, you *sorrel-top!*"
- soused**, *adj.* Helplessly drunk.
- sow-belly**, *n.* Side-meat.
- sow-belly and sauer kraut**, *n. phr.* Poor rations of any kind.
- sparrow-grass** or **spire-grass**, *n.* Asparagus.
- spindly**, *adj.* Weak, frail. "Isn't Joe Taylor's youngest girl a *spindly* little mite?"

- spine of one's back**, *n. phr.* The spine.
- splice**, *v. t.* To marry.
- split the difference**, *v. phr.* To meet half way between the price asked and that offered. "Maybe sixty is too low, but eighty is too high; so what do you say to *splitting the difference* and calling it seventy."
- spoon-faced**, *adj.* Flat or hollow-faced. The same as *dish-faced*.
- spruce up**, *v. phr.* To dress up with excessive neatness.
- squeal**, *v. i.* To disclose a secret.
- squeech owl**, *n. phr.* Screech owl.
- squinch**, *n.* The quince. Much used by children.
- squashy**, *adj.* Soft. "The peaches are so ripe they are all *squashy*."
- stand on one's ear**, *v. phr.* To be angry or much perplexed. "What is he *standing on his ear* about, now?"
- staver**, *n.* An unusually large or strong person or animal. "Just watch him. Isn't he a *staver*?"
- stewed**, *adj.* Fairly drunk.
- stew up**, *v. phr.* To excite.
- stick one's head under the fence**, *v. phr.* To be depressed. "I'm not going to *stick my head under the fence* even if he is elected."
- stick-to-itiveness**, *n.* Tenacity.
- story**, *v. i.* To lie, fib. Euphemistic or facetious.
- straddle-boards**, *n.* Ridging; wooden *coping*. "We have all the shingles on the house, but no *straddle-boards*."
- stuck on**, *adj. phr.* In love with. "He is *stuck on* Alice Bailey."
- studhorse type**, *n. phr.* Large type, such as that used in advertising stallions.
- subuoy**, *interj.* An exclamation used in driving hogs.
- sugar-lip**, *n.* A term applied to one who is over-anxious to say complimentary words.
- sugar-tree molasses**, *n. phr.* Maple syrup.
- sundowner**, *n.* A man who votes late in the day because of his desire to get a high price for his vote. A *floater*.
- sure as pop**, *adv. phr.* Very surely; without doubt.
- swicky**, *n.* Whisky.

T

- tacky**, *adj.* Rough or careless in appearance. Applied to inanimate objects and men, as well as to horses. The noun is heard occasionally.
- talk to hear one's head roar**, *v. phr.* To talk much without real purpose.
- talk to hear one's teeth rattle**, *v. phr.* To talk without purpose. The same as *talk to hear one's head roar*. "Oh well, he was *talking just to hear his teeth rattle*."
- tanked**, *adj.* Very drunk.
- tan one's jacket**, *v. phr.* To whip one thoroughly with a stick or strap.
- tea up**, *v. phr.* To become intoxicated.

- tear off**, *v. phr.* To utter violently.
- tear one's clothes**, *v. phr.* To become excited. "It's true, but don't *tear your clothes.*"
- the beat**, *n. phr.* Anything that would exceed or beat. "Did you ever see *the beat* of that?"
- thin as a rake handle**, *adj. phr.* Very thin.
- thing-a-ma-jig**, *n.* Anything that the speaker cannot name readily; a contrivance.
- thirsty**, *adj.* Uninteresting; dry. "He's a pretty *thirsty* preacher."
- thronged**, *adj.* Busy. "He was awfully *thronged* while I was in his office."
- throw**, *v. t.* To castrate. Used only in speaking of colts. "Charley Bell is going to *throw* his bay colt to-morrow."
- throw up**, *v. phr.* To vomit. "He ate some green apples and I think he's going to *throw up.*"
- throw up one's tail**, *v. phr.* To give up, as a race-horse when exhausted.
- thunder-mug**, *n.* A chamber-pot.
- tight as a wad**, *adj. phr.* Very stingy. "He won't give anything; he's as *tight as a wad.*"
- tight-fisted**, *adj. phr.* Stingy. "He's a *tight-fisted* old codger."
- tight squeeze**, *n. phr.* Anything which requires great exertion.
- trim**, *v. t.* To castrate.
- trot in double harness**, *v. phr.* To be married. "I guess Joe has decided to *trot in double harness* for a while."
- trots**, *n.* Diarrhea. The same as *back door trots.*
- trout-line**, *n.* A trot-line. *Trout-line* has grown from the belief that there was something incorrect about *trot-line*. The line, of course, is not used in catching trout.
- tub of guts**, *n. phr.* A fat, lazy person.
- turn-out**, *n.* Audience; congregation. "There was a good *turn-out* at preaching this morning."
- turn up one's toes**, *v. phr.* To die.
- twist of the wrist**, *n. phr.* 1. Easy effort. 2. Sleight of hand. "He got that pile of money by a simple *twist of the wrist.*"

U

- up against the bit**, *adj. phr.* Anxious; eager. "All the Progressives are right *up against the bit.*"

W

- waist**, *n.* A *wammus*.
- wammus**, *n.* A coat-like jacket worn by men in such work as threshing wheat or oats and husking corn. Although *wammus* and *wampus* are the usual forms, one sometimes hears *wappus*, *warmus*, *waist*, and *jimmy-slinger*.
- wampus**, *n.* 1. A *wammus*. 2. Any offensive or loathsome person or thing. Sometimes applied to a negro without regard to his personal qualities.

- wappus**, *n.* A *wammus*.
- warmus**, *n.* A *wammus*. Not common.
- weasel-skin**, *n.* Pocket-book, hence money. "I'll sell all right. So get out your *weasel-skin*."
- well fixed**, *adj. phr.* Comfortably well-to-do. "They must be *well fixed*; they've bought an automobile."
- whelp**, *n.* Welt. "She whipped the horse till she raised great *whelps* on him."
- which from tother**, *pron. phr.* Sometimes *tother from which*. Used only in the comparison of things that are very much alike. "Have you seen the Jones twins? You can't tell *which from tother*."
- whippersnapper**, *n.* A person of no consequence. "The judge never looks at such *whippersnappers* as we are."
- whole smear**, *n. phr.* The entire crowd. "The *whole smear* went down to see the wreck."
- whoop her up**, *v. phr.* To vomit. "He helped to eat a green water-melon, and the first thing he knew he was *whooping her up* in grand style."
- whopperjawed**, *adj.* Askew; out of symmetry.
- widow lady**, *n. phr.* A widow.
- wilt like a cut gourd vine**, *v. phr.* To yield quickly. "When he saw that he had to argue with both of us he *wilted like a cut gourd vine*."
- wind-jammer**, *n.* A braggart. "He's the greatest *wind-jammer* in town."
- wipe off one's chin**, *v. phr.* To stop talking. A phrase of vulgar connotation used only in the imperative, "*Wipe off your chin*."
- word with the bark on it**, *n. phr.* 1. A very expressive word. 2. A definite, unmistakable statement of a case. "I gave him a *word with the bark on it* when he came to see me."
- work-a-day**, *n.* Money; wages. "I am going over to get my *work-a-day*."
- work-brittle**, *n.* A very industrious person, especially one who gives much attention to small matters. "He is a regular *work-brittle*."
- woolies**, *n.* The delirium tremens.

Y

- yap**, *n.* An egotistic, yet ignorant fellow.
- yaphead**, *n.* A *yap*.
- yelk**, *n.* Yolk.
- yingin**, *n.* Onion.
- you're my honeysuckle**. An emphatic affirmative reply. "Will you take a walk?" "You're my *honeysuckle*."

ROLLO WALTER BROWN.

Wabash College,
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A SUGGESTION.

36, UPPER BEDFORD PLACE, RUSSELL SQUARE,
LONDON, W. C.

To the Editor of DIALECT NOTES:

DEAR SIR: The American Dialect Society has done much useful work in collecting local idioms which the subscribers have *heard*. I wish to suggest that members also examine the files of old newspapers, and contribute the results of their search. It is essential that citations be dated, and I propose the following as a form:

1772 That they should select a Runagate to be their Monitor from the *sacred desk*. *Boston-Gazette*, Sept. 28.

The files of old Southern papers, which are scarce, would furnish valuable material.

In order to avoid duplication of work, contributors should state what they will undertake. Reference may be made to the list at the end of my "American Glossary," which includes many newspapers, principally issued in Boston.

Yours truly,

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

Aug. 13, 1912.

TWENTY-THREE YEARS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.

With the present number is completed the third volume of *DIALECT NOTES*. The first number of the first volume appeared in 1890 and contained twenty-nine pages, besides a list of 158 members. Six years later the first volume was completed. During the earlier years of the Society there was an attempt to issue more than one part a year, so that in the first seven years there appeared nine issues of *DIALECT NOTES*. The aggregate number of pages in the first volume is 497, or an average of seventy-one pages a year. In 1896 the membership had increased to 257.

The second volume was completed in 1904. This volume contains six parts, averaging over seventy-nine pages each, or a total of 479 pages. In 1904 the membership had grown to 310.

The third volume, now completed, contains eight parts averaging eighty-two pages each, or a total of 656 pages. Our membership now numbers 219.

These figures show that in the amount of our annual publication we have since 1896 maintained a slightly higher average than during the first few years of the existence of the Society. All told, the three volumes of *DIALECT NOTES* aggregate more than sixteen hundred pages of material carefully indexed and thus made available for the lexicographer or the student. Besides this, there have been issued from time to time minor pamphlets and reprints of which no account is here taken; and in the unpublished collections of the Society there are many thousands of words and phrases arranged in alphabetical order that form the nucleus of an American Dialect Dictionary more complete and more accurate than any yet published.

This record may be variously estimated. It is undoubtedly less flattering than the founders of the Society had hoped to realize, but in view of the moderate resources available for defraying the cost of publication, more could hardly have been accomplished. There ought without question to be several thousand dollars at the disposal of the Society if it is to accomplish the task it has

undertaken, but until some men of wealth supply this need the Society must rely upon the annual dues from members.

As will be observed, the present list of members is smaller than in 1904. But on the other hand there has been within the past two years a vigorous pruning of the old list. Members who had persistently neglected to pay the annual dues were long retained on the books in the hope that they would meet their obligations. In a considerable number of cases this was the result; but where repeated appeals brought no return, the name was finally dropped. The present list of members, therefore, represents the actual strength of the Society. When it is noted that the list for 1911 contained 229 names, and that notwithstanding the addition of forty-six new subscribers in the course of the present year the list for 1912 includes but 219 names, it will be seen that the older list did not accurately indicate the active membership of the Society.

Obviously, our numbers are not so large as they should be. There is no good reason why the membership should not be doubled, and it must be considerably increased if we are to meet the desires of subscribers by publishing each year a considerable number of extensive articles in *DIALECT NOTES*. Every member of the Society has a personal interest in this matter and is urged to endeavor to secure at least one new member before the close of the coming year.

A WORD TO COLLECTORS.

Collectors are often deterred from sending in their material because they have little to offer, and they underrate the value of the few specimens they have at hand. They should realize that a single word or two may afford a solution of some phonetic problem and prove a valuable addition to the dialectal vocabulary already gathered by the Society. It is true that some of the material turned in to the Secretary has less value than the collectors imagine. But there is small difficulty in winnowing out the chaff from the wheat; and there is no collection, carefully made, that will not serve as an additional check upon the accuracy of conclusions already fairly well established.

WILLIAM E. MEAD.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

At the suggestion of the Secretary, the Executive Committee was authorized by the Society at the last annual meeting to appoint an Assistant Secretary to aid in the enlisting of new members, new collectors, and new contributors. Early in January of 1912 George Davis Chase of Orono, Me., Professor of Latin in the University of Maine, consented to serve as Assistant Secretary, and throughout the year he has materially aided in the gathering of material and in the preparation of the present number of *DIALECT NOTES*.

The Society is under great obligations to Dr. Rupert Taylor, of Columbia University, who has worked out the elaborate index to the present volume.

To avoid misunderstandings, it should be distinctly stated that by the rules of the Society the Secretary is precluded from sending copies of *DIALECT NOTES* to subscribers until the subscription price of \$1.00 has been paid to the Treasurer.

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INDEX TO VOLUME THREE.

In the following index the references are to pages. The words are arranged in alphabetical order as they occur in the various lists with the exception that the words reported in the list of The Jersey Dutch Dialect beginning with X are listed with the G's. The reason for such arrangement is that Professor Prince, in making the list, used X as a symbol for the soft guttural where very frequently an original G stood.

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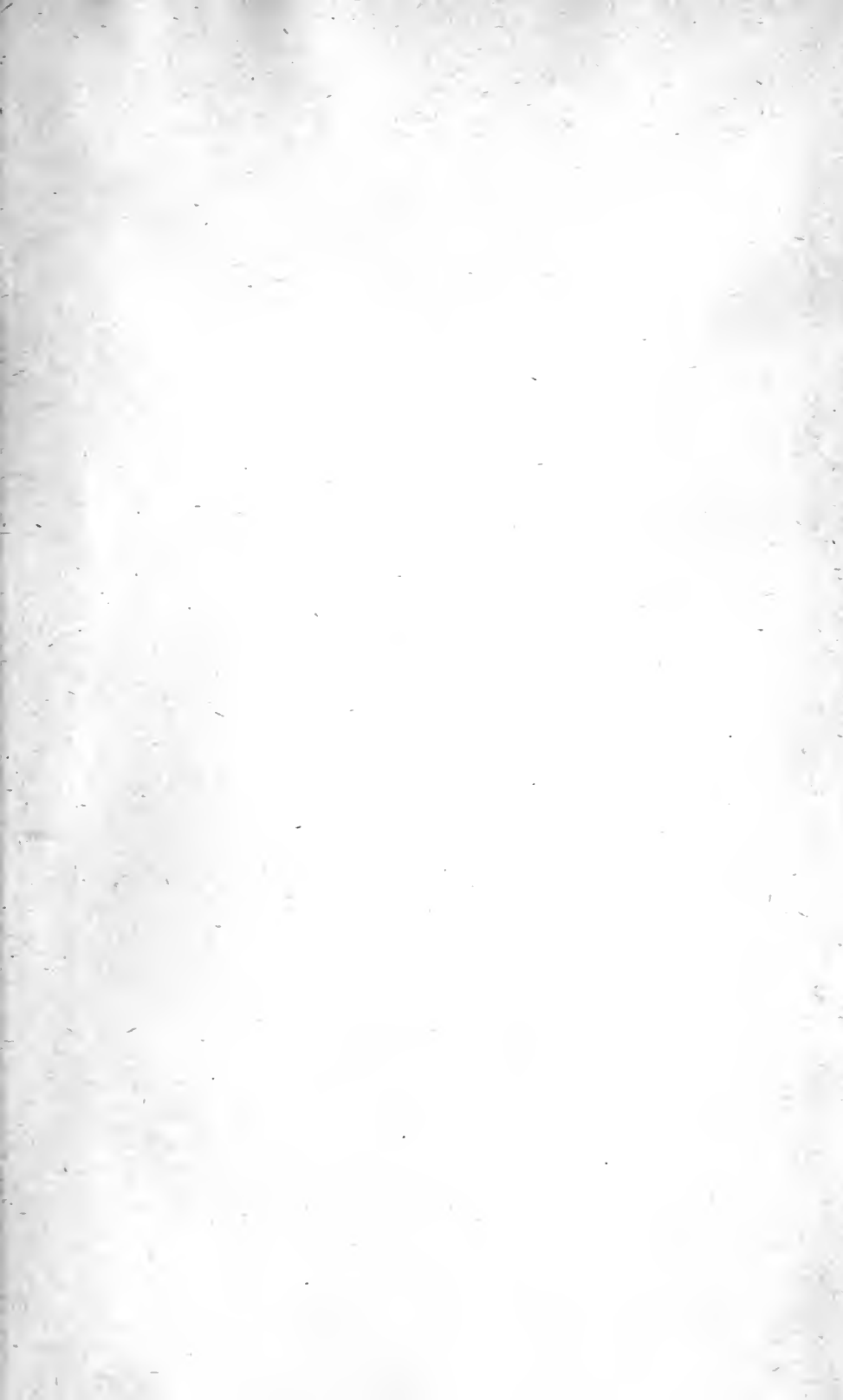
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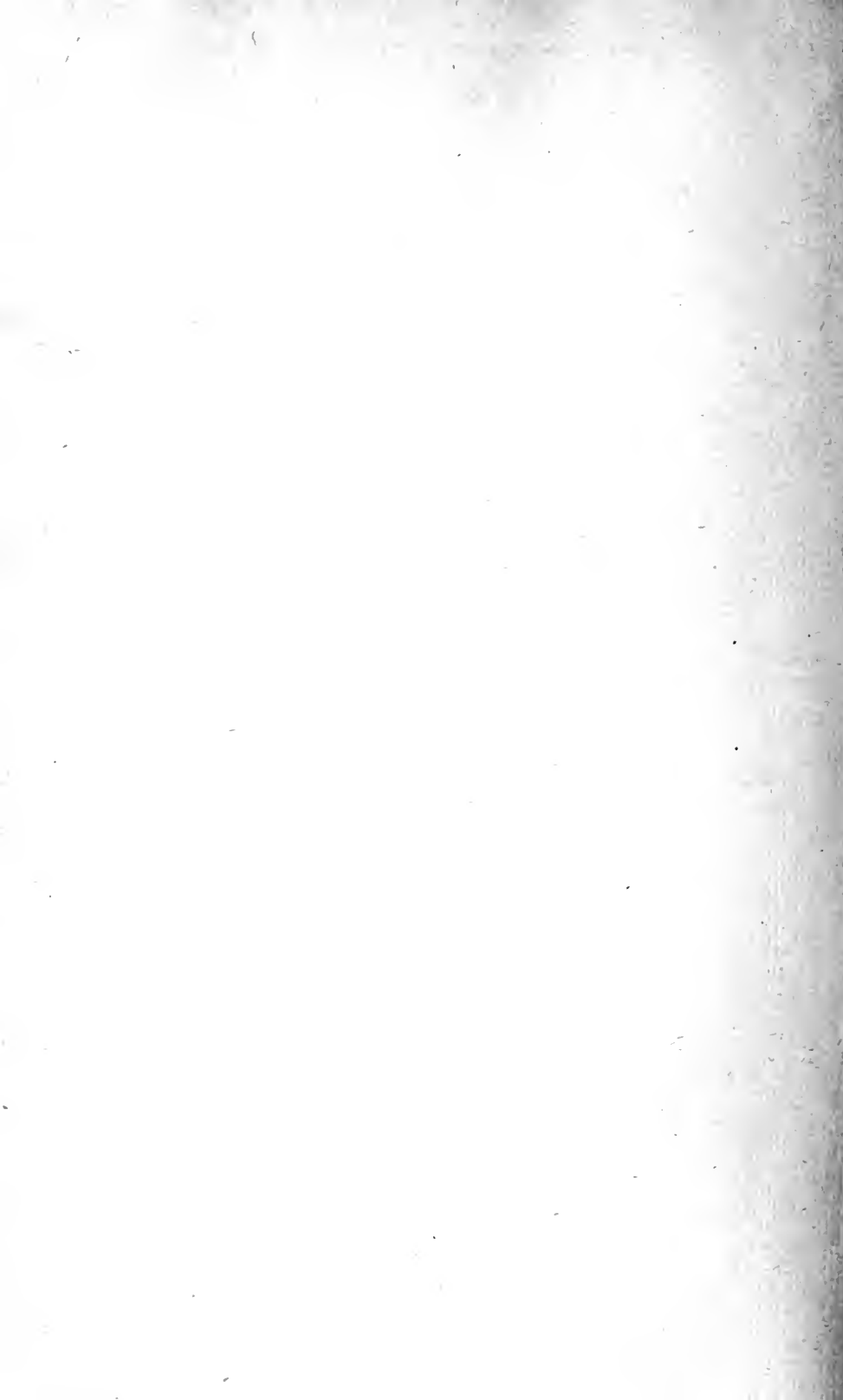
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